CRPF SAMACHAR

CRPF Newsletter & Magazine

2005

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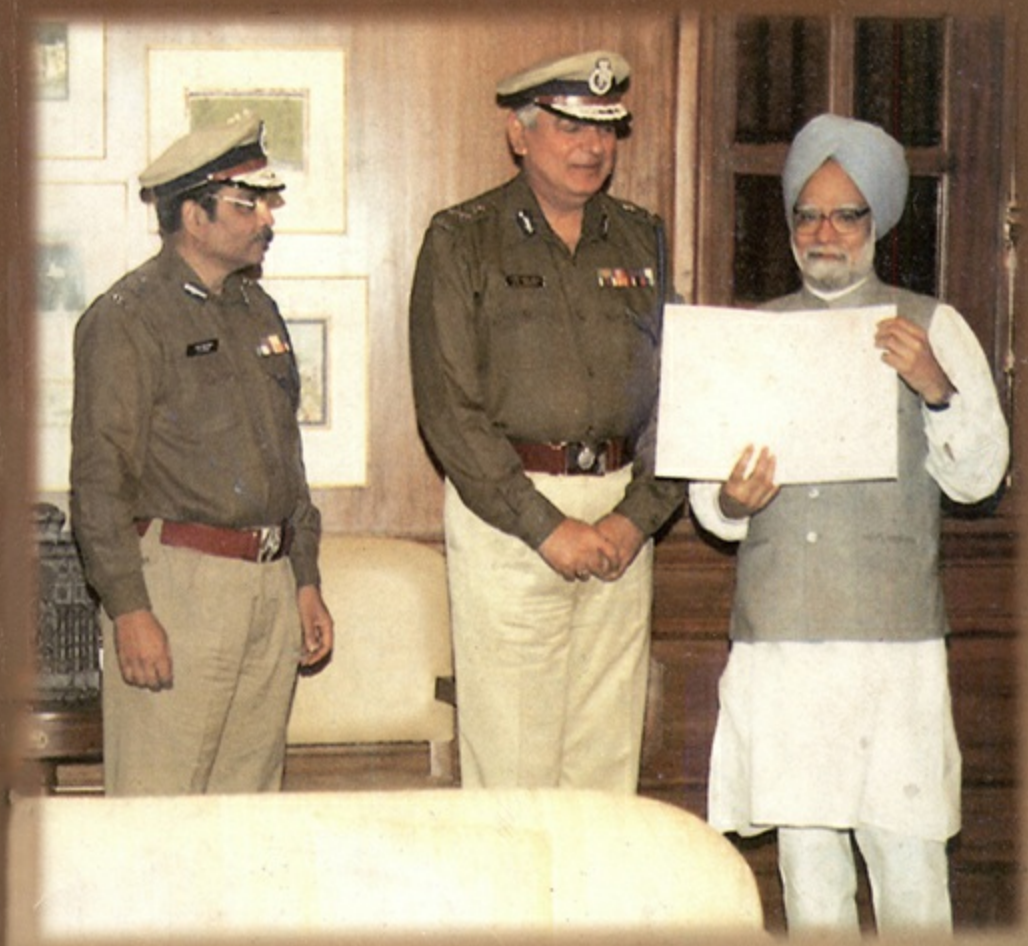
2005

Contents

31 January 2005 Vol. 17: No. 1
30 April 2005 Vol. 17: No. 2
31 July 2005 Vol. 17: No. 3
31 October 2005 Vol. 17: No. 4

CRPF SAMACHAR

31 JANUARY, 2005



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF presented a cheque of Rs. 4.40 crores to the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh towards PM's National Relief Fund.

Cover story : Tsunami – The Nature's ugly face.



Member NHRC Justice Shri V. Bhaskar Rao giving away the Chanpionship Trophy jointly to CRPF and NSG Team in the Inter CPO's debate competition on Human Right on January 111,2005.



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF laying foundation stone for National Police Band Institute at GC, CRPF Campus, Kadarpur (Gurgaon) on 28th January, 2005.



CRPF SAMACHAR

January, 2005

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Inside.



Tsunami - The Nature's Ugly Face



CRPF & NSG Jointly Won overall Debate Championship Trophy on Human Rights



Ethnic Violence in the North East and its Repercussions



CRPF Championship All India Police Golf (NET)



Two CRPF Contingents Participate in Republic Day Parade



Destination - Golf



AIDS Day Observed at CRPF HQrs



Arms/Amn/Explosives recovered from two terrorists on November 11,2004 who were killed by 94 Bn while trying to enter Bn HQs at Dal Gate in Srinagar.



CWWA Samachar:

Others

Police Modernisation Schemes :

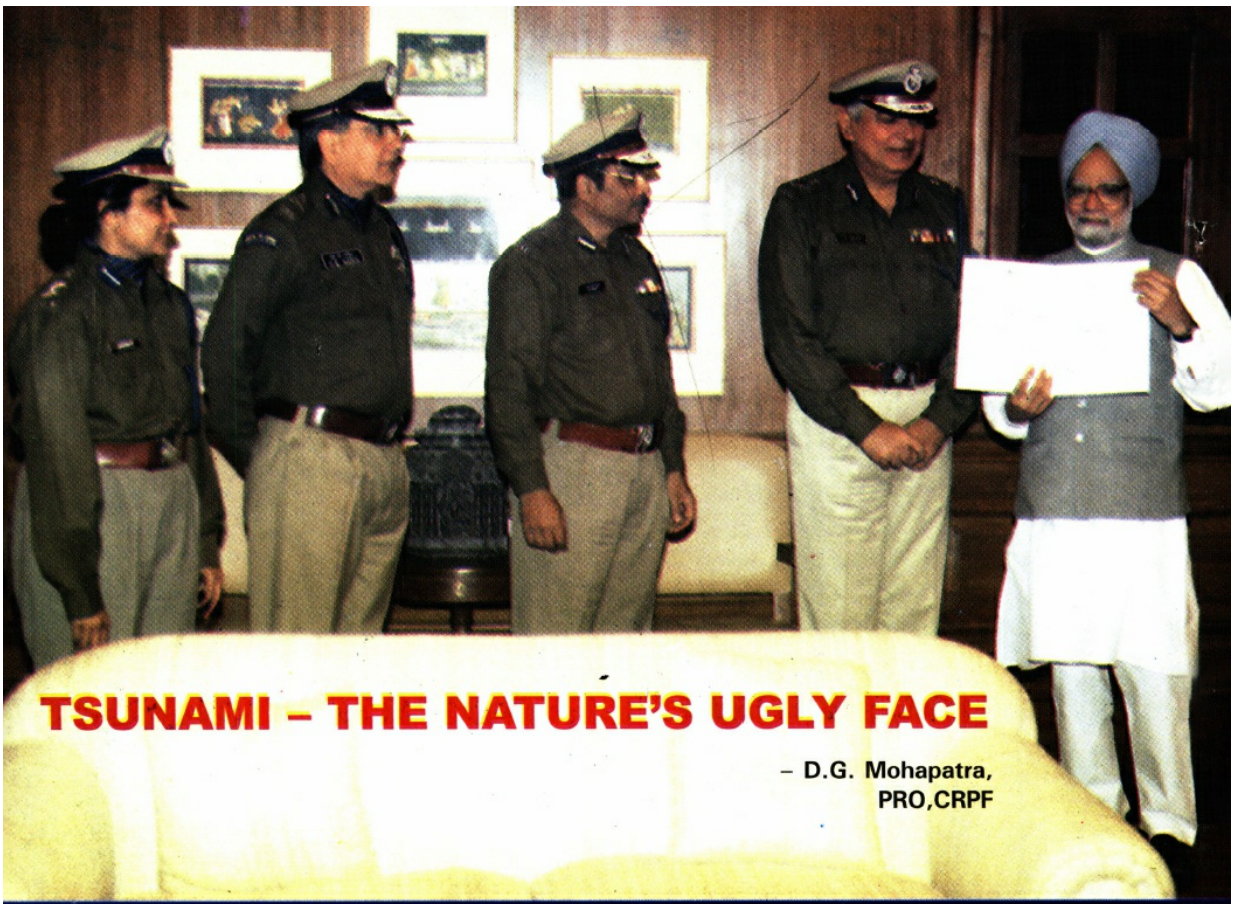
An Impact Analysis

A Home Away From Home

The excellent human rights record of CRPF personnel during 2004

Mapping A Happy Life

The Paradox of Our Times



Shri J.K. Sinha. DG. CRPF presenting a cheque worth Rs. 4.4 crores to Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister towards PM's National Relief Fund for rescue of Tsunani victims.

26TH December,2004 -the day on which the monster like Tsunami struck in its worst ever manifestation in the vast coastal line of the country will ever fade away from the minds and hearts of the affected people. The survivors will never forget the miseries of this unfortunate day throughout their lives. The waves generated due to a massive earthquake in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Indonesian island of Sumatra created havoc leaving thousands of men, women and children dead and rendering many more homeless. Over 20m waves travelling at jetliner speed of 750 kmph caused widespread devastation, the magnitude of which is almost unimaginable. The earthquake measured almost nine on the ritcher scale released energy which was equivalent to boiling 1000 liters of water for each person on the earth, the production of 9,40,000 barrels of oil everyday for a whole year, 13; times the Krakota eruption in 1883, 40,000 "Little Boys"- the bomb dropped on Hiroshima and a billion bolts of lightening. This has released, as press reports say, energy equivalent to almost 200 million tones of TNT in the sea waters

resulting in displacement of kilometers of columns of still water which caused gigantic waves all along the coastal countries affecting a large population. These waves are referred as Tsunami waves.

Tsunami is a Japanese word which means ‘Harbour Wave’. Tsu means harbour while nami means wave. In fact these waves are seismic waves. Many such waves resurf from submarine earthquakes, volcanoes at sea or submarine landslides. Tsunamis have a long wave length and travel across the open sea at high speed.

As tsunamis approach the shore, their wavelengths decrease and their wave height increase. Therefore, tsunamis are formidable agents of destruction along shorelines.

Once a tsunami is generated it can travel across the entire ocean and cause desturction far away from its source. In open sea, tsunami waves travel at several hundred kilometres per hour and commonly go unnoticed as they pass beneath the ships, becuase they are usually less than one metre high, and the distance between wave crest is typically hundred kilometres. When they enter shallow water, the wave slows down and water piles up to height anywhere from a metre to 15 to 30 metres. They exert an enormous force against the shore and can inflict serious damage and great loss to life.

Tsunamis differ from wind-produced ocean waves in that energy is transmitted to the waterfront from a sea floor disturbance, so that the entire ocean depth of water participates in the wave motion.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE KILLER TSUNAMI

The disaster caused by Tsunami has adversely affected parts of India, Srilanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Maldives as well. The death toll is estimated to be in excess of 2.20 lakh and as many as five million families feared to have displaced by the giant waves. The number of people died in Indonesia alone has increased to 1,66,000 with Aceh province reporting very heavy losses.

According to the Home Ministry’s Disaster Management

Division, the toll has risen to 9682 (Jan 6,2005) with Tamilnadu alone accounting for 7923 deaths. The number of missing people as reported has been put at 6011. Besides some Indian nationals have been killed in Srilanka, Indonesia, Thailand and Maldives as reported in the newspapers.

According to Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, 162 kms of National Highways and 462 kms of State Highways, seven bridges and 34 culverts have been damaged in the mainland States. The centre's preliminary estimate shows a financial loss of Rs.5322.05 crores in four southern coastal States of Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry. A detailed assessment for the worst hit Adaman and Nicobar island is being carried out. However some press reports estimate that about 16% of the island's population have been died or missing.



CRPF jawans clearing rubbles in the tsumani hit coastal region of Channai.



105 BN RAF mahila distributing eatables in Nagore relief camp in Nagapattiam (TN).

The villages along the shore of the islands have not merely damaged, they have been erased. It was as if the island had been hit by a weapon devised to cause maximum possible damage to life and property, while leaving nature largely unharmed.

However the original tribals of the islands like Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens, Nicobarese and Greater Andamanese (estimated population of 400 to 1000) escaped the tsunami by moving to safer areas apparently on the basis of their traditional knowledge of the environment and behaviour of nature. Carrying bows and arrows, members of the ancient Jarawa tribe emerged on Jan 6,2005 from their forest habitat for the first time since the tsunami tragedy. In a rare interaction with outsiders, the jarawas said that all 250 of their tribe had survived by fleeing island. “We are all safe after the earthquake. We are all in the forest in Balughat”, said an arrow wielding tribesman. Meanwhile, in a heartening news, the population of rare Onge tribe in tsunami-battered islands has gone up by one to 97 with the birth of a girl child on January 4,2005. The mother and child are under treatment in a hospital of Port Blair. The Andamanese tribe is considered by some

scholars to be the first tribe on earth, its origins dating back 60,000 years and the safety of the tribespeople was a matter of concern for the local administration as well as antrhopologists across the world after the tsunami.

The islands which bore the brunt of the tsunami are now the focus of maximum help by different Agencies. But reports are flowing in of severe damage to the ecologically-sensitive coastal areas.

Islands submerged by saline water are unveiling an ecological disaster. Trees that can not tolerate the salinity have already started shedding leaves. Ecologists believe many of them will not survive. Andaman and Nicobar islands with 80 percent forest cover, will witness the brunt of ecological disaster.

Survivors of tsunami all have miraculous tales to tell. It was about 9.45 a.m on Dec 26,2004 when they noticed that the waves were moving rather unusually, but did not think anything of it. Suddenly, a 30-40 feet wall of water came rushing towards the coastline and boats started breaking away from their moorings. Every thing seemed to go under water. Another survivor who has just returned from Car Nicobar remembers the fury of the killer tsunami which put him so close to death only a month ago. His family virtually escaped by the skin of their teeth when the tsunami hit the showpiece of Andamans. “I was awake by 6.30 a.m but did not feel like getting out of bed. Even as I was lying and watching my wife and son snoring away on the other bed, the walls of my first floor apartment began to shake. Then the joints began cracking with a distinct rattling sound. After that all hell broke loose”, he recounts.

Andaman and Nicobar’s Cellular Jail, the 150 year old British built prison that stands testimony to human suffering and resilience, is also trying to recover from the fury of the Dec 26 quake-triggered tsunamis. The quake and the giant waves generated by it wrecked one of the main walls of the Jail, which is today a national memorial and one of the major tourist attractions of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Andaman and Nicobar capital Port Blair had shifted by over one metre towards the southeastern direction after the killer earthquake and tsunami of December 26. A team of surveyors from the Survey of India discovered that their Port Blair control point had shifted towards the southeastern side by

1.15 metre from its earlier position.

> "The sea has also recorded a not-so-significant drop of 25 cm from its earlier level at the Port Bloair control point which leads us Nag, Surveyor-General of India However, the mean sea level has tsunami.

A seven-member team studying the latitude, longitude and height of its control points in all islands would compile the final data to be released at an international meet.



105 BN RAF men extricating dead bodies in Kanyakumari (TN),



99 RAF men repairing culvert road at Carvon's cave beach, South Andaman.

The Department of Ocean Development has commissioned its research vessel, Sagar Puri for a cruise along the coasts of Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram and Kolachel to assess the impact of tsunami on the marine life and water quality as there is indication of such effects on marine life/ water. Another larger vessel, Sagar Sampada is currently on a cruise to assess the tsunami effect in the deep sea areas. The water analysis is expected to assess any tsunami-induced variation in the marine food chain.

The magnitude of the disaster was so vast that the map of some islands have been changed. Some parts of the Maldives have been so severely lashed by Dec 26 tsunami that the map of the paradise cluster of nearly 1200 tiny islands literally needs to be redrawn.

A sweep over the large Hakuraa club resort in the southern reaches of the Indian Ocean Island chain reveals how waves have torn into the centre of the crescent-shaped island and sucked out tonnes of sand. The roof of a beach bungalow floats oddly intact near Medhufushi resort, surrounded by wood that used to be the rest of building.

The massive earthquake off Sumatra that spawned deadly tsunami was an earth-alerting event in more ways than one. Scientists at NASA reported that the quake shifted the Earth's North Pole, changed the planet's shape, shortened its days, slowed its rotation and made it a bit more compact. Calculations by Benjamin Fong Chao of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center and Richard Gross of the Jet

Propulsion Laboratory suggest that the December 26 quake left lasting effects on Earth.

The North Pole was shifted by about an inch in the general direction of eastern Siberia. Map-makers, however, needn't worry because the earth wobbles so much on its axis that the shift is only in the average location of the pole.

The quake slightly reduced the Earth's bulging waistline that already makes it 40 miles farther around at the equator than the poles. Chao said the reduction in Earth's oblateness amounts to about one part in 10 billion. It accelerated the Earth's rotation and thus shortened the length of days by 2.68 microseconds (millionths of a second); so don't reset your clocks just yet.

The seismic hazard level of the South Thailand might have to be increased from zero-low risk to moderate-fairly high risk because the recent Sumatra earthquake and tsunami have had a profound effect on the region's geological structure, leading earthquake experts have warned.

The most viable indicators are the ongoing soil collapse, which has created a series of sinkholes all over the region. The largest of the 18 holes found by the Department of Mineral Resources is in Nakhon Si Thammarat, measuring 20 metres in diameter and 10 metres deep.

This is part of the aftershock effect which could take several months, said Associate Prof Panya Charusiri of Chulalongkom

University's Department of Geology. We are lucky that the sinkholes so far have mostly occurred in forests or on farm land. Imagine what would happen if they took place in the middle of a town, he said. I don't wish to

create panic, but this is something we need to closely monitor to alert the public before it is too late again. He said the devastation wrecked by the recent tsunami had ironically boosted the moral ground of seismic experts to issue public warnings of possible natural disasters in future.

The closest of the sinkholes have come to communities are in Krabi's Ao Luek district, where the ground inside a palm oil refinery plant subsided a day after the tsunami hit. They were about 6.5 metres wide and four metres deep. Fourteen of the 18 sinkholes were found in Satun. The Mineral

Resources department has dispatched three teams of experts to monitor the sinkhole phenomenon. Dr. Adichat Surinkum, director of the department's Geotechnic Division said concerns had been raised

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because the region has a geological history of wide sinkholes, the largest of which is known today as Talay Bun Lake, which covers several hundred acres of land in Satun province.

In the wake of the tsunami disaster, Indonesia has launched its biggest ever mental health drive for traumatised survivors - many of whom had never heard of psychological counselling before. While the physical toll of the catastrophe has been clear in the devastated towns of Aceh province, the invisible costs have been more difficult to define in a country where people shun treatment for mental health problems such as anxiety and depression.



Personnel of GC, CRPF, Pallipuram on rescue work at Azheekkal, Karunagapally, Kollam District (Kerala).



RAF Medical Camp at Nagore (TN).

We have 650,000 refugees who are in a very unstable emotional condition, Yulizar Darwis who heads the mental health division of Indonesia's Health Ministry, said. We should reach all of them - if not, we estimate that between 20 and 50 percent could have serious mental problems. More than 1,00,000 people died in the province on the northern tip of Sumatra island in the Dec, 26 earthquake and killer waves that followed.

RELIEF OPERATION

The Govt. of India including Indian Armed Forces and paramilitary forces rose to the occasion and started massive relief operations in the affected areas. Besides concerned State Govts, voluntary organisations, NGOs were also engaged in the massive relief operations in the affected areas and distributed food, ration, clothing, shelter equipments etc.

Voicing concern over the plight of children orphaned in the tsunami disaster, Prime Minister Dr.Manmohan Singh declared that Government would provide education, sustenance and support to them till class XII.

Observing that special attention be given to their rehabilitation and well-being, he said that the

Government agencies have been asked to adopt the children and also assist non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in doing the same. This was stated by the Prime Minister at a meeting of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to monitor the ongoing relief operations in tsunami-hit States and Union Territories.

There has been “overwhelming and outpouring response from Indian corporates as also individuals to provide assistance in looking after such children” for housing the homeless, the Urban Development Ministry has been asked to immediately provide design for building houses in the tidal wave-affected areas.

Dr.Singh said that work on identifying suitable land for building houses should be started on a war-footing and directed Finance Minister P.Chidambaram to assist in allocating funds for the purpose. The State Governments are being asked to give safe areas of land so that construction of houses could be commenced at the earliest with assistance from the Government and the corporate sector. On damaged jetties in the mainland and the islands, reconstruction efforts were being undertaken and a package would be finalised after receiving the reports of Central teams which visited the disaster zones including the one headed by Secretary, Disaster Management in the Home Ministry. In the mean time the Union Cabinet has approved a package of Rs 2,731 crore for rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in tsunami-hit areas except Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Finance Minister P.

Chidamabaram said that this was the first phase of relief package. A separate package will be announced for modernisation of tsunami-hit Andaman and Nicobar Island.

ROLE OF CRPF

Responding to the call of the Prime Minister, the Officers and men of the Central Reserve Police Force rose to the occasion and came out with contribution of their one day’s salary to the Prime Minister’s National Relief Fund for rescue and relief operation and

rehabilitation programme of Tsunami affected people.

Shri J.K.Sinha, DG,CRPF presented a cheque amounting to Rupess Four Crores and Forty Lakhs to the **Prime Minister Dr.Manmohan Singh on 30th December, 2004 at PMO, South Block.**

On receipts of the contribution, Shri Rohit Khera, Officer on Special Duty in the PMO has sent a letter of appreciations to the DG CRPF as follows : -

We acknowledge with thanks the generous contribution made by the Officers and Men of CRPF to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

The Prime Minister appreciates the thoughtful gesture and conveys his gratitude. The amount will be of immense help in rehabilitating those affected by the tsunami.



Personnel of GC Avadi in rescue action at coastal region of Channai.

1.9 Companies of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) including 4 companies of Rapid Action Force (RAF) Bn were deployed in Tamilnadu, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Port Blair to provide rescue and relief to the Tsunami affected people.

Out of 19, 6 Companies of CRPF and 2 Companies of RAF were deployed in various districts of Tamil Nadu including Chennai City while 9 Coys of CRPF which includes 6 Coys of Disaster Management Battalion of CRPF were deployed in Andaman & Nicobar Island and 2 coys of RAF in Port Blair to provide succour to the Tsunami affected people.

Apart from rescue and relief work, CRPF also distributed 13 tons of Ration items and large no. of blankets/tents worth Rs.43 lacs. CRPF Medical team was also pressed into service to provide

medicines/aid.

The CRPF was already there from the very date of Tsunami with 400 jawans of CRPF with medical team already pressed in Chennai city for carrying out the rescue and relief operations. The Indian Express dated January 2,2005 reports from Chennai:

“The New year dawn saw personnel from the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) tirelessly cordoning off the beaches of Chennai coast. For these men, far away from home, celebrations were not even a priority.

“Last year, on new year’s eve, I was at home in Assam. Celebrations were grand. But this year, we don’t feel like it with all the tragic scenes around us,” said Janata Mili, a CRPF jawan who was taking a short break on the lawns of Light House Beach.



CRPF men unloading ration items at Chennai Airport

For them, it's work all day long, with short breaks for frugal meals to be had on pavements. Still, there are no complaints among the young jawans. However, some do admit their longing for the warmth of their kin. "We do miss our family this new year eve. Most of us go home during the year end. But here we are happy to pitch in with the relief works," said Santosh Kumar Singh from Bihar.

Majority of us had been on a 24-hour vigil from the morning of December 26. "For us, duty comes first. Everything else, including celebrations, comes after that. There are when we feel like joining youngsters who having a gala time, but then our job calls us back," said Vikram Kumar, "Even so, this year's celebrations have been dimmed by the tragedy."

After visiting Port Blair DG, CRPF Shri J.K. Sinha said in a press conference in New Delhi on January 20, 2005 that CRPF/RAF men have done commendable job in post tsunami affected areas of the islands and they have distributed food packets rations/ medicines etc. to the needy ones besides recovering a number of dead bodies from different places. Similarly force personnel also rose to the occasion and carried out rescue and relief operations and provided medical assistance to the affected people in main land states, DG, CRPF said. Besides doing Law and Order duty they recovered large number of dead bodies from the debris, Shri Sinha said. They also distributed biscuits, food packets, clothes, drinking water, milk packets, removed debris from houses, gave medicines, oral polio drops, nasal vaccine along with vitamin-A syrup to the children in the medical camps set up by the Force. Besides undertaking mobile/foot patrolling, the CRPF men carried out cleaning work in various places of Tamilnadu specially in refugee camps.

TSUNAMI EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

On April 1,1946 a tsunami originated in the Aleutian trench off the island of Unimak hit Hawaii. Moving at a average speed of 760 km per hour, the tsunamis reached the Hawaiian islands, 3200 km away in less than five hours. Because the wave-length was 150 km, the wave crest arrived about 1 5 minutes apart.

As the waves approached the island, their height increased to atleast 17 metres and thus produced an extremely destructive surf which swept inland

and demolished houses, trees and almost everything in its path. Following this tragedy, US Coast and Geodetic Survey established a Tsunami Early Warning System in Honolulu. The system consists of seismographs and instruments that can detect earth-quake-generated waves.

Whenever a strong earthquake occurs anywhere in Pacific basin, its location is determined and instruments checked to see if tsunami has been generated. If it has, a warning is sent out to evacuate people from low-lying areas that may be affected. Nevertheless, tsunamis remain a threat to people in coastal areas, especially around the pacific ocean.



Hygine and sanitation work carried by RAF personnel at Nagapattinam.

One of the nature’s warning signs of approaching tsunami is that some are preceded by a sudden withdrawal of the sea from a coastal region. In fact, the sea might withdraw so far that it cannot be seen and the sea floor is laid bare over a huge area.

A tsunami in about 1390 BC, coupled with the volcanic eruption that caused it, may have contributed to the demise of the Minoan civilisation on Crete.

HONING OUR OWN WARNING SYSTEMS

The Central Government has done the right thing to clear the proposal of the Anthropological Survey of India to study how tribal people have their own indigenous early warning systems for natural calamities. Almost all the Negrito tribes seems to have survived the devastating tsunami in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and it is worthwhile to find out how they managed it. Disaster warnings from the government often reach too late as a result the locals have to depend on nature to provide early warning, by observing movements of clouds and animals and changes in the flora.

It is this kind of traditional knowledge, handed down from their sea-faring fore-fathers, which probably helped the Morgan villagers in Thailand’s Surin islands to detect the first signs of receding water - before the tsunami crashed in - and take refuge in the hills without any loss of life: a contrast to the thousands killed in neighbouring Phuket.

It's also possible that these people depend on animal’s sensory physiology - supersensitive to sound, temperature, touch, vibration, electrostatic and chemical activity and magnetic fields - to give them a head start in the days and hours before natural calamities. This is borne out by reports of elephants

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trumpeting well before the tsunami struck, or flamingos leaving for safer forests, as happened in Point Calimere on India’s southern coast.

Science is iffy on the subject only because it isn’t possible - yet to replicate this in the lab. But if such indigenous knowledge is tapped,

it could be incorporated into local warning systems. This would be immensely useful in the emergency response infrastructure that India has to establish if the proposed tsunami-warning centre in the Indian Ocean region is to be effective.

INDIA WILL SOON HAVE A TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM

India will install the deep ocean assessment and reporting system (DOARS) or equivalent technology and a software programme to locate tidal formations from undersea disturbances. The DOARS will be placed at a depth of 6 km under the Indian Ocean and will have the capacity to detect even the slightest change in the movement of water. This was declared by Shri Kapil Sibal, the Union

Minister for Science and Technology in a Press Interview recently.

About 10-12 data buoys are already in the ocean and we will add 15-20 more. This will cover the Arabian Sea and all faultlines from Sumatara to Myanmar, apart from benefiting Kutch. We also plan to share this network with Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand, the Minister added.

This system can detect even a 1 cm change in the height of water, It will then send this information in the form of digital waves to the satellite concerned, which will send it to stations of land. This way, we can get real time intelligence on the height and pressure of water within minutes. We have the basic paraphernalia for developing software which can predict if an earthquake will happen anywhere on the faultline, how much energy will be released, and how much damage it can cause, Shri Sibal said.



RAF officers interacting with people of South Andaman at a relief camp.

Details of the dissemination system have not been decided yet. It will take two and a half years and Rs. 125 crore to get the whole warning system in place.

DISASTER DATABASE SET UP IN THAILAND

Interpol has helped in launching the world's largest and most high-tech disaster victim identification (DVI) centre aimed at identifying the thousands of dead from the tsunami which hit Thailand, experts said.

About 60 experts from around the globe will be based on this Thai resort island over the next several months to painstakingly cross-reference thousands of pieces of forensic data gathered in a huge database in hopes of accounting for thousands killed and missing in the giant waves. This is the world's first such integrated operation using the world's best and latest technology and specialist expertise from all over the world, said Australian police Inspector Jeff Emery, who heads up the DVI information centre which opened on January 10,2005 in Phuket.

The centre, squeezed onto the third floor of a telecommunications company building, was to work mainly with

dental records, fingerprinting and DNA samples from more than 5,300 bodies confirmed to have been recovered from the December 26 tragedy. Thailand, which initiated the centre project, has said it will test DNA of every corpse it finds that has not been identified.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



Vanccination given by RAF medical team in relief camp at Kanyakumari.

The Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil constituted a five-member committee to draft a Bill to set up a National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), which is to be introduced in the Budget session of Parliament.

The committee will be chaired by Additional Secretary in Law Ministry Z.S.Negi. Shri Patil who chaired a high-level meeting asked the committee to

sit on a day-to-day basis to finalise the draft Bill urgently.

Prime Minister Dr.Manmohan Singh had announced at an all-party meeting, convened on January 9 by him to discuss the tsunami disaster, that the Government would set up the authority to effectively tackle the challenges posed by calamities and install an early warning system for taking precautionary measures.

Asked to give details about the authority, the sources said it would provide for an "automatic and coordinated mechanism" that would come into force in case of a disaster. It would also lay down the guidelines to deal with emergencies.

While the Central and State Cabinets will be the highest decision-making authorities in case of a national emergency, the Bill will provide for establishment of National Emergency Management Authority at the central level. There will also be a similar authority at the level of States.

At the functional level, the sources said the District Collector or District Magistrate would be nodal officer to coordinate relief and rehabilitation measures. The Bill will also provide for requisitioning the services of the armed forces in case of a national disaster.

(The article is mostly based on Press Reports published in various newspapers after the tsunami struck on Dec 26,2004).

CRPF & NSG JOINTLY WON OVERALL HUMAN RIGHTS DEBATE CHAMPIONSHIP

"Human Rights is inherent in human beings in birth. It should be protected at any cost". Speaking on the occasion of Inter CPOs debate competition on the topic "How relevant is Human Rights for Prisoners and Prisoners of War" organised by CRPF under the aegis of NHRC at SDG,CRPF on 11th Jan, 2005, the Member NHRC Justice Shri V.Bhaskar Rao said that even after imprisonment, the prisoners also have some rights which should also be protected.

Shri Rao said that Human Rights violation is a global concern and wherever it has been violated, there have been voices against it. Citing examples from Ramayan he said that even in those days, Human Rights were strictly observed.

Shri Santosh Kumar, DG (lnvestigation) NHRC said that the objective of such debate competitions was to percolate the consciousness of Human Rights down to the grass-root level in the para-military forces. There is a need to build up transparent Human Rights' culture in the country. It has, however, to be nourished gradually, he said.

Shri J.K.Sinha, Director General, CRPF in his welcome address said that para-military force personnel have to keep in mind that in internal security situations, they were dealing with their own countrymen. Every Force personnel is a citizen in uniform so he is to be very cautious while dealing with them, he said. Shri H.K.Sarin, IGP RAF, CRPF proposed vote of thanks.



Member NHRC Justice Shri V. Bhaskar Rao giving away the First Prize (Hindi) to Ct. Bhurelal Chaurasia of CRPF in the Inter CPOs debate competition on Human Rights.



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF giving away memento to Justice Shri V. Bhaskar Rao, Member of NHRC.

16 participants from ITBP, BSF, NSG, CISF and CRPF took part in this debate Competition. CRPF, the host team and NSG jointly won the overall trophy for their excellent presentation in the debate. Among the individual prizes in Hindi debate Constable Bhurelal Chaurasia of CRPF got first while CT Ajay Shukla of ITBP got second prize and Inspector Jitender Singh of CRPF secured third prize. In English debate, Shri H.S.Ghumman, Dy.Comdt of NSG won the first prize while SI Kamlesh Kumari of CISF and Shri Paramjit Thakriyal, Dy.Comdt of NSG secured the second and third prizes respectively.

BRAVE CRPF MEM PREVENT TRAIN ROBBERY

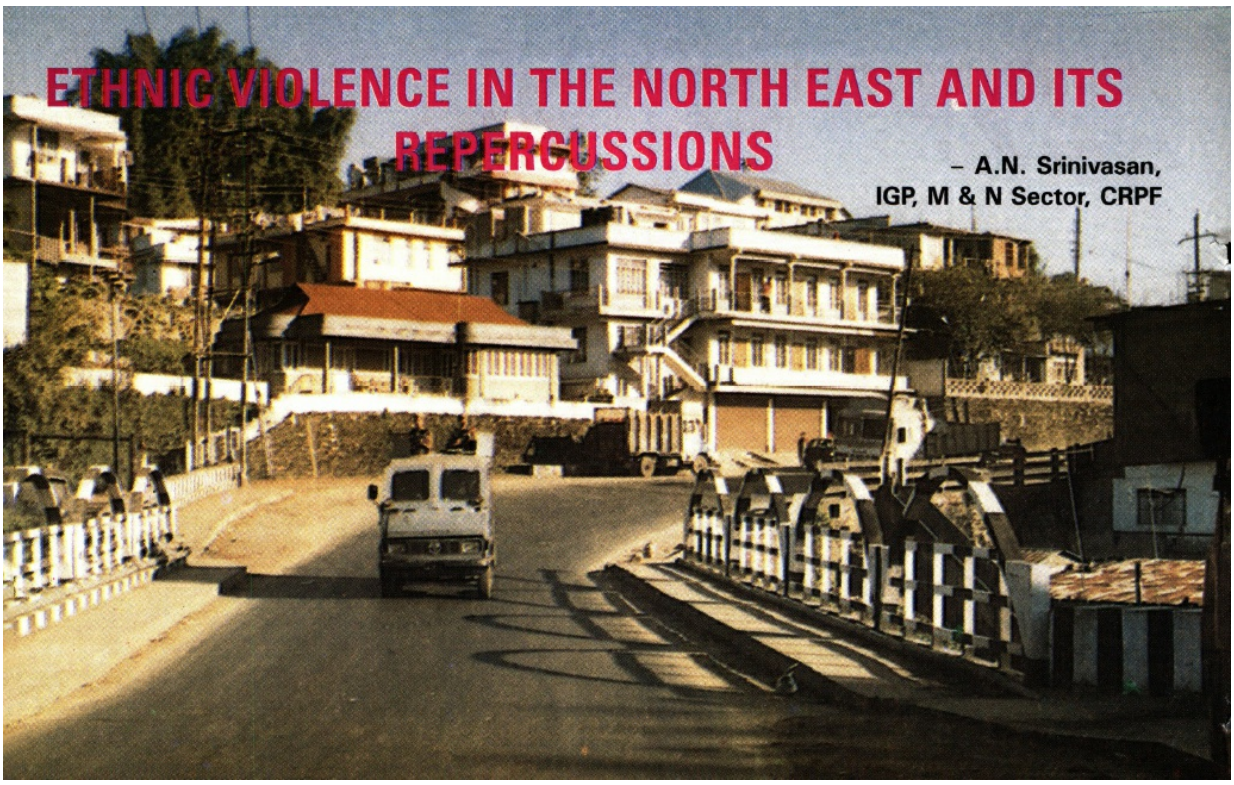
Shri J.K.Sinha, DG,CRPF has commended the bravery displayed by personnel of 33 Bn,CRPF in preventing a train robbery and saving the lives and valuables of passengers near Faizabad on 4th January, 2005.

A party comprising of HC Ramesh Chand, HC Chaju Ram, CT Lalman Paswam, CT Suresh Nai and CT Subhas Yadav left Delhi on Govt. duty for 33 Battalion, CRPF,Faizabad by Darbhanga Express (Train no.4650)

on night of 3rd Jan, 2005. In the wee hours of 4th Jan, 05, 6 robbers armed with country made pistol and khukhris entered the bogie to loot the pasengers. On being challenged by CRPF party, robbers tried to escape. But two of the robbers namely Gajender Singh and Md.Altaf were over powered by CRPF troops.

Apprehended robbers alongwith khukhries were handed over to GRP Faizabad. In the scuffle, CT Subhash and HC Ramesh Chander of CRPF sustained minor knife injuries and bruises.

Rail passengers highly appreciated the bravery displayed by CRPF troops for saving their lives and valuables.



CRPF jawans patrolling the roads of Shillong.

It is difficult to say and analyse as to who sowed the seeds of ethnicity. But these seeds have finally struck roots, growing into a gigantic trees whose branches are spreading everywhere the eye can see. There cannot be any mistake of doubt about the ethnic explosion. World Governments, more so India and the South East Asian countries will have to closely study the case of the ethnic minorities. The ethnic minorities of India, particularly those of the Mongoloid stock, deserve more attention. The days are gone when small

bands of proud tribesmen fought and defended themselves with poison-tipped arrows. Today, the ethnic minorities are wielding sophisticated weapons and engaging National Armies in combat.

Ethnic belts are cutting sharply across administrative and bureaucratic demarcations. In India, on its turbulent North-East, ethnic and tribal loyalties are criss-crossing inter-national demarcations.

Highly trained and motivated counter-insurgency Security

Forces of India, are increasingly engaged in intelligence, co-ordination and joint military operations to contain the tribesmen who are challenging the might of our Security Forces. More and more ethnic groups in India are finding shelters in Mountainous areas of North-Eastern India.

Across the Brahmaputra are the Seven Sisters, where tribesmen of many varieties live with a multitude of linguistic and religious groups alien to them. The entire Region fermented for quite some time due to the ethnic fever. The North-East, with the largest concentration of the people of Mongoloid Origin in the Subcontinent was caught in convulsive confabulation. If it was the Nagas and Mizos who were fighting for freedom yesterday, it is the Meiteis of the Imphal Valley and the Tripuri tribesmen who are doing so today. This unleashed waves of uprisings in plains of Assam as well. Action by Security Forces was launched almost immediately to contain the turbulent tribesmen. But, by itself it has not solved the problem. Deployment of armed forces to curb ethnic groups by a limited or full-fledged counter Insurgency action is certainly not considered the final solution. Deployments all over the world have demonstrated how really powerful and long lasting are these ethnic ties, which have outlasted a hundred military operations.

Ethnicity in the North-East India must be comprehended as a growing reality. Somewhere it is taking the form of a lowkey revival, elsewhere it is already touching explosive heights.

While hostile neighbours could easily cash in on this dilemma of a Nation, it would be wrong to think that this ethnic resurgence is wholly the result of foreign propaganda or the handiwork of international intelligence agencies. In a country like India with a multi ethnic groups; we owe a duty to them to exist within its territory. It will not be correct to impose an artificial identity

on old ethnic groups who reject it, though they have opted for peaceful co-existence with the larger non-Mongoloid group. The nature of ethnicity and ethnic groups have to be unlderstood in terms of the subjective experiences and understanding of the people involved. This is because the factors by which they emerge as entities varies from place to place from time to time. Scholars of this region assert that the social unrest in the North East and the frontier areas is a conflict between the self assertion and the prevailing social, economic and political situation. Socially no group, big or small is willing to lose its cultural identity and the phenotypical appearance of its people and hence there has been constant uprising against cultural assimilation and physical domination.



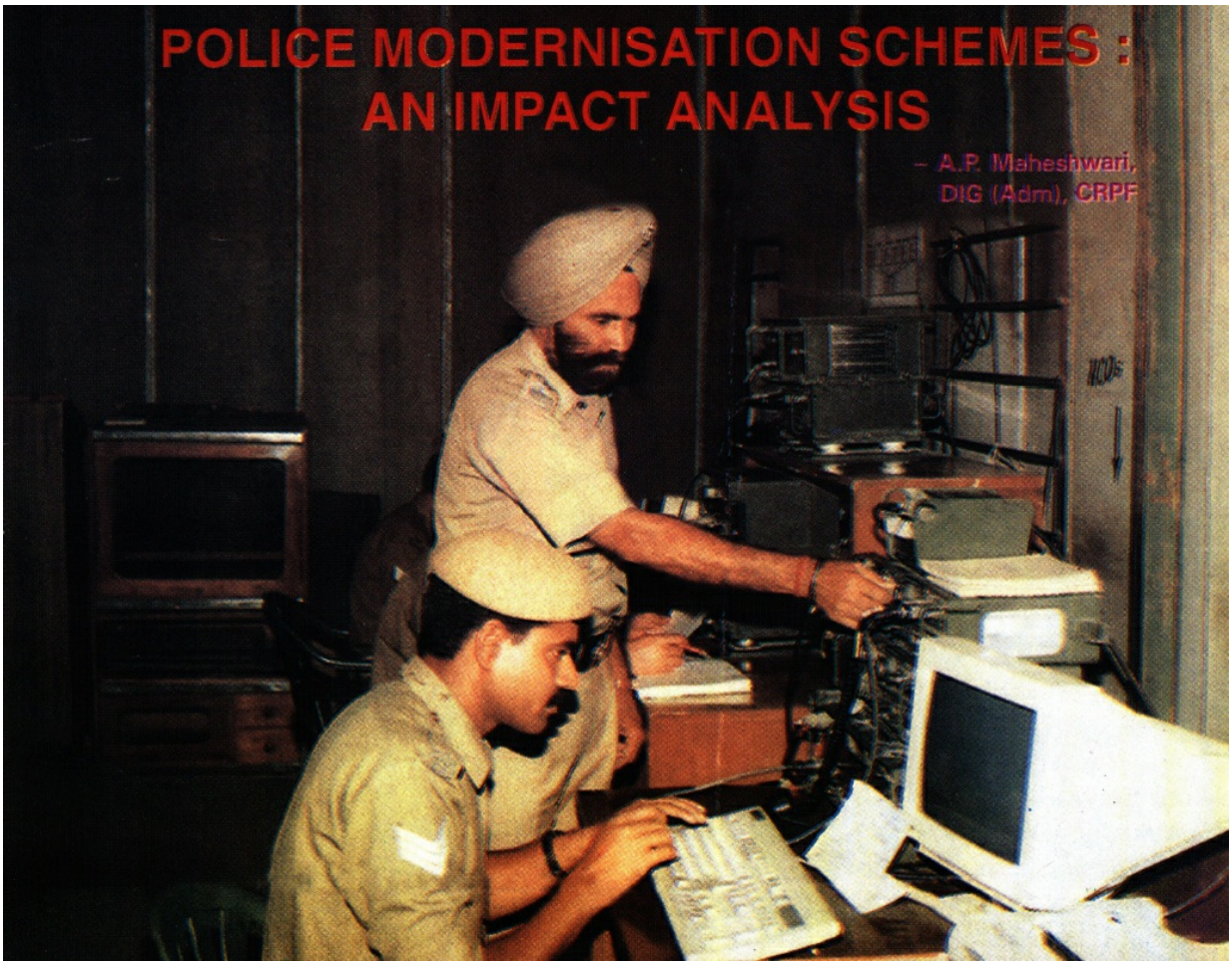
Vigilant CRPF men alongwith mounted LMG.



Alert CRPF personnel in the jungles of North - East.

We got a feeling that some torrential outburst has suddenly been let loose all suddenly been let loose all across North-East India, adn this strange and unique force seems to be holding the key to the issue of war and peace in that Region.

Responsible men had conceded that the ethnic explosion had added a whole new dimension to the politics of this Region. Many strategists predicted that insurgency would be the warfare of the future and that it would envelop more than half the world. The frontiers have to be effectively sealed against armed infiltrators. Ambush, counter-ambush, curfew, arrests, re-arrest, extortion, raids, patrolling, bomb blasts, economic blockades, dharnas, kidnapping, etc must all these be allowed to shape the history of this Region ? Must these become the fate of the entire North-East ? Must the past be allowed to repeat itself again and again ? We all have to ponder over these questions seriously in order to preserve the integrity of the Nation.



Keeping pace with technology even in a far -flung deployment.

'Police' is a crucial public service. Maintenance of law and order is an essential condition for social development and synergetic growth. In the present era of rapid technological advancements and global competitiveness affecting aspirations and standards of desired performance in more than one ways, police modernisation has been a focal point for policy planners and the agencies accountable for the performance of police. The questions of 'know-how', 'do-how' and 'think-how' are not only relevant in absolute terms but are often interpreted with respect to competitive edge over target groups, enhanced efficiency, real time qualitative delivery of police services to the public and cost-benefit implications. Modernisation should be viewed not only in terms of technological updation of machines & equipments but also the work envioronment, ambience, logistics, human resource development and the ultimate work culture.

Unless a comprehensive and integrated view is taken, the 'know-how' will miss the 'do-how' and 'do-how' would stand divorced from the 'think-how'.

The technological 'capability' has to be congruent with internal 'copability'. The modernisation hardware would need various software packages to make a real impact.

The police modernisation process has to focus on the real change paradigms for survival, growth and stability of the organization through effective public delivery system. If the end-service is devoid of required 'value-additions', there is no point in blowing one's own trumpets.

The major operational segments for modenisation can be viewed in terms of:

• Weapons, gadgets and equipments for police operations • Surveillance and detective systems • Investigative scientific aids • Communication systems • Mobility-land/air/water • Human resource development.

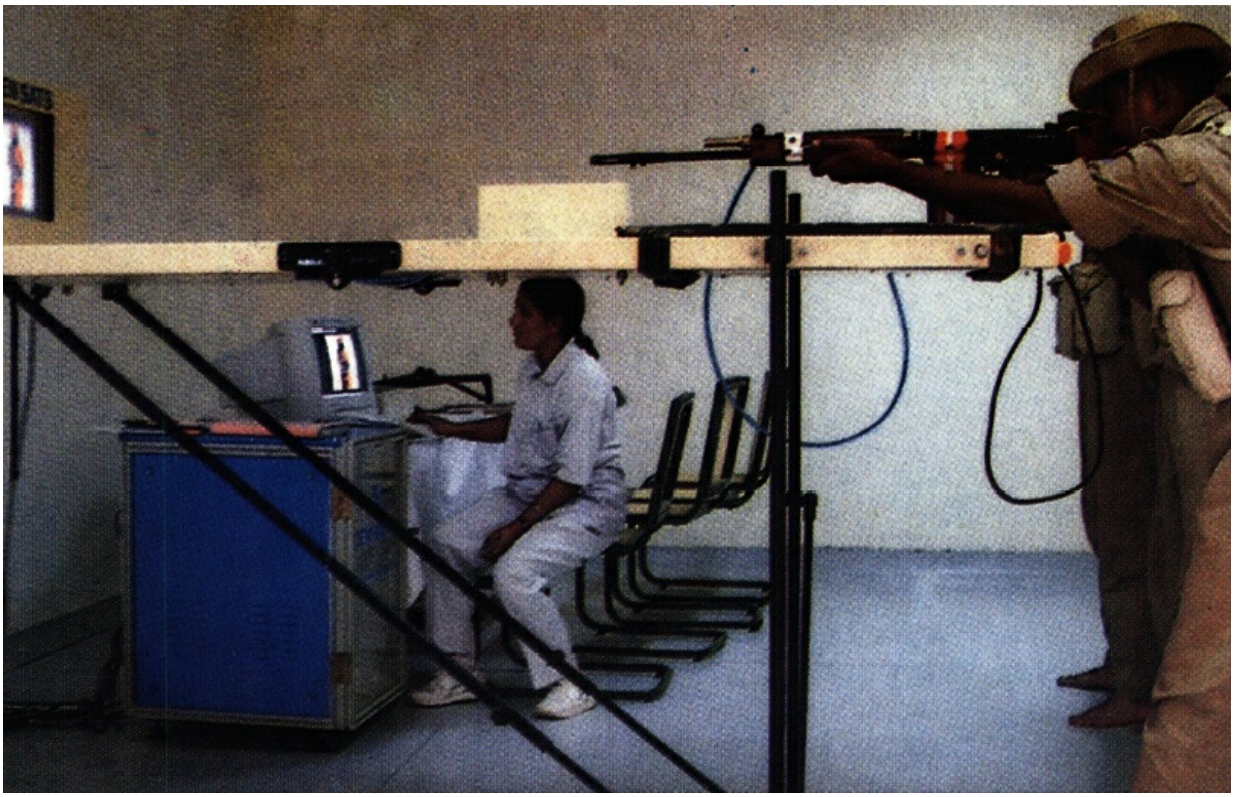
The main considerations for modernisation would, inter-alia, include enhancement of striking and operational capability, providing state of art communication/operational logistics, generating required skills in force personnel besides ensuring operational fitness and well being.

From these broad parameters, we can easily devolop the specifics for each of the above categories. An attempt has been made in this regard which is exhibited vide 'schedule-A'. The impact of police modernisation at micro level would largely depend on the extent of these considerations being fine tuned at the time of initial planning.

The functional areas of impact for the police organisation, viewed from the angle of delivery of public service, are well known to all :

• Law & Order • VIP security • Public safety • Investigation • Crime prevention • Staff welfare.

A random group opinion taken from key executives indicates that at macro level the mutual ranking/weigh tage received by the above sub-functions of police, somehow, stand as under:



Use of modern aids in training.



A step towards achieving total e-Governance in CRPF.

Areas	Mutual ranking
• Law & Order	**5**
• VIP security	**6**
• Public safety	**3**
• Investigation	**4**
• Crime prevention	**2**
• Staff welfare	**1**

The maximum impact is seen in the area of VIP security with lower weightage for crime prevention and staff welfare. This broadly indicates the preference/ indifference zones in the present environment.

We can know from our experiences the empirical validity of this ranking. It may marginally vary from state to state. However, there is no doubt that in a more conscious or responsive envioromment, crime prevention would have probably got a higher weightage.

If we attempt to undertake some preliminary 'impact-grading' exercise, we may end up with the following likely impressions :

Areas	Grading
• Law & Order	Medium
• VIP security	High
• Public safety	Low
• Investigation	Medium

- Crime prevention Low
- Staff welfare Low

Public safety, crime prevention, staff welfare are lowly placed on the impact analysis continuum of police modernisation. Impact or the change-impetus through modernisation process has to be viewed in terms of certain objective criterion. One such vector can be based on capability and the copability indices i.e. how far we have enhanced our ‘capability’ and whether the work force has developed required ‘copability’ to make best use of such technological upgradations.

The ground level observations show that capability factor is low and copability is still lower. Major causes tor such a trend seem to be well known i.e. difficultly **in choosing appropriate technology and delay in procurement much loss** making **force personnel adopt in handling them.**

By the time this adoption/learning process has traversed 360 degree, the technological advancements complete many more cycles. In comparative net, we are running but on a tread mill.

If we take the criterion of visibility of change, the general feel we get is that modernisation impact is more visible at macro level and much less at micro i.e. our policy-planning moves are directed positively on this count but the pace and quantum of change is so small that it gets fragmented at micro level and presents a fractured view in terms of performance.

Rarely one or two equipments are available at unit level, people are not conversant with its use, there is a self-imposed fear.

If we go by people’s ‘perception’ on the impugned change process, insiders (i.e. people within the organisation) rate the change process on a higher scale which probably depicts high complacency factor. This is in contrast to the perception of outsiders who still have a poor rating. It is also discounted by the poor image factor of the police. ‘Usage’ of the new technologies may be low, yet the awareness is rising. Pace of change is

constrained by the low utilisation rate of funds, delayed responses due to complicated procurement procedures and the rapidity of technological obsolescence.

The factors for low macro impact are not difficult to observe. Question of leadership initiatives always remains in the centre. Any change to be effective needs top to down approach. Computers have been lying in the offices of senior ranks for past 20-22 years. Many of us have not used them but for seeking benefit of Air Conditioners or at best have used them as a substitute for typewriter. Appropriate need identification has been another casualty. Procurement delays and compromise on quality has weaned away the credibility. As a result, the human being at the cut edge level, the main line functionary, sees it differently. The professional coherence is lacking. The net impact has been sub-optional. The HRD initiatives are also more bureaucratic in nature than organic. People orientation in implementation has been missing intrinsically. Further, we lack our in-house research & development. We are, most of the time, guided by vendors.

Transparency & credibility of the approach is doubted more often than not. 'Value-analysis' is rarely a guiding factor. If we compare ourselves with the other organisations in the rapidly changing global environment, we may learn our lessons faster.

We got to change highly regimented & bureaucratised organisations into open learning organisations which work more on the principle of networking & collaborations to reap maximum synergies. We may like to change vertical rigid hierarchies into open-ended flat structures in form of cohesive teams, provide for error tolerance & risk bearing in order to boost generic innovations.

The micro level picture is also not very rosy. Besides the marginally indicated factors of slow & low pace (as well as quantum) of change, resistance to change or lack of know-how/do-how, the lack of positive interaction between leader and the led has maintained the fear of a court of enquiry if anything goes wrong.

Lack of cafetarian approach, lack of maintenance or repair facilities, over

reliance on SOPs, obsession with police ‘sub-culture’, unfreezing of the old learnings etc. have been the major factors responsible for low impact at micro level within the organisation. Unless the work culture changes, how do we expect the forces to make a dent in the functional areas in form of improved public service. Our work culture has also to imbibe enough respect for a human being, his basic rights and dignity in every thought and action we initiate.



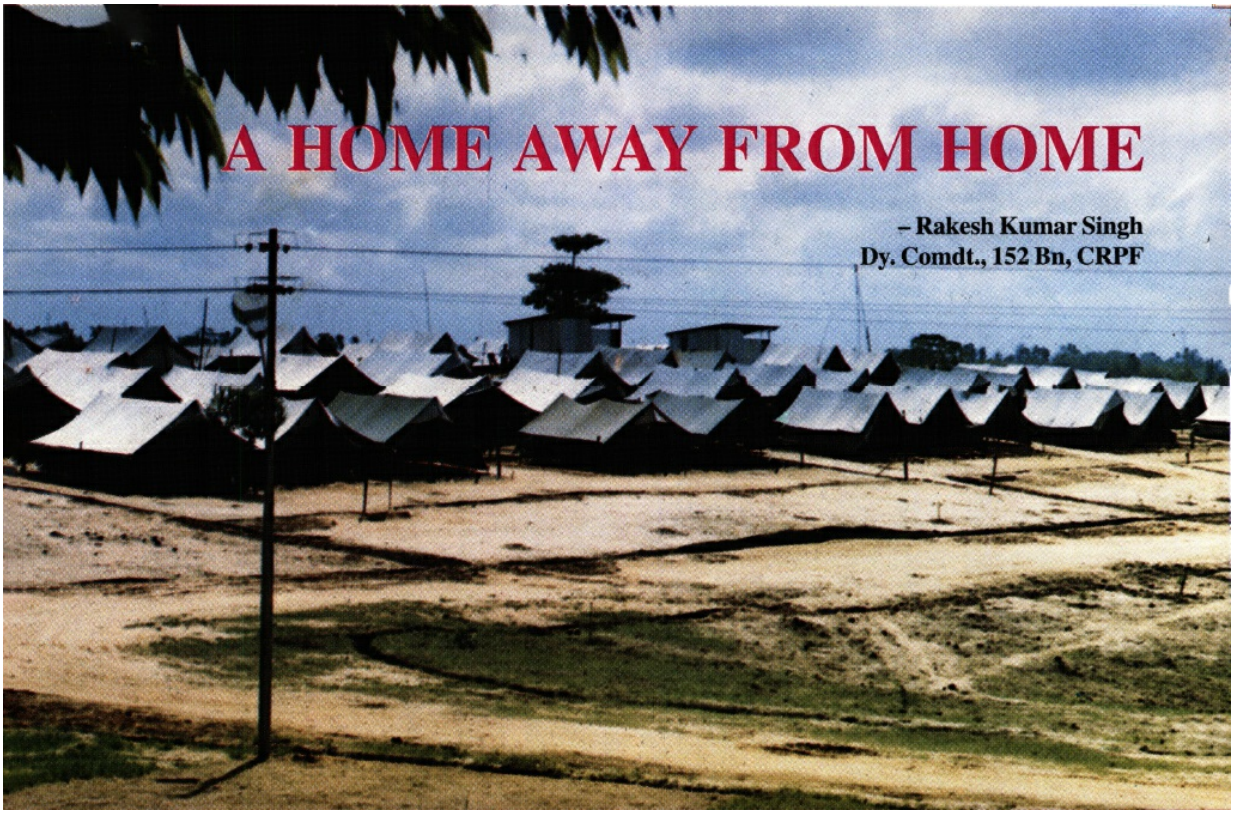
Training on modern weapons - for ultimate dominance in operational field.

This scenario brings us to the point-what can be done now?

The major impetus would start from the ‘epicenter’ i.e. what is the government’s idea of ‘policing the society’. The various comissions have echoed their voices but the reports have been gathering dust.

Govt has to address various systemic issues. Secondly, there has to be a shift from financial outlay to the 'Performance' in terms of physical targets. Quality of induction in the force has to commensurate with the demands of new technologies on the basic knowledge of scientific processes. Key link-pins in the organisation have to assume the role of main change catalysts. We got to assign proper importance to the real growth centres for modernisatiion. Departments like training, CID, technical wings have to be elevated to their original stature, rather than being dumping grounds. HRD issues, nevertheless, remain important all through out which include placements and career profession besides quality of work life and general welfare. Learning-organisation culture with democratic values, need for professionalism and image building drives have to be viewed in correct perspectives.

In our journey of achieving higher value additions in professional life, these seminars provide a station, a platform for temporary stay and exchange of views for mutual betterment.



Tents housing CRPF jawans deployed in a far - flung area of North - East.

'Accommodation' is the biggest problem in CRPF with its 'Chalte Raho

Pyare' image. CRPF is becoming a synonym with the occupants of abandoned and deserted houses, herbs and factory's shades. Force personnel are huddled together cogently, having improper basic amenities, inadequate water and electric facilities as well as no 'comfort zone' to the individuals for entertainment and rest. The lack of accommodation has already reduced many regimental institutions and celebrations as mere formality or has become non-existent. This problem is the single largest demotivator and stressor in our orgainzation. This is a problem upon which our Junior leaders have to compromise with every mobility of the troops, which ultimately kills initiative and enthusiasm in them and in future they compromise on each and every issue leading to reduced efficiency of the force. Commissioners D.C) and Superintendent of Police (S.P).

The dangerous impact of bad accommodation has not been analyzed vis-a-vis morale and efficiency of the Force. Never a sirvey of the problem has been done to assess the problem and adopt some corrective measures.The philosophy prevailing in CRPF redarding accommodation for a company is the responsibility of company commander to liaise with district police and ensure it.

How accommodation are provided by State

Working on above philosophy when the CRPF officers make numerous visits to district and state officials, the concerned district DC and SP send their staff to look for any suitable abandoned, deserted government houses, migrants' houses, closed factories shade, godowns etc. for accommodating the company of the CRPF which we have to happily accept taking into consideration as told to us by district authority the inadequacy of suitable alternative and backwardness of the district because of the law and order situation. In all these bargaining the company commander feels blessed if he manages a room with attached toilet in the vicinity as we are of the firm belief that the company can not be commanded effectively from a few hundred yards away from the company location by the company commander.

The Second exercise generally the company has to do is to hook the wire for electricity and to go for temporary wiring that is putting a few bulbs here and there in whole area. The lighting is so poor at most of the company

locations where jawans live that it leads to strain to eyes as well as it is also depressing and stressful.

Basic amenities are almost absent at the maximum company locations and men generally go outside at the risk of life. Probably, terrorists also, feel pity on such issues and have sympathy with jawans and generally they had fortunately spared our men during their natural calls.

Expansion of Force has further expanded accommodation problem as officers are motivated, coaxed and forced to accommodate the additional companies and headquarters within the same resources. This has led to many problems which are not being visualized.

Often we have talked about leadership, interaction with men and at times about training and welfare measure. Of late, stress management is the hottest fad. Everybody aspires to reduce the stress but ultimately finishes up conspiring to enhance it with their acts of omissions and commissions.

Before discussing further on this aspect as to how poor accommodation and housing affects over all operational effiency and morale of the forces, it is imperative to discuss why good accommodation is required for the Forces.

In uniformed services barracks and messes are the places where men and officers live. These places have regimental sanctity as well because it is considered to be home away from home which is very neccessary. Force personnel are supposed to stay and make their life happy and social for almost ten months in a year at these places particularly in CRPF where there is no shifting from hard area to soft area, it becomes more important.

A soldier works for more than eight hours in a very hostile and threatening environment and then requires rest and recoupment as well as complete mental peace to be prepared again for the next day’s arduous duty. One is also supposed to share their sorrow and happiness with fellow soldiers primarily because they are away from family and virtually of no help to wife and children in need.



Well built accommodalion of GC, CRPF Bangalore.



Jawans renovating their domaged accommodation.

The pain of being away from families and not with them at the time of

need is itself painful. The stingy and bad living places drastically compound the sorrow of jawans with increase in consumerism and depiction of glamorous life on T.V. serials. Think of these rationality that the person Who are to protect nation and maintain peace so that economic growth take place and people can enjoy resources, but themselves being in a state of poverty as far as living standards are concerned.

All these factors demotivates a person and he develops aversion to maintain same zeal and dedication towards his duty day by day.

The other institutions which to some extent reduces one's monotony and restlessness like proper recreational facilities, bara khana, regimental celebration etc are also compromised due to paucity of sufficient space, further demotivates a person. Research has shown that personnel having better living standards are also better performers and are able to control stress.

In CRPF the Group Centres are acting as Hqrs of duty Battalion and it is the place where members of the Force can keep their families comfortably. However, there are many problems with the Group Center - Battalion structure and the rights of Force personnel to keep their families there. A few have been discussed below :-

Group Centres are supposed to be a self dependable institution where a family can have access to all facilities without much problem. It is very vital because the lady wives of our men who may not be that literate and exposed to society have to deal with all situations. But most of the Group Centres are lacking in infrastructure as its development takes decades thus during most of the initial period it is without school, market or hospital etc. Secondly, our Group Centres are too far from township having poor connectivity. For example, GC Pinjore after two decades is still too dependant on nearest town Chandigarh and for college facility, etc one has to manage from one's own resources because of poor transport connectivity inspite of expansion of Pinjore town.

The members of Force do not get any opportunity to visit their Hqrs. Even during transfer one may have to reach his Hqrs and more than three-fourth of the nation to join duty with meager transfer incidentals. On the other hand when one proceeds on leave, a member of Force who has kept his family at

GC is further alienated from society as he has to divide stay during leave at Group Centre, where his family is staying and to his paternal house where his parents and relatives stay.

Thirdly, generally in CRPF posting of Force personnel are having national composition, so mostly men who are from North are having their Head quarter in south. Thus, practically it becomes very difficult to understand and adjust to different culture and language. Such set up also makes families too dependant on CRPF infrastructure and help because in need the help from their relatives living in other part of nation will arrive too late. There are solutions to these shortcomings but requires bold initiative to implement it.

As far as possible a member of Force up to the rank of Inspector may be, at least, posted to their sectors to which they belong. This will facilitate their family in their Head quarter in the home state and thus such Group Centre accommodation will suit them socially and economically.

Since above considerations can not be done for all at all the times in career, apply without any rider forever. Besides this, separated family accommodation should be constructed in good city, with all infrastructure available inside the campus.



Snow covered accmmodation at Srinagar.

What causes the stress and tension amongst our Force personnel is that they are always worried about their families and to make them free from worries is possible only through proximity with family. For this, we must construct proper accommodation in plenty in areas of our deployment. Though our deployment is flexible depending on the internal security scenario in the country and inability of states to cope up with it. But we know for certain we will always have our deployment in J&K and N.E. States.

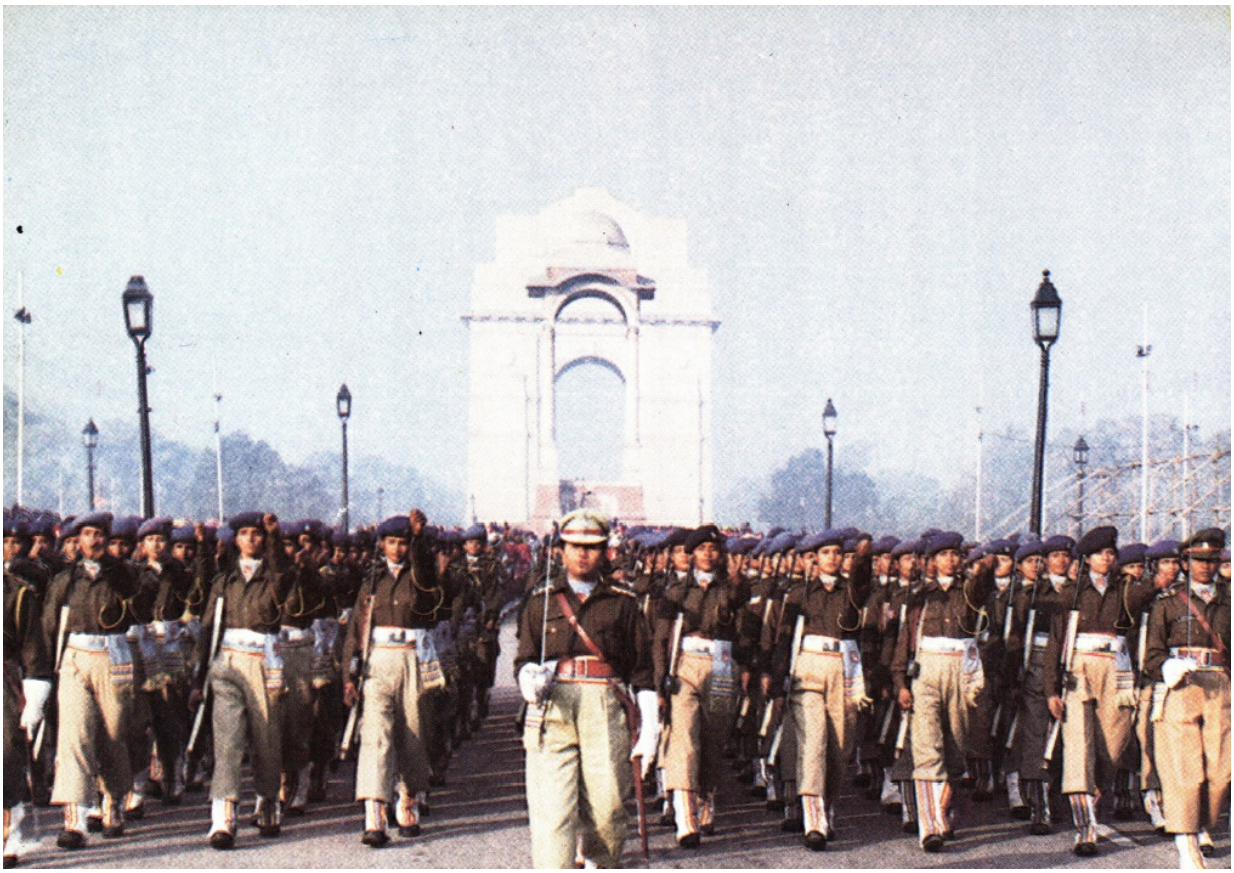
Therefore a few houses and own campus for families of troops deployed may be of great help, which will not only reduce stress but will be a great motivating factor. The accommodation of companies and Battations require to be properly looked after and negotiated with the state authorities. It is a welcome step that MHA has sanctioned to set up a Group Centre in Srinagar. Which will somehow, reduce the housing problem in the valley.

TWO CRPF CONTINGENTS PARTICIPATE IN REPUBLIC DAY PARADE-2005

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the Peace Keepers of the Nation was represented by two Contingents comprising of

CRPF Mahila Contingent and Brass Band contingent in the Republic Day Parade-2005.

The first Contingent from CRPF was of 144 strong CRPF Mahila Contingent with 3 Inspectors led by Smt Shilpa Kumar, Assistant Commandant. Colourfully attired, the CRPF mahila were wearing dark blue beret with white hackle, Angola shirt, Khaki trousers, Kamarbandh with white leather belt and blue scarf. The average height of this contingent was 5 feet 4 inches.



CRPF Mahila contingent rehearsing for the R.D. Parade - 2005.



CRPF Brass Band contingent practising near India Gate.

The CRPF Mahila Contingent was followed by 101 strong men including 3 SOs of CRPF Brass Band under command of Inspector Raj Kumar. CRPF Brass Band was raised in 1961.

The contingents marched to the tune of CRPF theme song “SEVA BHAKTI KA YAH PRATEEK CRPF KAHATA HAI”. The Other Rank in marching contingents were carrying 5.56 Insas rifles whereas the Officers and SOs carried swords.

THE EXCELLENT HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD OF CRPF PERSONNEL DURING 2004

49112 Officers and men have been trained on Human Rights by the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on the three day Capsule Course

during the year 2004. The Course was introduced at the instance of the National Human Rights Commission in 1996. The objectives of the course are to develop concern for human rights among the rank and file, faster higher standards of professional conduct, make them appreciate, understand and internalise instruments on human and fundamental rights and create among themselves a people-friendly approach.

Besides the Capsule Course, the Force is also conducting a 10 day long "Human Rights Sensitivity Course" as prescribed by the Human Rights Commission since Sep'98 and 159 subordinate officers have been trained during the year 2004.

17 CRPF Officers have also been trained in three day vertical interaction course on Human Rights at Internal Security Academy, Mount Abu (Raj).

Besides organising lectures, debates etc, CRPF has issued a small pocket booklet on human rights on DO's and DON'Ts both in Hindi and English to every personnel for their consumption. It is noteworthy to mention that the human rights record of the CRPF personnel in the field have reportedly been excellent. There is no case of Human Rights violation against CRPF personnel in which cognizance has been taken or compensation has been paid.



Shri S.M. Patnaik, Member of Orissa Human Right Commission inaugurating the Zonal level debate competition at Group Centre CRPF Bhubaneswar.



Shri Surender Paul, ADIG, GC, Pallipuram pinning up the rank of SM/OS on Sumathy G. Nair.

Smt. Sumathy G. Nair, joined CRPF as a Lower Division Clerk on September 10, 1969 at Neemuch, the very birth place of CRPF. During 1981, the Govt. of India, decided to combatise all the Civilian Staff of CRPF. Thus, Smt. Sumathy G. Nair earned the distinction of being the first combatised lady in CRPF (Ministerial Cadre). At present, she is posted in Group Centre, CRPF, Pallipuram, Kerala (Home State) where she secured another record as she has been promoted as first lady SM/OS on 1st October 2004. This adds another feather to her cap as First Lady SM/OS of CRPF.

After serving successfully nine long tough years in the disturbed North-East Region, she was posted in CRPF HQrs at New Delhi between 1989 to 1996. Based on her meritorious background she was selected for deputation to the prestigious organisation Special Protection Group (SPG) where she remained posted up to 30th April, 2003. Having gone through her past 35 years of unblemished record, there is no iota of doubt at all, she is a typical

example of whole CRPF as well as an inspiration to women personnel of CRPF. Her Husband, Shri M.V.G. Nair, retired from CRPF recently as Inspector (M).

MAPPING A HAPPY LIFE

- T.G.L IYER Ex-DG, CRPF

Sometimes, we have to bite the bullet and force ourselves to focus on a thing. At other times, we get burnt-out and simply need recharging our battery. When we are immersed in challenging problems, a diversion like getting up, and wandering around can give a fresh new look and sometimes ideas too, to tackle the project. This diversion can be a tea-break or a long vacation depending on the problem, energy level, and the deadline. Breaks could also be walking, house-cleaning, car polishing, cycle riding or a look around the garden. Breaks are needed when we reach a Breaking-Point.

Remaining focussed is an ART. Distractions occur when we are doing important work like a telephone call, an unexpected visitor or some bad news. The best remedy is to put aside the work and resume it when the mind returns to normalcy. For example, when you are preparing for an oration, your wife asks what should be the menu for dinner ? Or when you are writing a letter, children want you to play with them or when you are about to sleep the TV is on with the volume at high pitch. Whatever may be the provocation, you have to bring your thoughts back to normalcy as a disturbed mind is out of balance.

The fact is that the balance in our lives undergoes major shifts. For example, when we are in school, play and education are the most prominent fact in our lives. After that we go to work, get married, build a House, rear children and in this way, the centre of life shifts from one orbit to another. Balancing means focussing more of our time to make gains in some areas of life, maintaining balance in other areas. We become single-minded and focussed for a while devoting a great deal of time and energy to the goal we have decided to pursue and give priority. Simultaneously, we maintain adequate balance in other areas of our lives too by not totally ignoring them.

Real balance is that which makes our mind disciplined,

regulated, maintaining moderation in senses and faculties creating lightness of spirit etc. Then alone internal peace and calmness is ensured and a higher approach is possible. Noise can be a major distraction for certain activities like reading, writing, meditation, sleeping etc.



*CRPF Officer distributing **study** materials la school children of Jammu as a part of civil action programme.*



Civil Action Programme Organised by 116 Bn, CRPF at Soura, Srinagar.

But some people learn to concentrate through clamour and confusion; while others throw up their hands helplessely and pull their hair and stride out of their surroundings. For people who want to write, meditate or just think and plan for the day, early morning hours are ideal. There are some who use ear-plugs as an inexpensive method to get desired results.

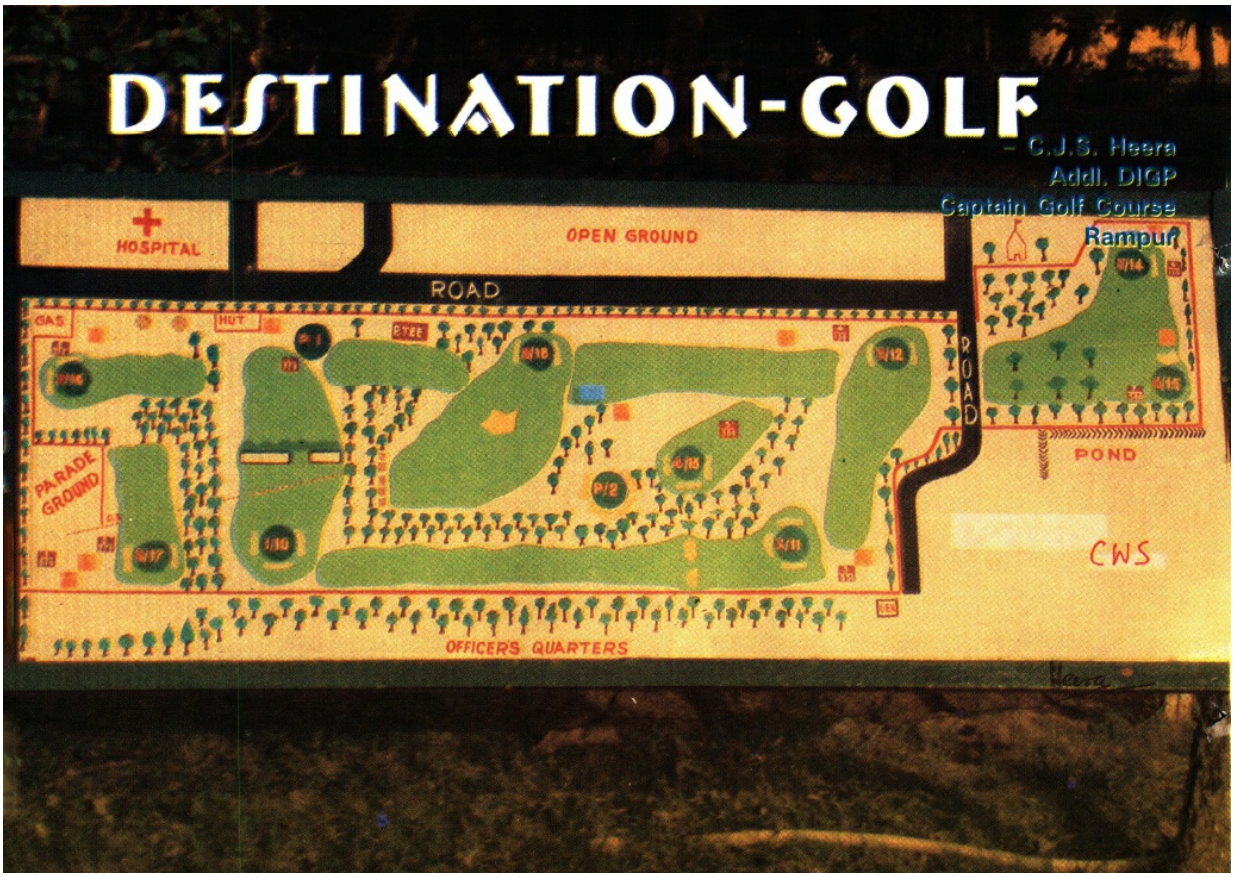
Flexibility Is the spice of life. We can make plans, focus on priorities and have a cut-and-dry style of doing things. However, spontaneity, creativity and excitement are the pleasant surprises of life. Looking at the big picture of balancing all areas of life, carrying a variety of activities throughout the day and keeping a few channels of the mind open simultaneously are difficult tasks, but they provide flexibility and more harmony in life.

Not all distractions are bad. As we develop our awareness of focus and learn to recognise distractions, the mind takes them as positive diversions. A distraction or a disturbance sometimes gives a creative inspiration to some people. A businessman returning home after an exasperating and exhausting day's work may get into mood when children come and play with him or the

dog comes and gives a lick even when it is ignored. Anything that will make a man new, that clears his cobwebs of discouragement from his brain, are of practical value.

I once lived with a friend where scarcely anyone laughed. The inmates moved around with long faces and said few formal words to each other. When I narrated a joke and laughed out aloud, all of them had a peculiar look in their eyes. Laughter to them was frivolous and waste of time. Well, we all know that cheerfulness is one of the great miracle-makers in the World. It reinforces man, doubles and multiplies his power and gives a new meaning to life. No man is a failure till he has lost his cheerful optimistic outlook.

Eleanor Roosevelt once said; “The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams and laugh at all happenings in life”. In a corner of his desk Abraham Lincoln kept a copy of the latest comic book and it was his habit when fatigued, annoyed, or depressed, to pick up the Book, read a chapter and laugh aloud. Humour, whether sensible or foolish is a gift from Heaven. Mirth is God’s medicine and you don’t have to pay Doctors Bills.



Blue Print of Golf Course - Rampur.

Do we have to admit it as sensational struggle?

Yes, I am talking about Golf in CRPF.

Developing a Golf course is an Adventure and its regular maintenance is herculean. I have come across many changes in CRPF over past 30 years of my service and one of them is Golf. I joined during 1973 but never dreamt of having Golf as regular sports in our uniform fraternity, of course Mahila wing was also one of them.

During 1996, I heard about development of Golf course at

Rampur and as I knew the place, I wonder about the availability of space required for such an outdoor sport. In such a small space of merely 7 and half acre of land, it has been beautifully manicured, designed and developed into well knitted 9 hole (reverse 9) total 18 hole 70 par that too without disturbing any existing institution/ establishment by none other than Shri J.S. Negi, a CRPF officer who retired as DIG from the force. Earlier no one thought of venturing into such painstaking exercise though we have many such establishments spread all over India. However idea of venturing to such expensive sport at such a small township (Rampur U.P.) must be from the spirit generated by All India Police Sports Control Board under the presidentship of Director I.B during 1995 when Golf was included as sport among police fraternity. Besides an opportunity for Golfers to excel, the green patch in the centre of GC CRPF Rampur functions as lungs of the camp and maintaining the environment with full of Oxygen for better human living.

Once grown, efforts were made to secure affiliation for CRPF Golf Course with Indian Golf Union, which is the apex body of

Golf in India. However under compelling circumstances, the idea lost its destination midway during 1998. After a gap of 6 years under the stewardship of present chairman Shri Daljit Singh DIG and captainship of Shri C.J.S. Heera ADIG, thoughtful of past, idea again emerges to secure membership of I.G.U. Before this step was taken, it was developed into 72 par, supplement with obstacles like dry hazards, water hazard, environmental lake, deep sand bunkers and added decorations of ornamental trees and flowerbeds. The total distance was enhanced and additional facilities like catering also created to meet the demand of playing Golfers. One more practice green was added. Armed with above facilities and obstacles posing challenges to the Golfers, case was finally revived and taken up with IGU again during 2004.

This time our proposal could make place and Secretary General of IGU was pleased to grant affiliation. Now CRPF Golf course developed in a tiny township of UP can be seen on word-wide website www.tigu.org. having a separate home page to list our new developments and achievements.

How you travel through the greens of this course:- (Journey to 18 holes)

1. **The 328 yards, Par 4 first hole-** is straight to shoot without any fear of O.B but only if stroke do not fade, you may save your bell from entering in deep jungle in right of fairway. Mid way you have to negotiate hump and two hazards, before you reach sand bunkers on all three sides of green. \

2. **The 273 yards Par 4 Second hole** gives you magnificent feeling of wood shot over the trees before ball falls into fairway after flight of 140 yards. Again on right side is running deep jungle with fear of O.B whereas straight flight may earn you a birdie. Maximum threat is from five sand bunkers before you land on green or overshoot into O.B..

3. The 330 yards Par.4 third hole a banana curve keeps you under continuous threat of O.B with high trees on right of fairway upto 270 yards. Your accuracy is tested by a tall tree in middle of fairway which otherwise helps you to take second shot on green for par in case you fail in putting for birdie.



Shri C.J.S. Heera ADIGP, CRPF dealing with sand bunker while teeing of a shot.

4. The 190 yards Par 3 fourth hole - gives you beautiful backdrop of tall eucalyptus trees. Square shaped table top green is surrounded with mounded shoulders and deep bunkers. It requires good judgement and selection of club to hit green with first shot. The green is also a center place of course for birds eye view.

5. The 300 yards Par 4 fifth hole- is real challenge to the Golfer. Dogleg having high tree at 120 yards poses a great threat to drop ball in fairway started after 130 yards flight but gives immense pleasure while watching skyline alongside ball flight. 2nd shot takes you to green with perfection in shot over thick trees and opens all chances to overshoot for O.B. Right side of fairway is environmental lake and forbidden to enter to pick up your ball. Once entered, it is lost.

6. The Par 3 Sixth hole- measuring only 110 yards. Bound to play over 110 feet high row of fully grown trees and on left side of fairway is running O.B, Golfers intend and enjoy to drop ball on pin instead of bunker just short of green to secure birdie. Here the chances to aim for Ace(Hole-in-one) demands good judgement. (Shri C.J.S. Heera is lone proud record holder of Ace of this course achieved during 2004)

7. The 506 yards Par 5 Seventh hole- the longest of first nine and wood tee shot may lead the Golfer to water hazard or bunker of Green No.9. Passing over three greens (3^{rd}, 9^{th} and practice green), row of trees at 110 yards from tee shot, six bunkers, three flower beds, Golf hut area and above all O.B line running on right side of fairway requires perfection before you go to earn another birdie.

8. The 373 yards Par 4 eighth hole- poses another peculiar threat to Golfer since right side being O.B running alongside fairway and on left are dense high and bushy trees with lots of undergrowth. The fairway starts from 125 yards. The running track in fairway helps Golfer to gain great distance by rolling.



Golf Course - Rampur.



Shri Daljit Singh, DIGP and Shri C.J.S. Heera, ADIGP lifting the VIIth Inter Sector CRPF Golf Championship Trophy - 2004 at Rampur.

9. The 506 yards Par 5 ninth hole- another dog leg poses threat of tee shot from fully grown 60 feet high group of trees at distance of 120 yards at place where the ball starts descending followed by row of 5 flower bed attracting penalty for drop. You may have to encounter five bunkers and one water hazard for your erring shots. The green is well protected by bunkers from both sides.

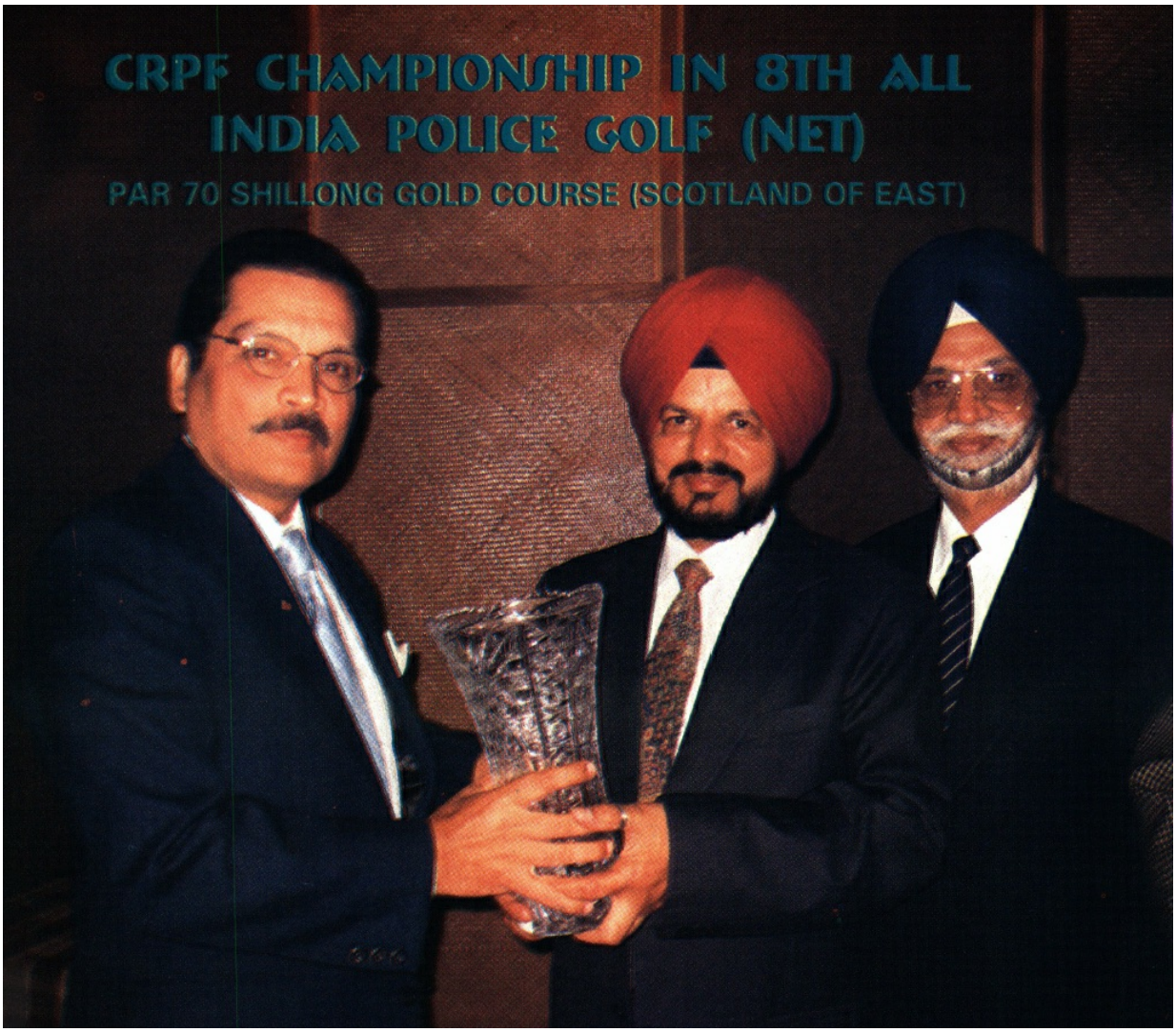
10th hole to 18th hole- Since hole 10 to 18 are reverse nine, hence Golfer have to pass the same tests with little higher distance than the first nine through the same fairways posing the same challenges and obstacles will welcome each of exciting finish.

In latest general body meeting, some extra facilities were added and rates were also revised and slashed down to suit each and every class of society. Though regular maintenance is herculean task, some how it is being carried out partially from the regular monthly fees and partly from the income

generated through savings of the fund by attending repairs and other works on self help basis thus by cutting down extra and avoidable expenditures. Contributions from CWS Rampur are also substantial by way of technical assistance and by attending the minor works which otherwise are ready to eat up the funds of Golf. Though still at the stage of infancy, it has seen large number of ups and downs. At time its existence itself generated enemity but some how it could sustain all such adversities, may be since it is too a big in size to fall so easily as it was mistaken. I wish my destination may find place in coming times to equate for share in grants and Spl grant-in-aids.

I am always reminded by these lines;

“I have always made total efforts, even when the odds seemed entirely against me I never quit trying. I never felt that I did not have a chance to win,” says Arnold Palmer.



Shri S.R. Mehra, ADG, CRPF alongwith Shri C.J.S. Heera, ADIG holding the individual Championship Trophy of 8th All India Police Golf tournament

8thAll India Police Golf Tournament was conducted at Shillong Golf Course popularly known as Shillong Golf Lings "Gleneagals of the East" located at Capital of Meghalaya State one of the 7 States in North East under Assam Rifles. The match was conducted on 30/10/04 and 31/10/04. In the individual category in Net Score Shri C.J.S. Heera, ADIGP stood 1 st with 119 Score followed by Shri Sawinder Singh of Punjab with 130 Score and 3rd position secured by S. Basumatari of BSF with 132 Score. In the team category BSF came 1st with 299 Score. The

2nd position also secured by another team of BSF. The Tournament was played with 2 Rounds (36 holes) 140 PAR. Prizes were given away by Meghalaya Governor Shri M.M. Jacob after a colorful ceremony at Hotel

Pinewood on 31/10/2004. With this lead of 11 strokes, Shri C.J.S. Heera has become National Police Golfer.

THE PARADOX OF OUR TIMES

- Sanjeev Dhundia Comdt, 7 Bn, CRPF

Today we have bigger houses and smaller families; more conveniences, but less time. We have more degrees, but less common sense; more knowledge, but less judgement. We have more experts, but more problems; more medicine, but less wellness. We spend too recklessly, laugh too little, drive too fast, get angry too quickly, stay up too late, get up too tired, read too little, watch television too often, and pray too seldom. We have multiplied our possessions, but reduced our values. We talk too much, love too little and lie too often.

We've learned how to make a living, but not a life; we've added years to life, not life to years.

We have taller buildings, but shorter tempers; wider freeways, but narrower viewpoints.

We spend more, but have less; we buy more, but enjoy it less.

We've been all the way to the moon and back, but have trouble crossing the street to meet the new neighbour.

We've conquered outer space, but not inner space. We've split the atom, but not our prejudice.

We write more, but learn less; plan more, but accomplish less.

We've learned to rush, but not to wait; we have higher incomes, but lower morals.

We build more computers to hold more information to produce more copies, but have less communication.

We are long on quantity, but short on quality.

These are the times of fast foods and slow digestion; tall men and short character; steep profits and shallow relationships.

More leisure and less fun; more kinds of food, but less nutrition; two incomes, but more divorce; fancier houses, but broken homes.

That’s why I propose, that as of today, you do not keep anything for a special occasion, because very day that you live is a special occasion.

Search for knowledge, read more, sit on your front porch and admire the view without paying attention to your needs.

Spend more time with your family and friends, eat your favourite foods, and visit the places you love.

Life is a chain of moments of enjoyment, not only about survival.

Use your crystal goblets. Do not save your best perfume, and use it every time you feel you want it.

Remove from your vocabulary phrases like “one of these days” and “someday”. Let’s write that letter we thought of writing “one of these days”.

Let’s tell our families and friends how much we love them. Do not delay anything that adds laughter and joy to your life.

Every day, every hour, and every minute is special. And you don’t know if it will be your last.

If you’re too busy to take the time to send this message to someone you love, and you tell yourself you will send it “one of these days”, just think..... “one of these days”, you may not be here to send it.

AIDS DAY OBSERVED AT CRPF HQRS



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG. CRPF giving away prize to HC/RO Suman for securing second position in an Interactive session on AIDS Awareness organised at Force HQrs on 1st December 2004,

On the occasion of World AIDS Day, an Interactive Session on AIDS Awareness was organised at the CRPF HQrs ON 1st December, 2004. About 15 jawans participated in the interactive session. A booklet on AIDS was also released on the occasion.

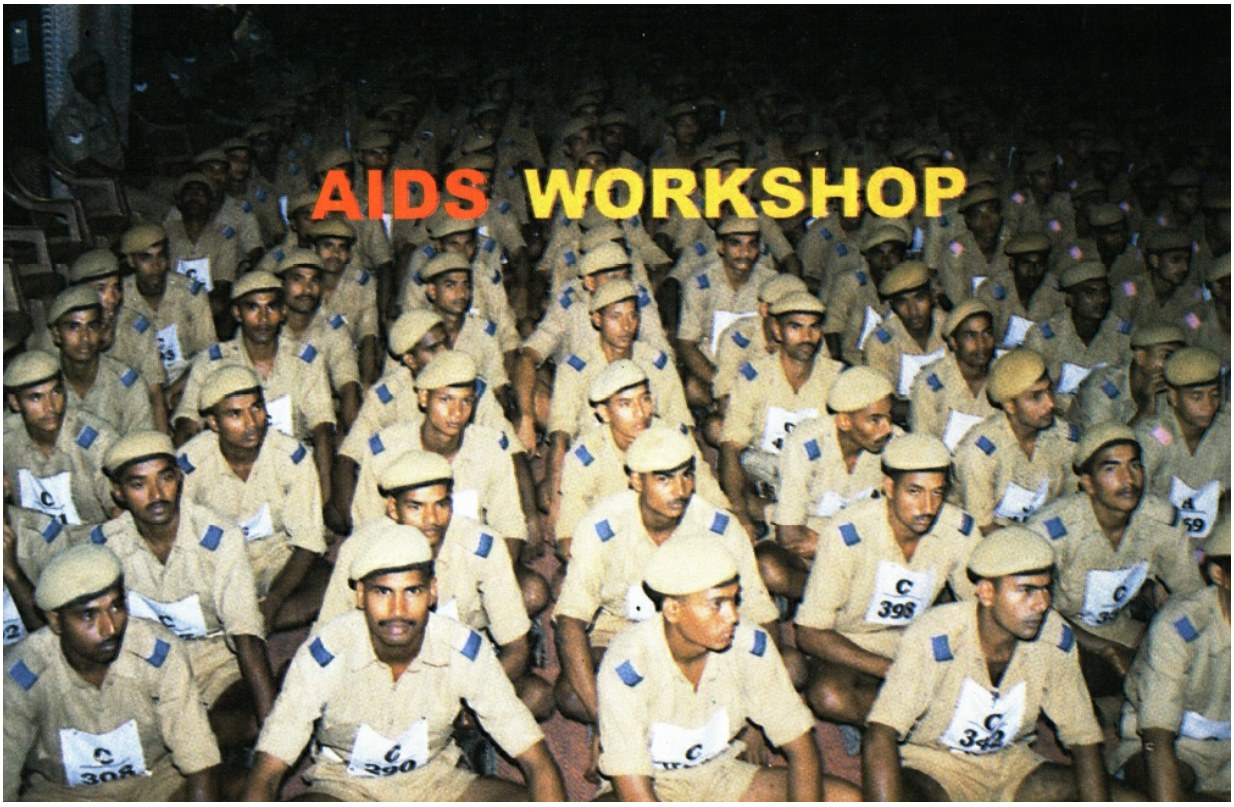
Releasing the booklet, DG CRPF Shri J.K.Sinha said that in view of 5.1 million people being infected by HIV in the country, there should be concerted effort from all quarters to stop further spread of this dreaded disease. He also called upon senior officers of the Force to realise the gravity of situation and sensitise the force presonnel deployed in such susceptible areas where they are most vulnerable to this disease. Shri Sinha also awarded cash prizes to the successful speakers of the interactive session.

Dr.P.K.Dash, Medicine specialist of CRPF Base Hospital, New Delhi, in his summing of the session said that a multi-sectoral programme approach should be adopted to increase HIV/ AIDS awareness in the general public so that the social stigma and discrimination faced by those affected by AIDS are decreased.

Smt. Rashmi Sinha, President, CRPF Wives' Welfare Association

(CWWA) and Senior officers of the Force were present.

Dr.A.P.Maheshwari, Dy.Inspector General of Police(Adm), CRPF HQrs in his welcome address said that such interactive sessions among the rank and file would help in keeping abreast of the Force personnel and their families in bringing about change in human behaviour and in building awareness towards the disease.



A one day sensitization work shop on HIV/AIDS in association Orissa State AIDS Cell organised at GC, ***CRPF*** *Bhuhaneswan Dr.* S.S. *Patra, CMO (NFSG) delivered the lecture for jawans.*



CWWA NEWS

CWWA NEWS

Smt. Gursharan Kaur, wife of the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh who attended as the Chief Guest in the inaugural function of Annual Welfare Exhibition held in Nov, 2004 has in a letter to the CWWA President appreciated the efforts of Association in various fields. The copy of letter is reproduced below for the benefit of our valued readers.

– Chief Editor

Gursharan Kaur

Prime Minister's House,
7 Race Course Road
New Delhi - 110 011

December 10, 2004

Dear Rashmiji

I am glad to learn through your letter of 1st December that CWWA has taken the initiative to spread consciousness about AIDS, which is in fact the need of the hour. The journal "Jagriti" is both informative and easy to understand.

I also take this opportunity to convey my appreciation for the annual exhibition organised by CWWA on 6th November. In terms of the range and diversity of products offered, the exhibition showcased the talent & hard work of wives of CRPF personnel.

The song & dance performance by little children was quite enthralling and I really cherish my short but memorable visit to the exhibition.

I also convey my best wishes for the initiatives and endeavours undertaken by CWWA to aimed at ameliorating the lives of those associated with CRPF.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Gursharan Kaur

(GURSHARAN KAUR)

Smt. Rashmi Sinha,
President,
CRPF Wives Welfare Association,
Block No. 1, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road,
New Delhi- 110 003.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT : ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY VARIOUS FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES

Forty family welfare centres are located in CRPF Group Centres and RAF battalions, where family members of the Force personnel are engaged in stitching of uniform items, embroidery, patch work, crochet work, knitting etc. in lieu of suitable remuneration. Other welfare activities like computer education, adult literacy, creche management, environment conservation, lectures and seminars on health, stress management, oil conservation, care of girl child, pickle making, carpet weaving, beautician courses etc. are also undertaken. These centres undertake activities like waste management, paper bag making. The objective of these welfare activities is not only to supplement the income of CRPF families but also to enhance their awareness. These welfare activities go a long way towards achieving women empowerment.

Activities undertaken by FWC in 2004:

Allahabad - Rangoli contest as well as mehandi competition was conducted by the centre in December, 04. Courses on beautician, pickle making, knitting and weaving etc. were also conducted.

Rampur - Beautician training course is running continuously in the centre since June'03.

Free of cost Computer training to the children of FWC members are also being imparted besides training in candle making is also provided.



Workers stitching uniforms at FWC, Hallomajra (Chandigarh).

Adult education classes are being organized for illiterate women. The FWC also made sweaters, sofa cushion covers, pillow covers, table cloth, frocks, napkins in addition to embroidery in sarees and wall painting.

Hyderabad - Fifty families of this centre have been engaged in manufacturing of fabricated items and mango pickles. The Centre also prepared soft toys, pillow covers, pickles, baby frock, petti coats, embroidery, sofa cover, carry bags, woolen cushion cover, table cloth, napkins, and paintings.

Avadi - Commencement of a plant nursery of ornamental plants for sale to public is being set up near the national highway.

The Centre organised herbal health awareness meeting, summer vacation computer classes, karate classes etc. Classes on dance, music, and embroidery are being conducted regularly. The centre also prepared envelops with newspapers for use in canteen and co-op shop, various types of rank badges for CRPF Officers/SOs and earthen pots were also made.

One UTI/ATM counter has been inaugurated and one TATA indicom telephone booth has also been installed.

Pune - Pot painting / glass painting / embroidery / painting course /

beautician course / computer courses / artificial jewellary making with the assistance of SUD-SET Institute, Telegaon / hospital aids training programme and dress designing course in collaboration with Anand Welfare Centre Pune were organised.

The centre also prepared candles and various types of pickles and organised medical check up for families and children.

Signal Group Centre Ranchi - New 'Information Technology Labs' have been created with two high configuration servers and forty nos of client machine with other peripheral devices. These labs were inaugurated by Director General, CRPF in December, 2004.

Lecture on proper food preservation, family planning and Hepatitis B were delivered by CMO, SGC.

Cutting and tailoring course was also conducted

A good numbers of white sweater, croshia frock, shawl, TV cover, bed sheet, pillow cover and napkins were prepared in addition to stitching of uniform items and embroidery and patch work of garments.

Computer training and dance classes were also organized.

Lucknow - The centre has undertaken - beautician / stitching/ candle making and proposes to take up - bamboo work / chikan work (embroidery)/ pot painting / interior work, designing/ decoration pieces like cushion courses in future.

Classes on embroidery, patch work, painting of toys and knitting work are running well.

Gurgaon - The following courses are run by the centre :-



Children performing classical dance at FWC, Durgapur.

a) Computer course

b) Beautician course

c) Cutting & tailoring

d) Dress designing

e) Candle making

f) Nursing

Khatkhati - Woollen Shawls for ladies and gents were prepared. 13 CRPF lady wives were imparted training on cutting, stitching and interlocking of uniform and successfully passed.

Conducted computer training for one month.

Learning of casio guitar, drum set, harmonium etc on self help basis is under progress.

Efforts are on to engage music teacher to impart training to CRPF wards.

A documentary film on AIDS awareness was exhibited and lecture delivered by the SMO on World AIDS Day-1st December.

Adult education classes were conducted.

Neemuch - Prepared pickles,

spices,candles, chair covers, dari, bed sheet, patch works, rangoli, embroidery of croshia, hand knitting etc. Training in tailoring & weaving, computer and beauty parlour were imparted.

On the occasion of 'World AIDS Day' FWC organised a briefing session on following points for the benefit of Jawans and their families :-

i) What is HIV and AIDS?

ii) How is HIV transmitted ?

iii) Symptoms, prevention, and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

iv) Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

In addition, the following topics were also discussed and useful information provided :-

a) Adult Education

b) Etiquettes and good manners.

c) Benefits of joint family.

d) Leading a healthy life.

Apart from this a good number of sweater, thal pose, assan, bed sheet, pillow cover, night gowns and napkins etc were prepared.

(To be continued)

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANNUAL WELFARE

EXHIBITION - 2004

BEST FWC (GROUP CENTRE / RAPID ACTION FORCE)

	Description		Prize amount
1.	Best FWC GC- 1st	GC, PUNE	Rs. 15000/- cash with running trophy & certificate
2.	Best FWC GC - 2nd	GC, NEEMUCH	Rs. 10000/- cash & certificate
3.	Best FWC - RAF	107 BN, RAF	Rs. 2500/- cash & certificate.

BEST LADY WORKERS (GC/RAF)

	Description		Prize amount
4.	Best lady worker GC - 1st	Smt. K. Rani, GC Hyderabad	Utility items worth Rs. 2500/- and a certificate
5.	Best lady worker GC - 2nd	Smt. Neelam Rana, GC.II, Ajmer	Utility items worth Rs 2000/- and a certificate
6.	Best lady worker GC - 3rd	Smt. Rampiari, GC Jallandhar	Utility items worth Rs 1500/- and a certificate
7.	Best lady worker GC - 4th	Smt. Jyoti Mahamane, GC, Pune	Utility items worth Rs. 1000/- and a certificate

8.	Best lady worker RAF	Smt. Beena Devi, 103 BN, RAF	Utility items worth Rs. 1000/- and a certificate

PERFORMANCE AWARD DURING ANNUAL WELFARE EXHIBITION - 2004

	Description	Prize amount
9.	Best Stall 1st GC.II, AJMER	Rs. 10000/- running trophy & certificate
10.	Best Stall 2nd GC, NEW DELHI	Rs. 7500/- running trophy & certificate
11.	Best Stall 3rd GC, GURGAON	Rs. 5000/- running trophy & certificate
12.	Best performance Stall 4th GC, BHUBANESHWAR (Consolation prize)	Rs. 2000/- & certificate
13.	Best performance Stall 5th GC, PUNE (Consolation prize)	Rs. 2000/- & certificate
14.	Best performance Stall 6th GC, BANTALAB (Consolation prize)	Rs. 2000/- & certificate



Smt. Shiela Dixit Chief Minister of Delhi giving way trophy to one of the winners.

BEST INDIVIDUAL ITEM PRIZES

	Description		Prize amount
15.	Best Embroidery	i) GC, NEW DELHI ii) GC, PINJORE iii) GC BHUBANESHWAR	Rs. 1000/- & certificate
16.	Best Patch work	GC, BHUBANESHWAR	Rs. 1000/- & certificate
17.	Best Crochet work & tatting	GC, SINDRI	Rs. 1000/- & certificate
18.	Best Weaving	GC, IMPHAL	Rs. 1000/- & certificate
19.	Best Tailoring & other items	GC, BHOPAL	Rs. 1000/- & certificate

20.	Best Handicraft work	GC, GUWAHATI	Rs. 1000/- & certificate
21.	Best Painting	CRPF PUBLIC SCHOOL, ROHINI	Rs. 1000/- & certificate

OTHER PRIZES

	Description		**Prize amount**
22.	DG's running trophy for best decorated stall	CWWA WELFARE CANTEEN "**SUKRITI"**	Trophy
23.	CWWA President's running trophy for highest sale	1st-GC, CRPF, New Delhi 2nd - RAF 3rd - GC, CRPF, Lucknow	Trophy & certificate
24.	Special prize for creativity	- Smt. Ramkala Yadav W/O HC Phoolchand of 9th BN (GC-I Ajmer) for **PAINTING**	Rs. 1000/- & certificate.
		- Ms Neelam Sister of HC(M) Sangeeta Srivastava, GC, Lucknow for **PAINTING**	Rs. 1000/- & certificate.
		- Smt. Manoharan W/O Shri K. Manoharan, A/C, 77 BN (GC, Banglore) for **PAINTING**	Rs. 1000/- & certificate.

- HC/RO U B Tayde of Signal GC, Ranchi for **PAINTING** — Rs. 1000/- & certificate.

- CT. Igeshwar Doley, 156 BN (GC, Neemuch) for **HANDICRAFT** — Rs. 1000/- & certificate.



Smt. Shiela Dixit, Chief Minister of Delhi giving away certificate to one of the winners.



Smt. Rashmi Sinha, President, CWWA inaugurating the Rainwater Harvesting project at GC, CRPF Campus, Kadarpur (Gurgaon) on 28th January. 2005.



Cultural Programme by CRPF Rohini Public School children at the closing of CRPF Annual Exhibition - 2004.

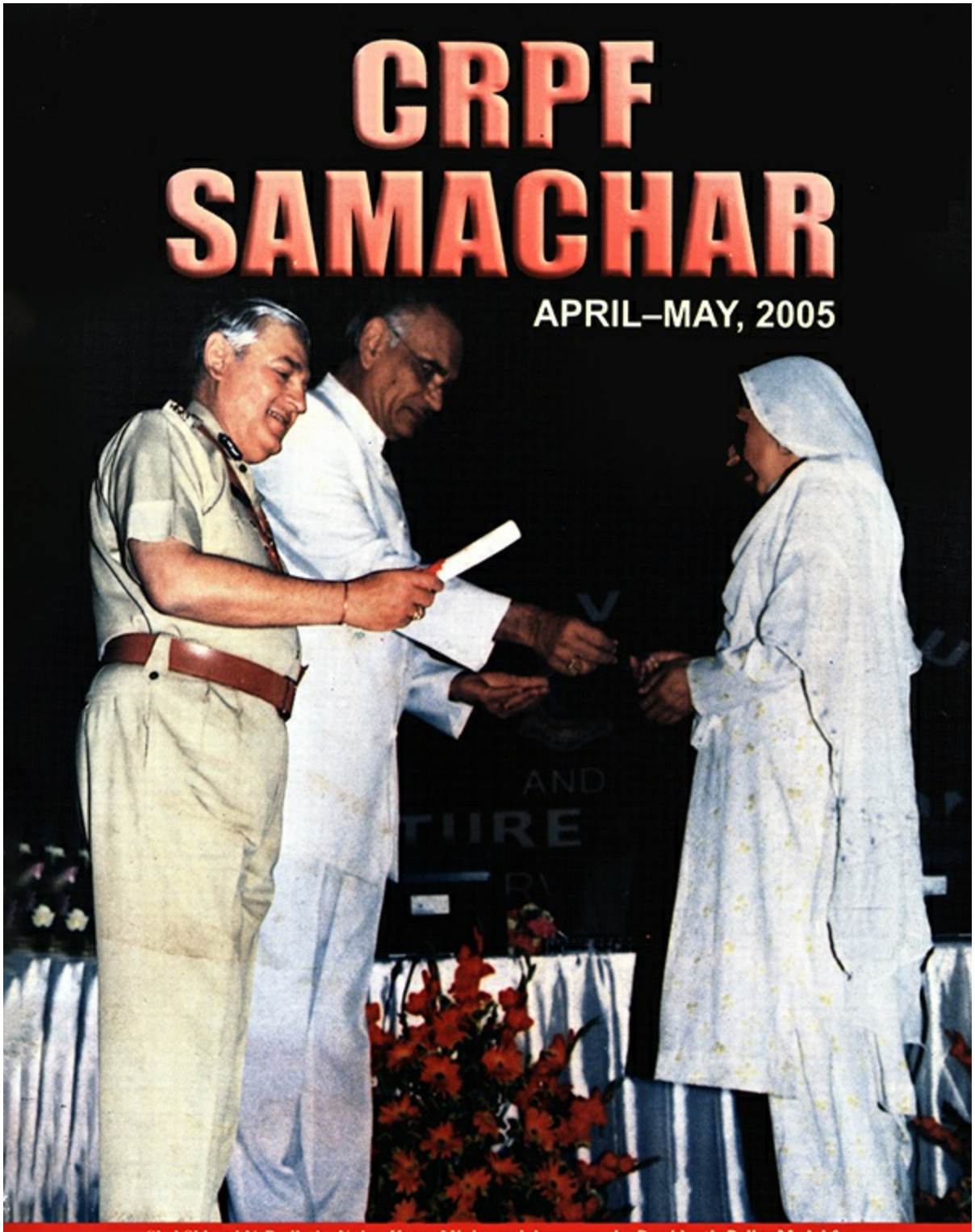
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Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF lighting the lamp at the inauguration of Training and Ops seminar at GC Rangareddy (A.P.).

CRPF SAMACHAR

APRIL–MAY, 2005



Shri Shivraj V. Patil, the Union Home Minister giving away the President's Police Medal for Gallantry to NOK of Late HC/GD Talib Hussain of CRPF during the investiture ceremony held at New Delhi on 9th April,2005.



Heroes of CRPF who were instrumental in repulsing the Fidayeen attack on Indian Parliament and awarded with Shaurya Chakra were felicitated during the Valour day function.



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF welcoming Shri V.K. Duggal, the Union Home Secretary in the Force Hqrs.



CRPF SAMACHAR

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Inside



CRPF Valour Day & Investiture Ceremony



Glimpses through the growth of Band



Intelligence and Information



Tsunami Disaster and its management in scientific perspective



Threat of Modern Terrorism



RAF given send off for Kosovo Peace Mission



RTC-IV: Producing soldiers with positive attitude



CRPF Jawans in rescue action during heavy snowfall in Srinagar.



CRPF in Pre-everest expedition

Others

To make headway improve the head

New IT labs at Ranchi

Education incomplete without knowledge of computer

Civic Action Programme

Junoon: A Painting Exhibition

PRO, CRPF Shri Mohapatra retires

Stroke

CRPF Senior Officers' Conference



Shri Shivraj V.Patil, the Union Home Minister garlanding the Kalash containing sacred soil of Sardar Post during Valour Day function held at Air Force Auditorium on 9th April, 2005.

"The History of CRPF, is a saga of valour and sacrifice". Addressing the august gathering at Air Force Auditorium on 9th April,2005 on the occasion of Valour Day and Investiture Ceremony, Shri Shrvraj V .Patil, the Union Home Minister said that the valour, grit and determination shown by CRPF men in repulsing a brigade level attack of Pakistan Army in Rann of Kutch on April 9,1965 has no parallel in History. Shri Patil said that investiture of Achievers with Medal provides enough inspiration and encouragement for others to follow suit,

Observing it as the Valour Day in the Force will definitely help in inspiring and motivating the personnel for selfless and dedicated service to the nation, Shri Patil added. He paid floral tribute to the sacred soil of Sardar Post (Gujarat-lndo Pak Border) collected from the spot of incident and kept in an urn. He paid rich tribute to those brave jawans who sacrificed their lives at the call of duty at the Battle of Sardar Post.

Lauding the role of the Force, Shri Patil said that because of its flexibility, adaptability, versatility, secular outlook, impartiality, dedication and discipline, there is constant demand from every nook and corner of the country for deployment of the Force.

Shri Patil decorated 40 officers and men of the Force who were awarded President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG), Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG) and President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service on the occasion of Republic Day 2003 and Independence Day 2004. The Union Home Minister also gave away the trophies for Best Group Centre to GC Gandhinagar, Best Adm Bn to 52 Bn, Best Operational Bn in J&K to 113 Bn, Best Ops Bn in



Union Home Minister giving away the Best Adm Bn trophy to Shri B.N.Singh, Commandant 52 Bn, CRPF.



Heroes of Sardar Post battle honoured during the Valour Day function.



The Union Home Minister with DG,CRPF, other Senior Officers and Medal recipients on the occasion of Investiture ceremony held on 9th April,2005.

North-East to 40 Bn and the most cost effective and best financial discipline to 127 Bn. On this occasion Shri Patil also released a Brochure on Heritage Buildings of CRPF.

On this occasion, Shri Patil also honoured the heroes of Sardar Post Battle and the Ashok & Shaurya Chakra awardees of the Force.

Shri J.K.Sinha, Director General, CRPF in his welcome address said that inspite of enemy's numerical and armament superiority, a small contingent of 2nd Bn, CRPF repulsed the attack and brought pride and laurel to the Force and the Country as well. In this battle 34 Pakistani soldiers were killed while 6 brave jawans of the Force laid down their lives at the call of duty.

Shri Sinha further said that so far the officers/men have been bestowed with 122 PPMG, 560 PMG and 148 President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service, besides one Ashok Chakra, one Vir Chakra, five Shaurya Chakra and many others. Shri S.R. Mehra, Addl.DG,CRPF proposed vote of thanks.

GLIMPSES THROUGH THE GROWTH OF

BAHDS :

Some facets of our present passion

– A.P. Maheshwari
DIG (Adm) CRPF



Shri Shivraj V.Patil, the Union Home Minister giving away the Overall Championship Trophy to CRPF team in the 6th All India Police Band Competition.

Since the beginning of recorded history, music of some kind or the other has played a major part in the lives and affairs of mankind. In ail nations, from the earliest times, music has been the accompaniment to feats of arms, serving the twofold purpose of inspiring the troops to fight, and as a method of conveying orders and commands. It was used, in time of battle, as a means of exciting that passion which the most eloquent orations would fail to inspire. The term “Music” is, however, applied with reserve, implying only that sounds were produced by the use of implements, which are the natural precursors of our musical instruments. As the development of bands has followed the development of instruments closely, it is necessary here to touch

on the evolution of our modern instructions.

The history of musical instruments began many thousands of years ago when early man first used natural objects as sound makers. Later, civilized societies developed more sophisticated instruments. The development of higher civilizations in the Middle East and Europe led to the evolution of more sophisticated instruments used for entertainment purposes. Contemporary literary and visual sources, together with surviving examples, prove the existence of a wide variety of instruments, and it is known that the ancient



CRPF Pipe Band performing during 6th All India Police Band Competition held at New Delhi.

Greeks and Romans in particular regarded their makers and performers with the highest esteem. The Indian civilizations of Central and South America developed a rich musical culture of their own in the centuries before the arrival of the first Europeans. Flutters, including whistles and panpipes, were most important and a great variety of examples survive in museums. Rattles, scrapers, and drums were also significant, but interestingly there is no evidence of any stringed instruments at all. Sources suggest that the musical culture was not so rich when compared to the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome. Certainly, there was no clear distinction between folk and art music. Instruments were used mainly for the accompaniment of the voice

and drone instruments such as the hurdy-gurdy and bagpipes were favourites with medieval minstrels and troubadours. Very important in this period were Middle Eastern influences on the instruments of Western Europe. The Arab conquest of Spain and the return of Crusaders from the Middle East resulted in the introduction of previously unknown instruments and in modifications to those already in use. In contrast with the Middle Renaissance was a period of intense musical activity in Europe. The most significant of the many musical developments in the years 1450 to 1650 was the rise in the importance of instrumental music. Beginning with the replacement of one or more of the melodic lines in a vocal piece, composers went on to write truly independent parts of instruments. A wealth of music was specially written for consorts i.e. small groups of instruments such as recorders and viols and also for keyboards such as the harpsichord and organ. The rise of opera around 1600 in Italy was an important influence on the development of instrumental music. Opera orchestras were assembled to accompany the singers, and composers first began to exploit the specific tone colours of Individual instruments. The baroque period, after 1650, saw the regular use of an ensemble, which became the nucleus of modern orchestra. It included the modern string group, flutes of recorders, oboes, bassoons, trumpets and horns. Also characteristic was the continuo of keyboard and cello or bassoon provided to give a firm bass line and strengthen the harmonies. With the transition to the classical period, around 1750, the continuo was abandoned and orchestra enlarged with the addition of clarinets and occasionally trombones. The baroque contrapuntal style, characterized by the interweaving of melodies played by different instruments, was in the classical period replaced by a style in which the emphasis was on melody and bass.

Another important classical development was the enthusiastic adoption by most composers of the newly developed pianoforte. Interest in art and literature led composers to write descriptive pieces in the form of symphonic poems and concert overtures, which were freer, both in content and construction than the traditional symphony or concerto. Experiments in the field of instrument making gave rise to significant improvement of such instruments as the flute, trumpet and piano. Several new instruments were also developed in the period, but only a few, like the tuba and saxophone, have survived to the 20 th century. Instrumental music of 20th century may be seen in perspective of two broad groups. The first includes pieces for traditional resources in conventional forms such as the symphony, concerto

and sonata. The other comprises avant-garde of “modern” music in which tapes and electronically produced sounds are used to supplement traditional instruments. Two new types of instrument have made an impact on modern music and helped to bridge the gap between “popular” and “serious” musical styles. The first group, electromechanically, includes instruments such as the electric guitar in which the sound in produced mechanically but amplified or modified by electrical means. The second group comprises radio-electric instruments such as the electric organ and synthesizer in which the sound itself is produced electronically.



CRPF Band contingent participating in Republic Day Parade-2005

Having seen the history of musical instrument, it will be equally interesting to know as to how the ‘bands’ evolved. The term “Band” was not used until the nineteenth century. The Military Band proper was first introduced into England from Germany. But, prior to this, we have record of the Royal Artillery having a number of men who were trained as musicians. Band of the Scottish Guards also consisted, in common with other Regimental Bands of the period, of Drums, Fifes, and Bagpipes. Bands in Regiments were, however, not officially recognized at that period. Bands, that then existed, were maintained entirely by their own officers. The members of these Bands were often coloured men, especially the Drummers.

Units competed with one another in the splendor of the uniform of their Bands, also in the number of men in them, but no effort was made to co-ordinate the pitch of the instruments or the various Bands with the result that there was chaos. Initially, British Army Bands compared most unfavourably with the Bands on the Continent. We find in history that Louis XIV of France (17^{th} century) brought marked progress in band culture which was further, refined by Duke of York (18^{th} century). German band were then innovatively introduced in England. The innovations met almost universal approval and Regiments of the line were allowed by War Office to raise similar Bands at their own expense. They allowed a certain number of men from the ranks to be trained as musicians but ordered that all expense for the purchase of music instruments etc. and for the pay of the Bandmaster or professional instructor should be borne by the officers. Many notable Bands were formed in this manner through the rivalry between the officers of different Regiments. Highly skilled foreign musicians were engaged as Bandmasters as well as instrumentalists and the best instruments procurable at that time were bought. Over a period British bands witnessed many oscillations, debacles and fiascos till the second half of nineteenth century when Duke of Cambridge, along with others, took new initiatives to set up Military School of Music in 1857 and also enforced upkeep of regimental bands at the cost of the Exchequer. Gradually, Military Bands sprang up all over the country; towns and villages, large manufacturing firms and other organizations such as the Police Forces and the Fire Brigade. All had their Bands on military pattern though none of the performers were Military men. The combination, however, retained its original format, obviously because of its Military origin.



Shri Shivraj V.Patil, the Union Home Minister with heads of CPOs during the inauguration of National Police Band Institute at Kadarpnr (Gurgaon).

The adoption and transition of bands flowed from British army to Indian armed forces and then to Paramilitary troops and all police forces/ancillary organizations. Armed forces in due course set up Band training institutes. Pachmadi is one of such known places. Police forces across the country have, over a period, mastered various techniques and imbibed latest trends in band music. To achieve finer heights, a National Police Band Institute has been inaugurated at CRPF Group Center, Kadarpur, Gurgaon. Band music in India has also catered to the demands of various social and cultural elite. It has simultaneously touched the delicate chords of patriotism and ethos of the multi-ethnic/ multicultural populace. It has generated strong waves and wide-spread ripples unfolding the never ending message of universal peace, brotherhood and harmony. In the present era of remixing of old with the new and confluence of east with the west, the musical notes of well orchestrated groups are already arousing neo-passions that probably mark the manifestation of divine interventions.

Refereness

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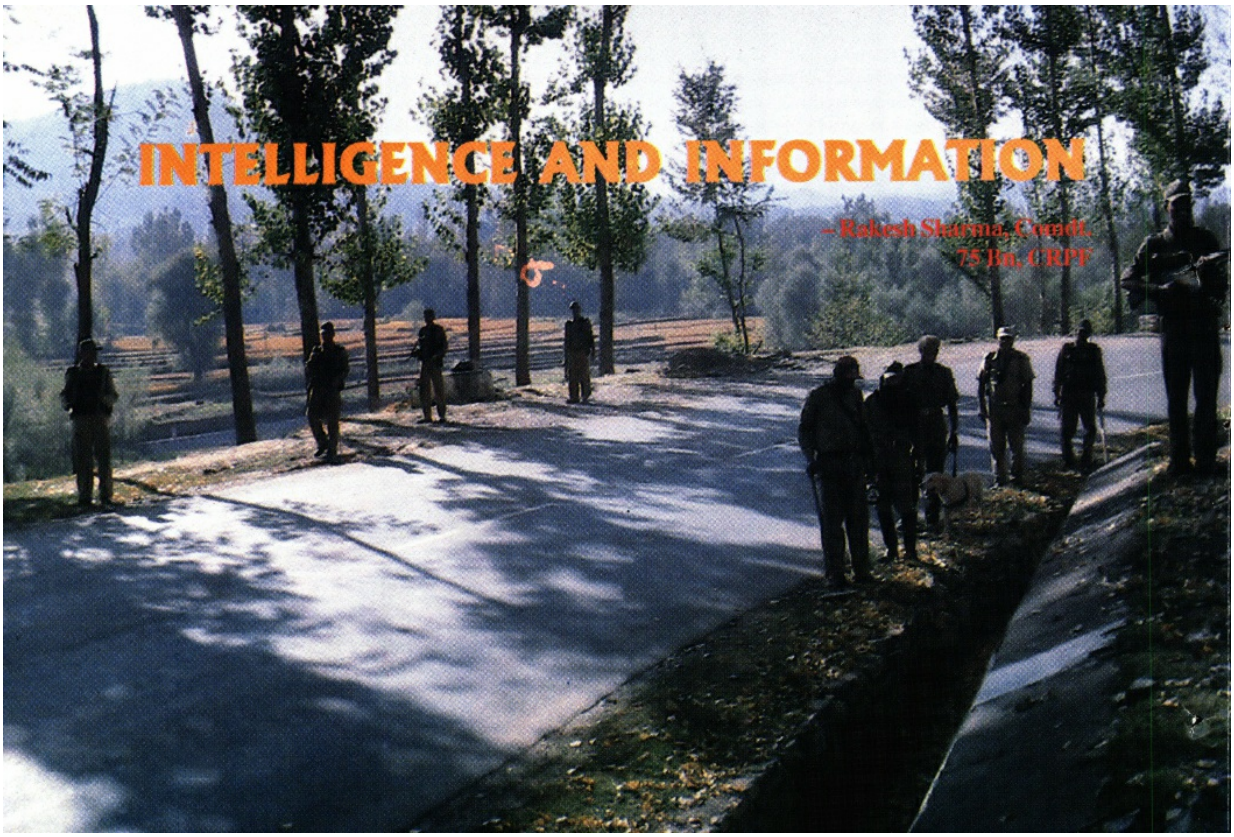
CRPF Band displaying their skills in 6th All India Police Band Competition.

OUT OF TURN PROMOTION UNDER 10% UNQUALIFIED QUOTA

The DG, CRPF has been pleased to grant out of turn promotion under 10% unqualified quota to following personnel of GC, CRPF, Gandhinagar as mentioned against each for their conspicuous gallantry, courage and devotion to duty of high order exhibited during terrorist attack on Akshardham Temple on 24/9/2002 and conveys his heartiest congratulation :-

i) 830732248 HC/GD Pratap Singh - As SI/GD

ii) 910780347 CT/GD Dharamvir - As HC/GD



Jawans on ROP duty at Srinagar.

A common misconception among the Force/Police personnel is that information and intelligence are one and the same-they are not.

Information is material of very description including that desired form observations, surveillance, reports, rumours and other sources. The information itself may be true or false, accurate or inaccurate, confirmed or unconfirmed, relevant or irrelevant. This information is the raw material upon

which intelligence process work. The initial stage of the process requires information to be stored, organized and retrieved. However, production of intelligence from this information requires much more.

In human term, intelligence can be defined as the natural power of the mind, which we all process and which we use to help others understand what we understand.

Intelligence is the product resulting from collection, evaluation and interpretation of information. If an explanation of what the information means is added to information, it becomes intelligence. Intelligence may be general or specialized in nature. General intelligence focuses on a broad range of activities, while specialized intelligence focuses on a particular type of criminal activity. Intelligence has both tactical and strategic application. Tactical intelligence is directed towards a short term objectives or ongoing case, with an immediate impact in mind. Strategic intelligence deals with longer, more long term issues and goal such as identification of individual targets involved in major crime, projection of growth in types of criminal activity.



Gallant team of 94 Bn,CRPF With recovered arms & ammunition.

The intelligence process has following components

i) Data Collection

ii) Data evaluation

iii) Collation

iv) Data description

v) Dissemination.

Data collection is the focus gathering information relevant to the task in hand through overt and covert means from all possible sources.

Data evaluation is the proper assessment of both the reliability of the source of information and the validity or truth of the information content.

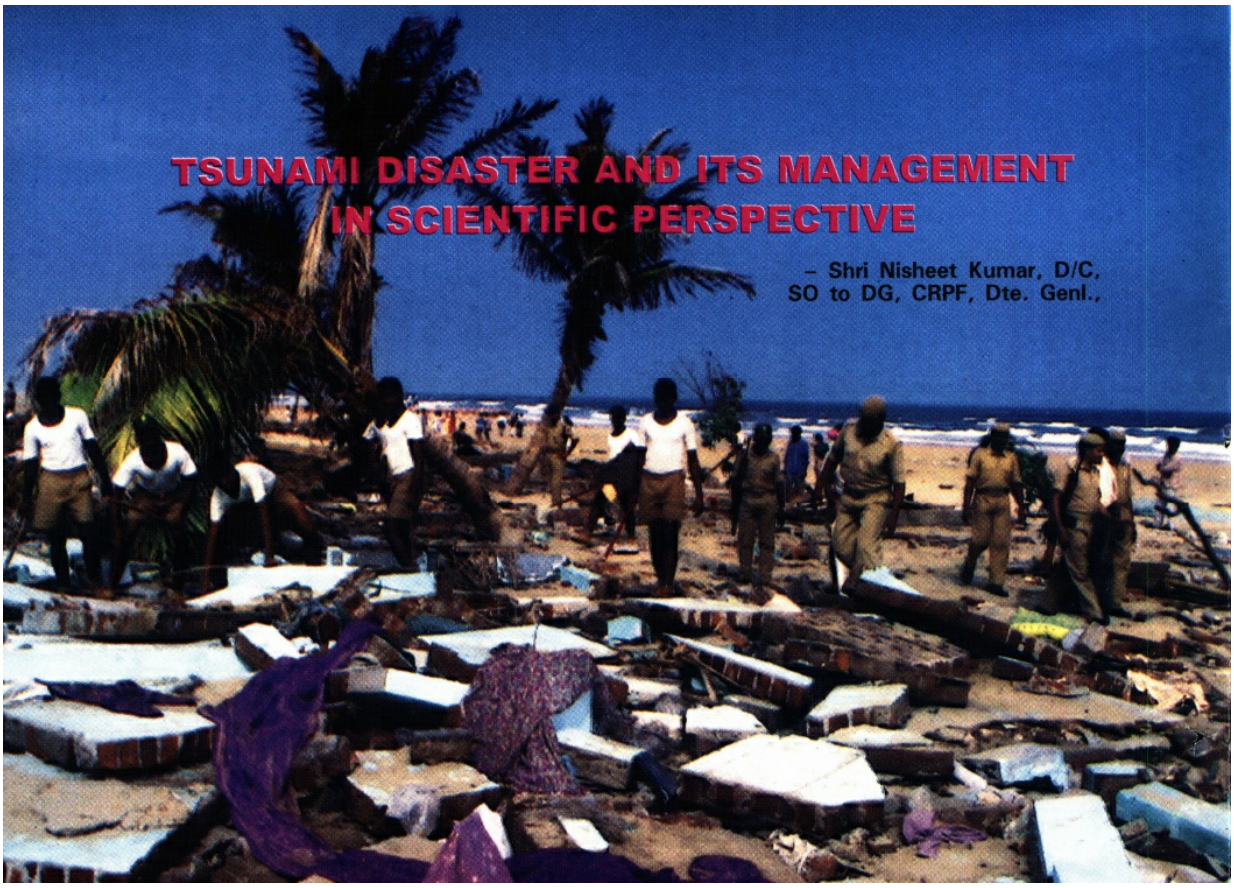
Collation involves the organizing and storage of information. By collating information, the analyst brings separate pieces of information together for comparison and places them in an order which present the information in such a way as to give rapid and accurate access to the information that is needed for analysis.

Data description is to assemble and integrate available relevant information so that its meaning becomes clearer. Bits and pieces of information are therefore organized to facilitate understanding and focus on additional information required.

Dissemination of finished intelligence to user is a vital part of the process. The most sophisticated analysis is of little use unless the content and significance of the intelligence can be effectively presented to the user. The dissemination process can be written or oral. In a fast moving or tactical situation, oral dissemination would probably be best since it provide an opportunity for interaction between analyst and user. The dissemination should be tailored to the needs of the case in hand.

The success of any organization operating in anti-militancy or anti-insurgency area depends upon the intelligence they have, which can be generated from the information collected using the technique which structure our natural detective power and thought process. The understanding of the intelligence process is a long subject and implementing it on ground to

achieve the objective is even longer. Those pursued it with continuity and with patience, succeeded to achieve the results.



CRPF men clearing rubber in tsunami hit costal region of Chennai

"T**sunami"** is a Japanese word which translates as "harbour wave", now used internationally to refer to a series of waves traveling across the ocean with extremely long wavelengths (up to hundreds of miles between wave crests in the deep ocean). When these waves approach shore, the speed of the wave decreases as they begin to "feel" the bottom. It is at this time that the height of the wave drastically increases. As the waves strike shore they may inundate low-lying coastal areas resulting in mass destruction and in many instances loss of life.

Tidal wave: Tidal waves are simply the periodic movement of water associated with the rise and fall of the tides produced by the gravitational attraction of the sun and moon. Tsunamis have no connection with the weather nor with tides.

Oceanographer's view: Oceanographers often refer to tsunamis as seismic

sea waves as they are usually the result of a sudden rise or fall of a section of the earth's crust under or near the ocean. A seismic disturbance can displace the water column, creating a rise or fall in the level of the ocean above. This rise or fall in sea level is the initial formation of a tsunami wave. Tsunami waves can also be created by volcanic activity and landslides occurring above or below the sea surface. These types of activity produce tsunamis with much less energy than those produced by submarine faulting. The size and energy of these tsunamis dissipates rapidly with increasing distance from the source, thus resulting in more local devastation.

Nuclear explosion: It is difficult to know that nuclear explosion could cause tsunami or not because much of the information surrounding nuclear testing is classified. During the Cold War there was fear of tsunamis produced by the detonation of nuclear bombs on the continental shelf off the East Coast of the US. A nuclear bomb was never detonated on the shelf, however a huge explosion did generate a tsunami during World War I. Any large disturbance that displaces a large volume of water can be a potential cause of a tsunami.

Once generated, a tsunami wave in the open ocean can travel with speed greater than 500 miles an hour. These waves can travel across the Pacific Ocean in less than one day. Locally generated tsunamis can reach coastlines in just minutes.

A tsunami generally consists of a series of waves, often referred to as the **tsunami wave train.** The amount of time between successive waves, known as the wave period, is only a few minutes; in some instances, waves are over an hour apart. Many people have lost their lives after returning home in between the waves of a tsunami, thinking that the waves had stopped coming.

Tsunamis have been recorded in all the major oceans of the world. However, this phenomenon is mainly restricted to the Pacific basin, an area surrounded by volcanic island arcs, mountain chains and subduction zones earning the nickname the "ring of fire", as it is the most geologically active area on the planet. The amount of activity in this region makes it much more susceptible to submarine faulting and subsequent tsunami events, whereas the Indian and Atlantic oceans are far less geologically active, with some exceptions, and therefore the occurrence of tsunamis is rare.

Tsunami warning system (TWS)

The lack of a warning during the 1946 tsunami that devastated many coastal areas in Hawaii, led scientists and governmental agencies to establish the **Pacific Tsunami Warning System (PTWS),** for the Hawaiian Islands and United States territories in the Pacific by 1948. The main objectives of this system are: To detect and locate the existence of all possible tsunami causing earthquakes by the use of properly monitored seismographs; to ensure that a tsunami actually exists by measuring water level changes at tide-gauging stations located throughout the Pacific; and finally, to determine the time of arrival of the tsunami and to provide an adequate warning for evacuation procedures.

TWS Methodology

A Tsunami Watch is automatically declared by the warning center for any earthquake having a magnitude of 7.5 or larger on the Richter scale and located in an area where a tsunami can be generated. Notification of Civil Defense agencies begins, followed by limited public announcements by the local media. Data from tidal gauge stations is awaited for confirmation of the actual existence of a tsunami. Reports on wave activity from the tide-gauging stations nearest to the earthquake epicenter is requested by the warning center. If the stations report that there is no observed tsunami activity, the Tsunami Watch is cancelled. If these stations report that a tsunami has been generated, a Tsunami Warning is issued for areas that may be impacted in the next hour. At this time the public is informed of the ensuing danger by the emergency broadcast system.



RAF men in rescue action in Andaman.

COMMUNITY ALERTNESS

Communities in the coastal areas are faced by the wrath of cyclones, storm surge and tsunami waves. It is important that the community is better prepared to take suitable actions on receiving of the threat and follow emergency evacuation plans and procedures, a community which choose to ignore warning may get severely affected if they are not prepared to take immediate measures.

Because a tsunami can strike at any time, being adequately prepared and knowing what to do beforehand could save your life. Hawaii State and County Civil Defense agencies provide maps of evacuation zones and information on how to be prepared for this type of natural disaster in the front pages of the telephone book.

We can do similar things in India which has wide publicity among masses.If you are at the beach and you feel an earthquake or observe a rapid withdrawal of the sea and think a tsunami may be coming, head for higher ground immediately. When a tsunami warning has been issued do not attempt

to use the telephone or head to low-lying areas to view the oncoming waves. Remember, tsunamis travel at very fast speeds across the ocean; therefore once a warning has been issued you should evacuate immediately

We can have a tsunami survival kit is which is generally the same for all natural disasters. Here is a list of suggested supplies: an extra supply of prescription medicines, non-perishable dietary foods, ice chest, pet food, candles/flashlight, matches, blankets/sleeping bags, extra cash, clothing, eyeglasses, personal hygiene items, special items for infants, elderly and disabled family members, important papers- special medical information, insurance policies, and property inventories, First aid kit, water purification kit and many more.

Boats are safer from tsunami damage while in the deep ocean rather than moored in a harbour. However, do NOT risk your life and attempt to get underway if it is too close to the first wave arrival time. Anticipate slowdowns caused by traffic gridlock and hundreds of other boaters heading out to sea.

SPECIFIC PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Hazard mapping – hazard map should be prepared ith designated area expected to be damaged by flooding by tsunami waves. Historical data could be of help in showing areas inundated in the past. Keeping in mind the vulnerable areas, vacuation routes should be constructed and mapped. The plan should be followed by evacuation drill.



CRPF men in rehabilitation work in tsunami hit Azheekal, Kollam district of Kerala.

Early warning systems **-** a well networked system in place can warn the communities of the coastal areas when the threat is perceived. Tsunami warning should be disseminated to local, state, national as well as the international community so as to be prepared as they are capable of crossing across continents. The information can be broadcast to the local emergency officers and the general public. On receiving, the action should be to evacuate the place as decided in the evacuation plan.

MAIN MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Site Planning and and Management - Within the broader framework of a comprehensive plan, site planning determines the location, configuration, nd density of development on particular sites and is, therefore an important tool in reducing tsunami risk.

• The designation and zoning of tsunami hazard area for such open-space uses as agriculture, parks and recreation, or natural hazard areas is

recommended as the first land use planning strategy. This strategy is designed to keep development at a minimum in hazard areas.

• In areas where it is not feasible to restrict land to open-space uses, other land use planning measures can be used. These include strategically controlling the type of development and uses allowed in hazard area, and avoiding high-value and high-occupancy uses to the greatest degree possible.

• The capital improvement planning and budgeting process can be used to reinforce land use planning policies.

Construction practices - As most of the structures along the coast area comprises of fisherman community, which are constructed of light weight materials without any engineering inputs, there is an urgent need to educate the community about the good construction practices that they should adopt such as:

• Site selection - Avoid building or living in buildings within several hundred feet of the coastline as these areas are more likely to experience damage from tsunamis.

• Construct the structure on a higher ground level with respect to mean sea level.

• Elevate coastal homes :Most tsunami waves are less than 3 meters in height. Elevating house will help reduce damage to property from most tsunamis. Structural columns resist the impact while other walls are expendable. It is important to also take note that adequate measures are also brought into the design to cater for earthquake forces.

• Construction of water breakers to reduce the velocity of waves.

• Use of water & corrosion resistant materials for construction.

• Construction of community halls at higher locations, which can act as shelters at the time of a disaster.

Flood management - Flooding will result from a tsunami. Tsunami waves will flood the coastal areas. Flood mitigation measures could be incorporated . Building barriers or buffers such as special breakwaters or seawalls can be an effective risk reduction measure against gushing waters in case of Tsunami/Storm surge during cyclones.



RAF mahila distributing eatables in Xagore relief camp (Tamil Nadu).



Lt. Genl (Retd) Shri S.K.Sinha, Governor of J&K inspecting arms/amn recovered from terrorists during suicidal attack on 94 Bn CRPF at Srinagar.

Terrorism: first one concerns the problem of definition. Today many authors and specialists especially Americans use a variety of terms; Mega terrorism, Super terrorism, Terrorism of weapon of mass destruction (WMD), and one of the latest catastrophic terrorism. After the September 11, 2001, the perception of the threat using chemical and biological agents has increased. Chemical warfare Agents (CWA) were used for the first time on a large scale in world war I. The use of chemical and biological warfare (CBW) agents as tools of terrorism and WMD has proliferated as evidence by the

Anthrax scare and Tokyo subway gas tragedy in Japan. An intensive assessment of CBW threat therefore becomes impactive, to plan effective countermeasures.

The CBW threat should also be assessed in terms of sociopolitical milieu and prevalent international conflicts. A ‘war by proxy’ can be sponsored by states with vested interests by providing finances, training, necessary equipment and safe havens to terrorists. The terrorists today are well

educated, adequately funded and highly mobile. States and state- supported terrorists are of primary concern since they can readily harness the full range of technical and operational capabilities needed to use CBW in sophisticated effective ways. The socio-political issues especially those pertaining to unemployment regional ideologies and religious fundamentalism and fanatiscm lure the youth towards using CBW as an easy means to attract attention to their demands. Typical objectives that can be achieved with CBW include extortion, disruption, revenge and financial gain.

CBW agents are often referred to as ‘the poor man’s nuclear bomb’ with the addition that Toxin weapons are like neutron bombs, killing only living organisms and not destroying property. The easy availability of precursors, simple methods of synthesis, economical production, ease of dissemination, small quantity of toxic material needed, vulnerability of virtually any target to such an attack lesser risk in the user relative in the handling of a nuclear device, makes these agents ideal tools in the hands of the terrorists/adversaries especially for use in enclosed and confined spaces. According to NATO’s report of 2001 regarding comparative cost of various weapons.

Cost of 50% casualties in sq. km.:-

conventional weapon : $ 9,000

Nuclear weapon : $ 3,000

Chemical weapon : $ 3,000

Biological weapon : $ 5

There can be three scenarios in the event of a CBW attack. Firstly the large scale overt use of CBW when it would be obvious for the attacked that toxin agents have been used. Secondly, CBW could be used in sabotage action and where the attacked would not realise until it was too late that it has been the target for CBW. In the third scenario victims would not be aware that CBW has been used against them. In the first case if a country were equipped with proper medical counter measures, it would be easy to tide over the situation. In the second case technical counter measures would be needed

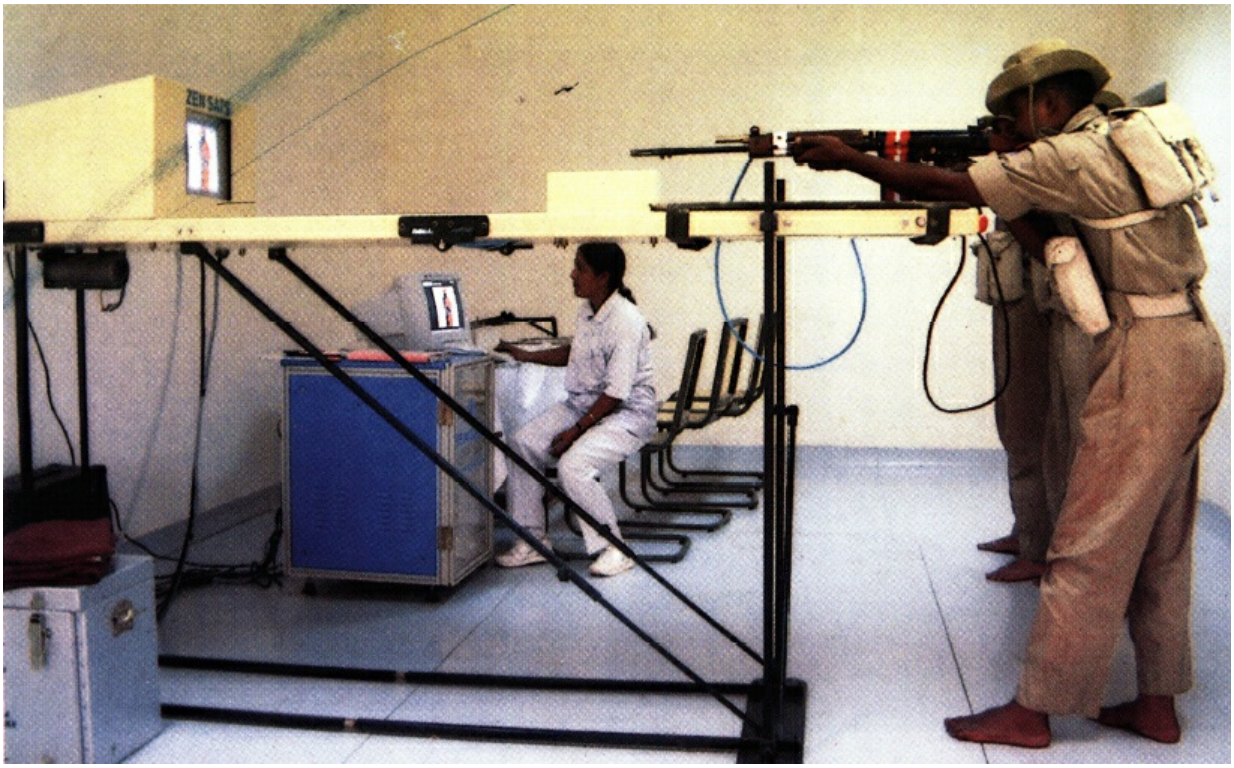
like, timely detection and decontamination of the personnel and areas.

Military chemical agents are classified as persistent and non persistent. Persistent agents are those with low volatility and stay on terrain, material or equipment for days, months or years depending on the weather condition. Non persistent agents are those that are volatile. CWAs action is due to ingestion through skin, mucous membranes or blood.

Chemical warfare agents (CWAs):-

1) Nerve agents; These are the most toxic of the known CWA. They are hazards in their liquid and vapour states and can cause death within minutes after exposure. Common nerve agents are Tabun, Sarin, Soman, VX. Nerve agents were developed in pre world war II in Germany.

2) Blistering agents: These are toxic compounds that produce skin injuries resembling those by burns and on inhalation affect upper respiratory tract as well as the lungs, producing pulmonary odema. Sulfar Mustered, Nitrogen Mustered, Lewisite are the main blistering agents.



Jawans being imparted training on Simulated targets.



Arms/amn recovered by 65 Bn, CRPF from Fidayeens after an encounter in Srinagar.

3) Blood agents : These agents are interfare with cell respiration. The two basic blood agents are Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) and cyanogens chloride (CNCL). CNCL has powerful lachrymatory and choking effects also and penetrated the filter elements of a gas mask more readily than any other aaents.

4) Choking agents : It injures an individual mainly in the respiratory tract. The common choking agents are Phosgene and Diphosgene.

5) Psychochemical : It affects the mental state of the individual. Examples of these agents include LSD 25, Mescaline and BZ.

6) Tear gas : It causes instant pain in eyes,flow of tears and irritation of skin. Widely used TS are CM, CS, CR. They have been used as CWAs in Vietnam war.

7) Herbicides : These agents used for the destruction of crops or for defoliation of natural vegetation. Herbicides were used on a large scale in the Vietnam war. Common herbicides are ‘2,4-D’ ‘2,4,5-T’.

Biological agents are either replicating agents (Bacteria or Viruses) or non-replicating materials (toxin or physiologically active proteins or

peptides). Almost none of the BWA are dermally active (the mycotoxins are a rare exception) and none volatile. Agents which can be used as Biological Weapons :-

Agents	**Disease**
Bacillus anthracis	Anthrax
Yersinia pestis	Plague
Francisella tularensis	Tularemia
Burkholderia mallei	Glanders
Vibrio cholerae	Cholera
Variola major	Small Pox
Ebola	Hemorrhagic fever

We can mitigate the fears and the horrors of CBW in the public minds by gaining relevant knowledge and expertise in this area.

We control the

situation.....

.....situation does not control us.

RAF GIVEN SEND OFF FOR KOSOVO PEACE MISSION



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF interacting with RAF Contingent during their send off to KOSOVO on U.N.Peace Keeping Mission.

You are the messengers of peace". Addressing the officers and jawans of Rapid Action Force (RAF) a specialized wing of CRPF at SDG Campus on 11th Mach,2005, Shri J.K.Sinha, Director General, CRPF said that the Force had to go beyond its frontiers a number of times in the past, carrying the message of peace. "You will rise to the occasion with full devotion, dedication and sincerity and emulate the example of your colleagues who have won universal acclaim for their professional excellence, selfless service and best personal conduct in various peace keeping missions in the past ", Shri Sinha advised. The RAF had been performing exceedingly well at KOSOVO on U.N.Mission since their deployment and thus the continued demand for this force, he added.

Rapid Action Force (RAF) personnel have been deployed on U.N.Peace Keeping Mission in KOSOVO from May,2000. Now the 2nd Batch of 6th Contingent consisting of specially selected, trained and well equipped 80 RAF personnel including 5 Officers have left for Special U.N.Peace Keeping Mission to the strife-torn KOSOVO recently. The contingent led by Shri K.C.Yadav, Commandant-103 RAF Bn. has replaced the already deployed RAF men at KOSOVO on rotation basis.

The role and tasks of this Special Police Unit (SPU) include crowd

control, providing protection and security, operational support and back up to UN International Police, responding to threats to public order and assisting humanitarian agencies and providing static guard duty at sensitive localities including Pristina Airport and High Security Prison.

RTC-IV : PRODUCING SOLDIERS WITH POSITIVE ATTITUDE

– Dipak Kumar, A/Comdt.
RTC-IV, CRPF

"Universities are turning out highly skilled barbarians because we don't provide a frame work of values to young people, who more and more are searching for it."

STEVEN MULLER

Above statement has been aptly made by the author and is relevant for every society. An educated and skilled person without values is more dangerous for the society than an uneducated and unskilled person. This fact is equally applicable for all professions be it a doctor, engineer, a scientist or a soldier. A group of soldiers with negative attitude, lack of moral values and having no character may any time behave like barbarian tribes and pose danger to the society. A citizen, however efficient he may be in his profession, is a liability for the country if he is not a good human being. A country having less skilled but positive minded countrymen may develop at slow pace but the bunch of characterless citizens with negative attitude will ruin the country in spite of they being highly skilled.

Same principle applies to our armed forces and due to the same reason a lot of emphasis is laid on character building, enhancing morale & motivation and developing positive attitude during basic training. Hence the most important job of a training centre is not just to train soldiers in PT, parade or handling of weaponry but also to ensure that such trained products are full of zeal, have positive attitude and possess strong character.

In RTC-IV, CRPF it remains the endeavour of every faculty member to ensure that the trainees develop positive attitude towards organization, society, country and towards their own life. Lectures on above-mentioned

subjects are being delivered by officers and selected SO's. Subjects are being taught in a very systematic and methodological manner. Besides the theoretical inputs through lectures, seminars & debates etc., recruits are also being made to adopt good habits as a part of their routine. Instructional staff is regularly briefed to conduct themselves in dignified manner to display live examples to the trainees so that trainees imitate the same voluntarily. Message is also conveyed to the trainees through activities like religious and regimental functions, games, cultural programs, yoga etc. Squads are mixed up in such a way that the trainees from different states are equally represented in each squad. They are also accommodated in the same fashion. This provides golden opportunity to the trainees to pick up good habits/traits from other's culture and drop their own drawbacks. This is very effective system to achieve cultural integration and uniform behaviour by all force personnel.



Where there is a will there is a way.

Besides above, Instructional staff is regularly briefed to project positive image of the force to the trainees. Trainees are frequently told about the colouful history of the force and its golden member of the force. Since all the trainees being trained are generally in the age group of 18-23, projecting the positive image of the force to them leaves a permanent effect on their psyche.

Today, most of the organizations in general and

security forces in particular are facing a big challenge in the form of indiscipline, resentment and frustration among the employees due to changing socio-economic situation, disintegration of joint family system and long hours of work in inhospitable conditions. The only remedy available for most of these problems is by developing positive attitude among the employees. However other remedial measures should also be taken within permissible limits.

And in view of above discussed facts, RTC-IV is not leaving any stones unturned to achieve its aim of producing soldiers who are not only physically fit and professionally sound but also possess positive attitude, moral values, good character and are eager to serve the country and society beyond the normal call of duties.



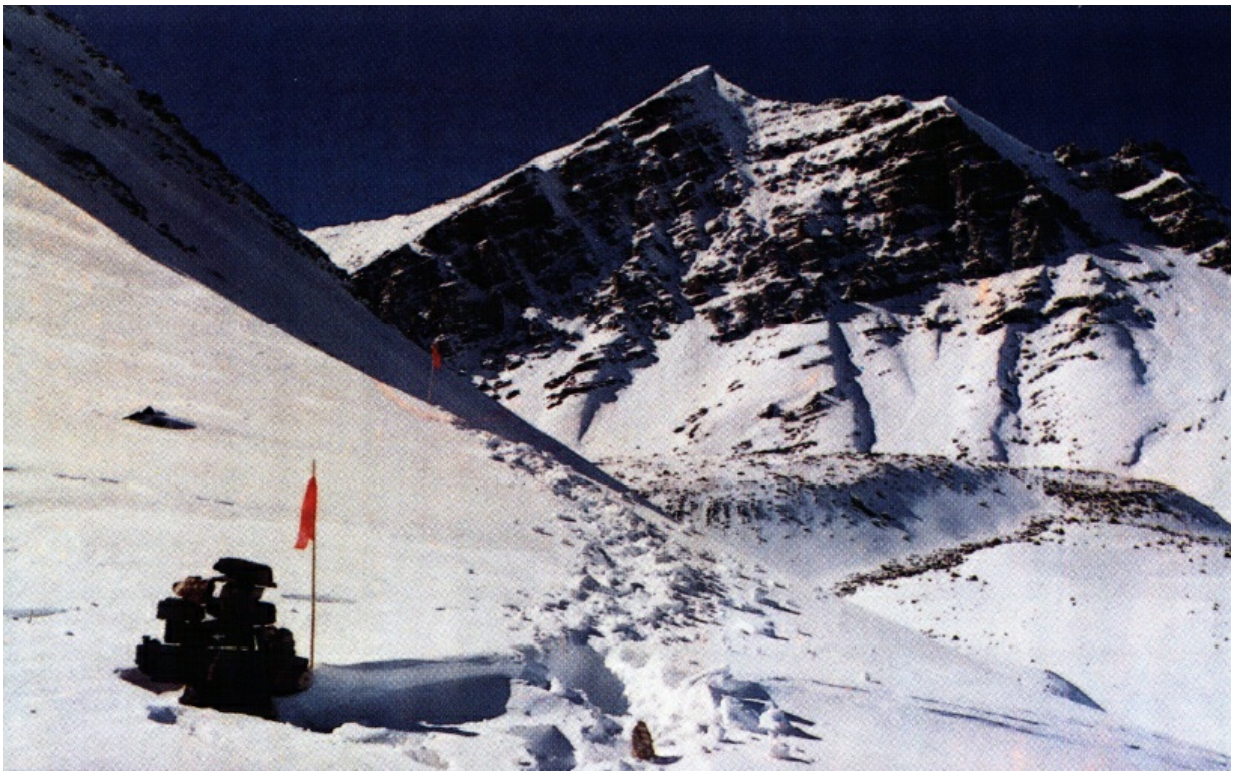
When going gets tough, the tough gets going.

CRPF IN PRE-EVEREST EXPEDITION

– Sunand Kumar,
2 I/C, C.R.P.F.

The sports of mountaineering was started in CRPF during the year 1995 when Shri S.S. Sandhu IDAS, the then Dy Director (Accounts) led a group of ten CRPF mountaineers to Mt Jogin 1 (21.211') and Mt Jogin III (20,070'). I was the member of this expedition and we had great success in the maiden expedition when all the ten members of the Team made successful ascents to both the peaks on May 18, 1995.

The success of this maiden expedition had motivating effect on some of the team members and I was looking forward for another expedition to the higher peak with the primary aim of making the marks of CRPF on higher altitude and exhibit the endurance and stamina of CRPF mountaineers. I had the opportunity to interact with Shri M.N. Sabharwal IPS, the then DGP of CRPF on April 14, 1998 at Group Center Guwahati and I proposed this idea to the DGP. The idea materialized into the second CRPF mountaineering expedition named as 'CRPF DIAMOND JUBILEE EXPEDITION TO MT SRI KAILASH, MAY 2000' and I was privileged to lead this expedition. The expedition ended in a successful note when I along with other fourteen expedition members successfully scaled Mt Sri Kailash (22,774') on 21st and 22nd of May 2000. This expedition was special as it was organized in a very short time and was conducted in an unconventional manner. I had three climbing members in the team who had seen snow for the first time; the team had four lady members; four of the members were not recommended by one of the Premier Mountaineering Institute for the expedition during special training and my experimenting them in the expedition made three of them summit the peak; and some of the members showed extra-ordinary strength, stamina, spirit and character.



Stock Kangri, the highest point in Pre-Everest Expedition scaled by CRPF mountaineers.

At present the team is preparing for CRPF expedition to Mt Kamet (25,477') and Mt Abi Gamin (24,130'), Mt Kamet is the 3rd highest peak in India and is known for its tough approach worldwide. Mt Abi Gamin is the other major peak adjoining the Mt Kamet. The team is practicing as a cohesive unit and doing its intensive practice, which include upgrading the standard of endurance, to expertise in advanced mountaineering techniques, to enhance the knowledge on the sport and conditioning both physical and psychological.

During the months of December 2004, the team was offered two seats in the Everest expedition along with ITBP in Post Monsoon Everest expedition, two of the members HC/RO Subhash Singh of 5th Signal Bn and Ct/GD Sri Kishan of 134 Bn were nominated to participate in the expedition. The Pre Everest expedition has been over and both the members have performed up to the expectations. Following were the silent feature of the pre-everest expedition.

• This time the CRPF mountaineers have participated in winter mountaineering expedition and come up successfully.

• Stock Kangri is the highest point that was scaled by some of the members of

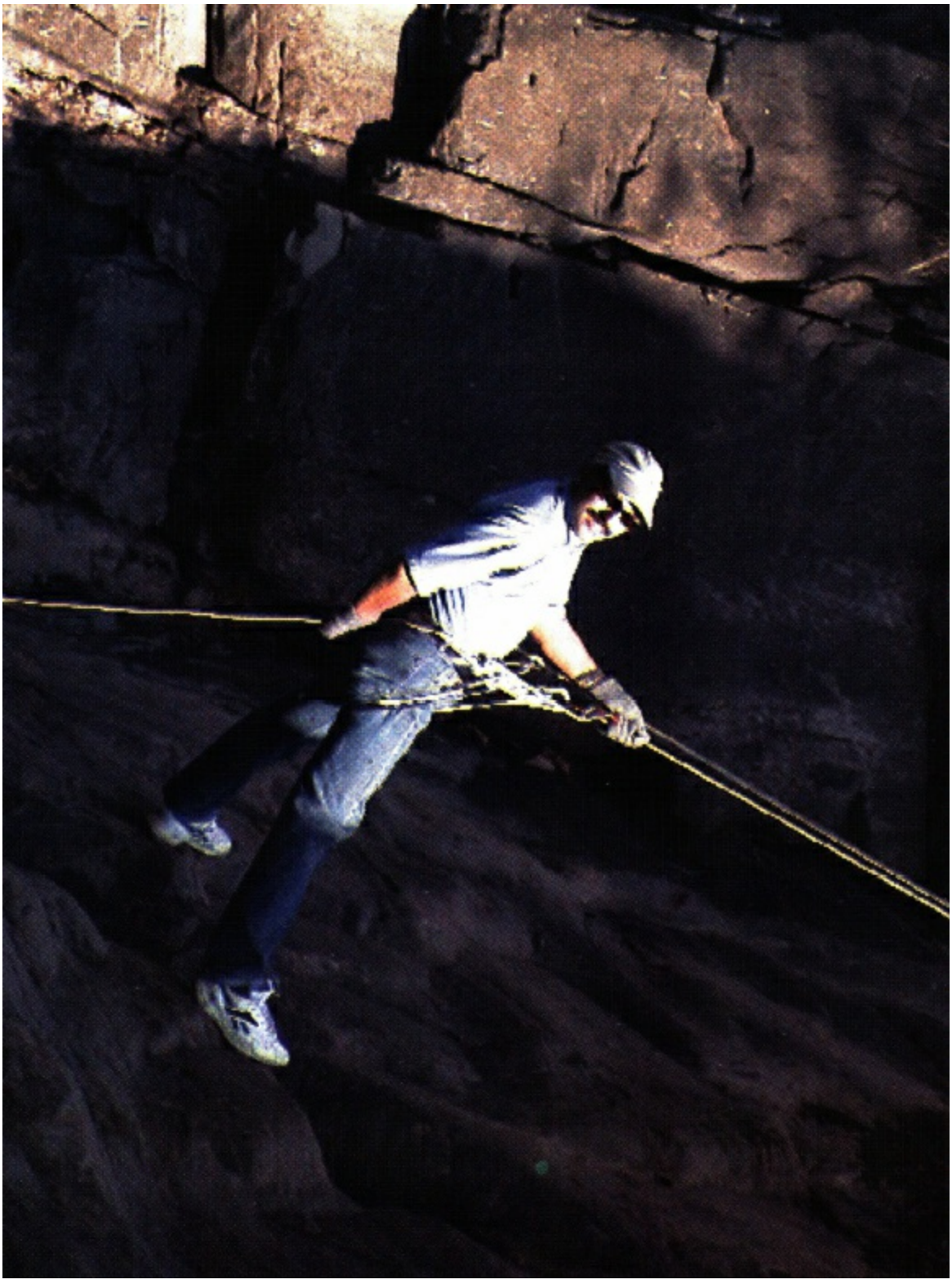
the combined team during this Pre-Everest Expedition and both the CRPF mountaineers reached this point.

• The present Everest expedition is First Post Monsoon Indian expedition to Mt Everest and the performance of the CRPF mountaineers has been promising in the Pre Everest Expedition.

• The Pre Everest expedition was during the adverse weather conditions and extreme winter, which posed the similar kind of difficulty that the team has to face during the actual Everest expedition.

• Both the members have made the ascent on 21 st January 2005.

The team is looking forward to achieve its ambition when the CRPF team will make successful ascent to Mt Kamet and Mt Abi Gamin and above members make the marks of CRPF on the highest land on the earth, the challenge which still open to the Force.



Shri Sunand Kumar, 2nd-in-command during practise session.

TO MAKE HEADWAY IMPROVE THE HEAD

–T.G.L.IYER Ex.DG,CRPF

We need motivation in our lives to move on and reach our goals. Self motivation is the best of all choices. Many people perform upto the level they are pushed. It may be the parent, teacher, boss or the coach. Then what happens if the motivator is not around any longer? Therefore, we should learn to push or pull ourselves and become our own coach.

Peak performers in the world have all learnt the art of motivating themselves. When they concentrate on the goal with a laser-like concentration they make progress. Such people keep an eye on the target, the object of desire, and do not swerve from their chosen path. They have the goal firmly entrenched in their minds and are inspired by it. It gives them a purpose and meaning in life. They are passionate on achieving their goals and have a high-minded determination and commitment to make it happen.

Motivated people do not put up a name-plate nor do they inscribe their names on marble, but their actions automatically get etched in the minds of others. When they raise themselves through self-effort all differences, obstacles and roadblocks disappear. It is similar to an elevation like flying in an aircraft when hills and vales appear at the same level. A passive man likes status quo; the motivated person wants to conquer higher peaks.

Experts say that four qualities are required for the winner. First, be fighting fit, second he must have the competetive spirit; third the belief that hard training will bring desired results; and fourth developing and cultivating the killer instinct. A loser is a potential winner because he is going to raise himself and stand on the grandstand, if he has that capacity to self-motivate. A self-motivated person knows that he need not excel over other human beings. He knows that winning means performing better than yesterday; a better person than in the past.



CRPF personnel making way out of snow in Jabri Lohrani Village of Poonch.

A Biblical proverb says: “A whip for the Horse; a bridle for the Ass; a rod for the fools back; but a boiling passion for the man who wants to achieve”. Real motivation is that which make our minds disciplined, regulated, restoring moderation in our faculties; creating lightness of spirit and lifting enthusiasm to the peak.

ERNEST SHACKLETON was looking for the crew that would sail with him to the South Pole. His advertisement in London Times read as follows: “Men wanted for Hazardous journey. Wages are low. It will be bitterly cold with long hours of complete darkness. Safe return is doubtful. Will get honour and recognition in the event of success”. Well, 5000 people lined up next day hoping to be selected. It is evident that most people are self-motivated because they want to achieve even when odds are stacked against them.

There was a Police Officer who did not want to sit on comfortable chairs and waste his time drawing his salarly and enjoying the perks. He wanted adventure and hence wanted to be in the midst of action. The result was that he faced riot after riot and in the bargain became a seasoned Officer in riot control at the young age of 35. Whenever there was a law and order problem,

the police chief summoned him and gave him the task. The officer said; “If you want to get motivated, you should accept challenges”.

There is no magic pill for motivation. It has to come form within. Like honesty, integrity and character, it cannot be borrowed. It is an inside affair. Motivation comes from your desire to achieve something in life. Remember, that at the end of our lives, we do not regret for the things in which we failed but for the things we wished to achieve but never attempted. We postpone things; we procrastinate action and in the end we accept that the status quo or comfort zone is the best.

One way to motivate ourselves is to get excited about our goals, to drive ourselves forward and be aware that we may or may not succeed. Big goals should be broken to small manageable steps. Every small goal achieved builds our confidence, builds our self-image and fuels our motivation. As HENRY DRUMMOND (1851-1897) the THEOLOGIAN said; “Life is a journey of self-discovery. We will find as we look back upon life, that the moments that stand out are the moments when we have done things for ourselves or for others. Without doing, there is no achievement. Nobody teaches us motivation. We have to learn it ourselves. To make Headway, we have to improve our Head”. Remember that no one can motivate us. Others can encourage, threaten, inspire or compel us; but until we have overwhelming desire to act, nothing happens.



Officers of 7 Bn,CRPF presenting water tank for primary school in remote village Chaiba in Bishnupur district of Manipur during Civic Action Programme.



Shri J.KSinha, DG,CRPF interacting with Shri K.K.Jordar, ADIG, CTC(T),CRPF Ranchi after inaugurating the new IT Laboratory.

As the Computers are fast encroaching upon our daily life, it was desired to create computer awareness among Force Officers and men. Accordingly, Communication Directorate, CRPF had entrusted the responsibility to CTC (T) CRPF Ranchi to run Computer Courses for Officers and men of CRPF within the minimum available infrastructure and existing man power.

In view of introduction/ implementation of “Intranet SELO” in our force, the frequency/capacity of computer course will considerably be increased in near future.

Due to implementation of “Intranet SELO” the responsibility of CTC (T) increases to ensure proper conduct of computer courses. Hence, it was felt that more computer labs are needed and Director General CRPF also stressed upon the need. As such two new IT labs with 2 high configuration Servers and 40 Nos. of client machine with other peripheral devices have been installed.

These labs have been inaugurated by Shri J K Sinha, DG, CRPF recently

and courses are being conducted in these high tech I.T. labs.

EDUCATION INCOMPLETE WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF COMPUTER

The computer education has attained significance in latest methodology and education is incomplete without the knowledge of computer. This was stated by Inspector General CRPF Shri P.M. Nair while inaugurating a computer institute under the aegis of Software Technology Group International Sai Kirpa Tutorials on the outskirts at Bantalab on 17th March, 2005.

He said that with the launching of this institute, the student community in particular and other sections of the society in general would be benefitted. Officers of CRPF, local police and civilians of the locality were present. Shri Nair called upon the management to deftly chisel out the budding students with the computer knowledge so that they could come out as best professionals in the field. He further said that institute would have to strive hard for imparting the latest computer education. He congratulated the management and hoped that the institute would sprout as the best institute in the area and would make sincere efforts to educate the people.

Speaking on the occasion, Joint Director of Information, Jammu Shri S.K. Sharma said that computers have brought a massive change in the learning process and will benefit the students and business community at large. He said that computers have left indelible mark in every sphere of activity, whether it is education, business or entertainment. He said that every person, young or old, should not only be familiar but well conversant with the working and operations of CQmputer system.

Earlier, the chairperson of the institute highlighted the activities of this computer institute and said that with the passage of time the institute would be a leading computer education centre working in coordination with world-renowned STG.

HOME SECRETARY IN CRPF HQRS

Shri V.K.Duggal, the Union Home Secretary visited the Force

Headquarters of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on 8th April,2005. It was his first visit to the Force HQrs after assuming the charge of Home Secretary. He was welcomed by the DG,CRPFShriJ.K.Sinha.,

He was apprised of various activities of the Force by Shri Sinha. A computer presentation on modernisation and other achievements/activities of the Force was made on this occasion. Senior Officers of the MHA as well as Force were present.



Shri P.M. Nair, IGP (Ops), CRPF Jammu inaugurating Computer Institute at Bantalab.

CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME

18BN CRPF organised a Civic Action Programme during Feb, 2005 at West Garo Hills (Meghalaya) under the supervision of Shri T.J. Jacob, Commandant 18 BN CRPF. The programme was inaugurated by Shri L.B. Sangma, IPS, IGP, Western Range who was the chief guest. People from all walks of life attended this programme in large numbers and appreciated the same. As part of civic action programme, Free Medical Camp and Distribution of study materials were organised :-



School children being distributed free books by 18 Bn.CRPF.



Civic Action Programme organised by 18 Bn,CRPF at Meghalaya.

i) **Free Medical Camp** :-Medical camp was organised at Lower Machkolgre village, West Garo Hills. Dr. J. Mukhopadhyay, SMO CRPF, District Hospital Doctors, Eye specialist, Doctors sponsored by Rotary Club as well as Doctors of Holy Cross Hospital participated in the medical camp. Free medical checkup was done and medicines were distributed to the poor and needy villagers. More than 350 patients were given free treatment/medicines.

ii) **DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS** :-

Function for distribution of study materials was organised at Najing Memorial High School, West Garo Hills. A large number of books were distributed to the poor and needy students. 250 students were given study materials.

JUNOON: A PAINTING EXHIBITION

'Junoon' a painting exhibition depicting about 50 exhibits of Smt.Mamta Mathur was inaugurated at Lalit Kala Academy, New Delhi on 28th March,2005 by Dr.Girija Vyas, Chairperson National Commission for Women. This week long exhibition was held at Gallery No.5 of Lalit Kala

Academy.

An articulate at drawing and painting, Mamta Mathur’s name is not new to the fraternity of artists now. After long years of dedication and devotion she has come above the rest. It is what her ‘Junoon’ is.

Smt. Mamta always had an inclination and talent for painting. After her schooling, she pursued the art while in graduation and post graduation. She scored the second position in master degree from Rajasthan University in 1978 and made her mentors like Shri Sakhalkar and Shri Ram Jaiswal of DAV College, Ajmer, feel proud of her. On her this achievement she was appointed lecturer of Drawing and Painting at Govt. College, Kota.

Smt. Mamta is an intense traveller and she got ample opportunity to traverse across the country after her marriage. Her husband Shri Y.K.Mathur is presently Commandant in Rapid Action Force HQrs, New Delhi. Her love for nature is unambiguously spelt out in her paintings with soft and soothing colours of serenity. She relates her paintings to the reality being perfectionist. Apart from painting, she has an extremely creative mind for all kinds of crafts viz pot making, paper mache, origami and clay modeling etc.



Dr. Girija Vyas, the Chairperson, National Commission for Women glancing the paintings displayed in the Exhibition.

Smt. Mamta has exhibited her paintings at various art centres in Rajasthan. Her major solo and group exhibitions have been held at Jaipur, Chandigarh, Kolkata and Mumbai, besides some exhibits displayed abroad in Gambia, Boston, London etc.

Art is a continuous process to feel sensitivity towards our environment and she keeps pursuing it beyond its material aspect.

PRO, CRPF SHRI MOHAPATRA RETIRES



Shri *J.K.Sinha, DG,CRPF giving away memento to Shri D.G.Mohapatra PRO CRPF.*

Shri D.G.Mohapatra, Public Relations Officer of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) retired on superannuation on 28th Februrary,2005 after dedicated service of 34 years. An officer of Indian Information Service (IIS) Shri Mohapatra joined the Force on 5th September, 1997. Prior to it, he worked as Field Publicity Officer, Govt, of India under Min. of l&B in Bhubaneshwar and Puri (Orissa) from 1971 to 1986 and as Asstt. Editor of Weekly Defence Magazine 'Sainik Samachar' under Ministry of Defence from 1986 to 1997.

During his 8 years stint in CRPF, Shri Mohapatra was wellknown in the Media circle and contributed a lot in building the image of the Force. As the Chief Editor of the Force's In-house Monthly Magazine 'CRPF Samachar' he brought lot of qualitative improvement in contents and get up of the periodical. Besides few books to his credit, Shri Mohapatra contributed large number of articles/features on various aspects of CRPF which have been published in various Newspapers of the Country. Shri Mohapatra has expressed his sincere thanks and gratitude to all the officers of CRPF and his media friends for their unstinted maximum cooperation and affection shown

to him in discharge of his duties.

STROKE

-Dr. S.K. Jain, SMO-I/C 136 Bn CRPF



Medical Relief Camp organised by 107 RAF Bn.

What is stroke ?

Stroke is an acute brain disorder. It occurs due to occlusion of an artery, responsible for supplying blood to the brain. It may also result from sudden rupture of an artery of the brain or due to rupture of a malformed artery or vein resulting in bleeding inside or on the surface of the brain. What are the symptoms of stroke ?

Stroke can occur at any age. It is more common in adults after the age of 35 years. Between 55 to 75 years, the frequency of stroke becomes maximum. The common symptoms of stroke are

- Sudden onset unconsciousness followed by inability to speak and move one side of the body.

Sudden onset of weakness of paralysis of one half of the body.

Sudden onset of tingling or nimbus of one half of the body.

Sudden onset of imbalance in walking.

- Sudden onset of blindness in one eye.

- Sudden onset of whirling or spinning of the head.

- Sudden onset of inability to speak or understand what other people speaking. What are the risk factors of stroke ?

There are numbers of risk factors of stroke. Some of them are non-modifiable and large majority of them are modifiable. The non-modifiable risk factors are :

Age-above 35 years.

Gender-stroke is more common in males than in females.

Family history- if one member of the family is affected by stroke, the other first degree relatives (parents, children, brothers and sisters) are more at the risk of having more strokes.

The modifiable risk factors of strokes are :

- High blood pressure-high blood pressure is found in 25 to 30 percent of the adult population. In people with high blood pressure the risk of having stroke is four times more than people with normal blood pressure.

- Smoking- smoking increases the thickness of the arteries making them more prone to occlusion and rupture. It increases the risk of stroke by four times.

Irregular heart beats-arterial fibrillation is a condition of irregular heartbeat. It increases the risk of clot thrown from the heart into the arteries of the brain causing occlusive stroke.

Heart diseases like-rheumatic valvular heart disease, congenital heart defects, myocardial infarction etc., increases the risk of throwing clot from the heart to the arteries of the brain causing occlusive stroke.

Diabetes mellitus-diabetes mellitus enhances the process of thickening of the wall of the arteries. It makes the person more prone to occlusive stroke.

- HyperIipidemia-increase in the amount of Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL cholesterol) in blood increases the risk of thickening of the arteries. It increases the risk of occlusive stroke.

- Homocysteinemia-Increase in the level of Homocysteine has been associated with the increase in the frequency of stroke and myocardial infarction.

- Physical inactivity- lack of exercise and physical inactivity leads to obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes mellitus and increased heart disease. All these factors increase the risk of stroke in any individual.

- Alcohol- chronic alcohol abuser are more prone to develop high .blood pressure and heart disease. Both these factors increase the risk of stroke significantly.

- Oral contraceptives-oral contraceptive tablets along with smoking is an important risk factor of stroke in young women.

Can you prevent stroke ?

Stoke can be prevented or minimised by controlling the modifiable risk factors of stroke. They are.

- Keep blood pressure under control through regular check-ups and medications



CRPF Officers administering Pulse Polio drop to an infant.



Free Medicines distributed in a camp organised at Mongolpuri.

- Do not smoke

- Avoid fatty food to prevent hyperlipidemia

- Keep diabetes under control through diet, medication and exercise.

- Do not take alcohol more than two pegs per day

- Take plenty of green vegetables

- Treat heart diseases

How do you detect stroke ?

Stroke is detected by remembering the symptoms. The frequently seen symptoms are :

Sudden unconsciousness, spinning of head, imbalance in walking, tingling or numbness & weakness or paralysis of one half of the body, blindness in one eye,

sudden inability to speak or understand other people speaking.

What we should do when someone is having stroke ?

Immediately shift him to nearby hospital.

How stroke is treated ?

As soon as we know that a person is having stroke :

- Put an oxygen mask and give oxygen at the rate of 4 to 6 liters per minutes.

- Do a C.T. scan of the head.

- Evaluate other baseline parameters.

- If there is no hemorrhage, work fast to decide whether clot busting drugs-tPA can be administered. tPA dissolves the clot in the arteries and reestablishes flow of blood to the brain. This medicine is safe and effective only if given within 3 hours of the onset of stroke. It has stringent administration guidelines to ensure safety and optimum benefit to the patient.

In case of hemorrhagic stroke and in large occlusive stroke-there can be brain swelling and mass effects. It causes symptoms like-drowsiness or unconsciousness, headache and vomiting. Drugs like Mannitol, Lasix and glycerol are used to control brain swelling. Hyperventilation is an effective way of treating brain swelling.

Rehabilitation-exercise of the paralysed part and passive mobilisation is started as soon as the condition of the patient is stable.

CRPF SENIOR OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

"You should be innovative to find out ways and means in responding to the challenges that you face in the field'". Inaugurating the CRPF Senior Officers' Conference held at the Force Headquarters on 11th April,2005, Shri J.K.Sinha, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force called upon the Senior Field

Commanders to review the humanitarian and psychological role in keeping the morale of the Force personnel high.

Addl.DG, CRPF Shri S.R.Mehra participated in the discussion and urged

the officers to work coherently to maximise the output. Shri K.T.D.Singh,

I GP(Operations) gave welcome address.

The Inspectors General of Police from various CRPF Sectors throughout the country and other senior officers participated in this one day conference to take stock of the security scenario and review the operational and administrative matters.

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Date : April 30, 2005

Sd/-

Ajay Bhati

Signature of Publisher



Shri Naveen Patnaik, the Chief Minister of Orissa inaugurating the Tsunami Mela organised at GC,CRPF Bhubaneshwar.



Shri J.KSinha, DG,CRPF giving away memento to Shri Daljit Singh,IGP Jorhat who retired on superannuation on 31st March,2005.



Shri H.K.Sarin, IGP RAF interacting with CPWD officials during inspection of 99 RAF Bn, CRPF.



Sector Level monthly meeting of Eastern Sector Officers presided over by Shri Subhas Goswam IGP E/S at GC,CRPF, Bhubaneshwar.

C.R.P.F SAMACHAR

31 July, 2005





TAKING A CLOSE LOOK: Union Home Minister Shivraj Patil, along with top officials, inspecting the Ayodhya complex on Wednesday.



Editorial

Well done, CRPF

IT is a matter of great relief for the whole country that the diabolic terrorist attempt to storm the Ramjanambhoomi site in Ayodhya was frustrated promptly by the security forces. While finer points about the security arrangements at the site and how the forces on duty reacted to the emergency would be a matter of investigation, the [illegible]serve Police Force (CRPF) men guard[illegible] to be commended for promptly

मुठभेड़ की कहानी, जवानों की जुबानी



Sonia visits CRPF personnel injured in Ayodhya attack

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JULY 6 UPA Chairperson So[illegible] Gandhi today vi[illegible] AIIMS to enquire afte[illegible] CRPF personnel who[illegible] njured in the te[illegible] ttack at the Ram[illegible] Bhoomi site in A[illegible] esterday.

Sub-Inspector [illegible] Kishore an[illegible] onstable Su[illegible] ho had sus[illegible] njuries in fi[illegible] ts, were a[illegible] apital

Kudos for the braveheart!

Sonia visits injured CRPF jawans

Congress president Sonia Gandhi talks to a CRPF jawan, injured during the terrorist attack at Ramjanambhoomi complex in Ayodhya, in New Delhi on Thursday. A Tribune photograph

CRPF constables admitted to AIIMS

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Two CRPF staff who were injured in the 'fidayeen' attack in Ayodhya were admitted to AIIMS on two are undergoing treatment in the casu- hospital. Doctors said their condition wa



HT.. Honour, in the line of duty

घायल जवानों को देखने एम्स पहुचे आडवाणी

नई दिल्ली, जुलाई। अयोध्या हमले में घायल जवानों को देखने के लिए बुधवार को विपक्ष के नेता लालकृष्ण आडवाणी एम्स पहुंचे।

Manmohan announces relief for jawans

Special Corresponde.

NEW DELHI: Prime Minister Man[illegible] Singh on Wednesday an[illegible] 1 that Rs. 1 lakh each, [illegible] e paid from the Prime

Modi hails Ayodhya heroes, forgets Gujarat



CRPF was on high alert after tip-off





Heroes of Dec 13 prove mettle again

[illegible] terrorists reckoned without the [illegible] rial Reserve Police Force (CRPF). Wit[illegible] nary a bullet ever among them, CRP[illegible] showed its mettle once again in foiling what could have been a deadly terror[illegible] ist attack.



NATIONAL TREASURE: The CRPF

A Few Good Men

COUNTERPOINT

Vir Sanghvi

It is important to praise the CRPF jawans because they are the only ones who emerge with any credit from the many national shames of Ayodhya. All other groups and individuals have let India down. Ultimately, it is hard-working professionals who have risked their lives to save India from terrorists - and politicians

सोनिया ने सुरक्षा बलों

राम जन्मभूमि पर फिदायीन हमला नाकाम

मनकापुर, गोंडा (यूपी): कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष सोनिया गांधी ने [illegible] मले पर जो प्रतिक्रिया दी है, वह मुलायम सिंह यादव सरकार [illegible]

दस घंटे तक मुकाबला कर सकने की स्थिति में थे आतंकवादी

सुशील कुमार

अयोध्या, 7 जुलाई। विवादित परिसर पर हुए हमले [illegible] इस आतंकवादी हमले में करीब दस घण्टे तक मुठभेड़ का [illegible] दंती टैंक ड्रेस्ट से पल भिन्नी दूरी को पैदल ही काट रहे [illegible] आतंकियों से सीख लेनी चाहिये। [illegible] आतंकवाद से आखरी लगभग दस घण्टे तक मुठभेड़ का [illegible] कि मुलायम के अहमदाबाद पहुंचने, संसद भवन, लुधियाना [illegible] पोजीशन लिए रही थी, जिससे वे मुठभेड़ का सबसे ले [illegible] स्थान पर निर्धारित दूरी है। खुल पैदा होने के बाद आ [illegible] इसके बावजूद वहां के इन्द्र-खम्बा पार्क का स्थल उठाकर [illegible] पोर्च लिया और पोलिस चालकों के साथ हैण्डग्रेनेड व सबसे [illegible] बताते हैं कि यदि ढेनेर सबसे लगभग 25 फीट निर्मित [illegible] बाद ही ऐतिहासिक पोरियों का स्थान दमकोट स्थान में ही मुलायम को केंद्रीय सुरक्षाबलों सहित अयोध्या पहुंचे।







HOW THE ATTACK WAS REPULSED!



MULTI LAYERED SECURITY WORKS WONDERS AT AYODHYA AND CRPF PROVES ITS METTLE AGAIN

CITY BRIEF

Sonia visits CRPF jawans

CENTRAL RESERVE Police Force (CRPF) sub-Inspector Nand Kishore and Head Constable Sultan Singh, who sus-



Dr. Man Mohan Singh, the Prime Minister enquiring about the health condition of SI Nand Kishore of CRPF at AIIMS, New Delhi. SI sustained bullet injury while foiling the terrorist attack on Ram Janm Bhumi Complex, Ayodhya.



Shri S. Regupathy, the Union Minister of State for Home, receiving salute at Quarter Guard during his recent visit to ISA, Mt. Abu.



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July, 2005

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-Chief Editor

Inside



A Saga of Bravery



The Process of Training



Counter Insurgency



Role of Communication



CTC-II-Scaling new horizons



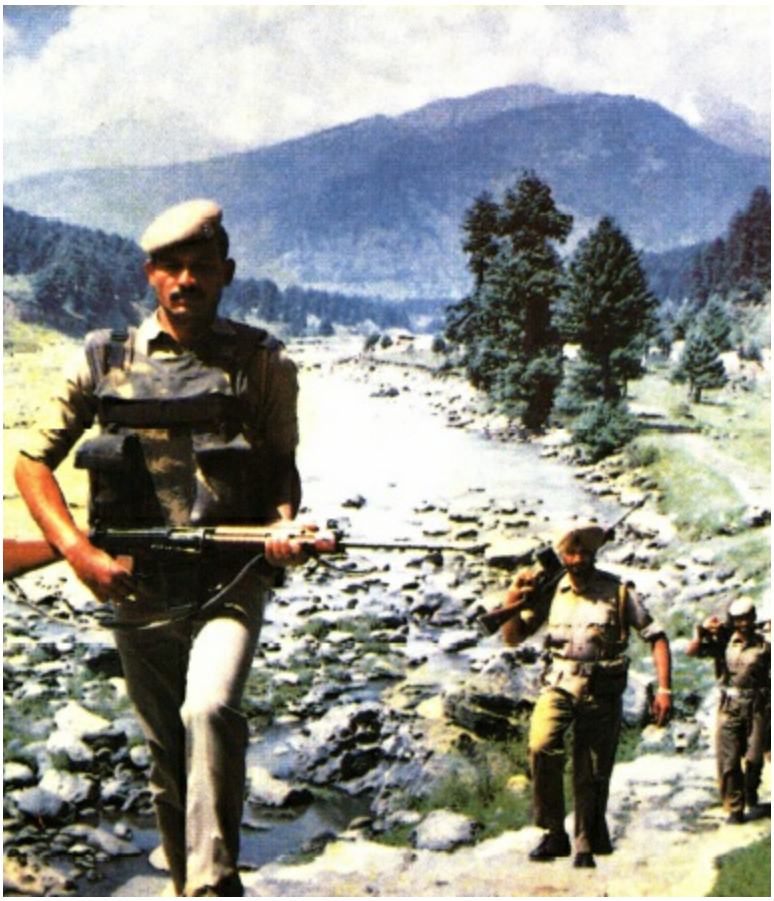
Weapons and ammunition



MoS(Home) commends CRPF role



Training progoramme on preparation of Nutritious food items organised at FWC,GC,CRPF,Pallipuram



For safe and incident free Amarnath Yatra

Others

Building a secure future

Conducting successful interrogations

Passing out Parade

Foundation laying ceremony of GC Greater Noida

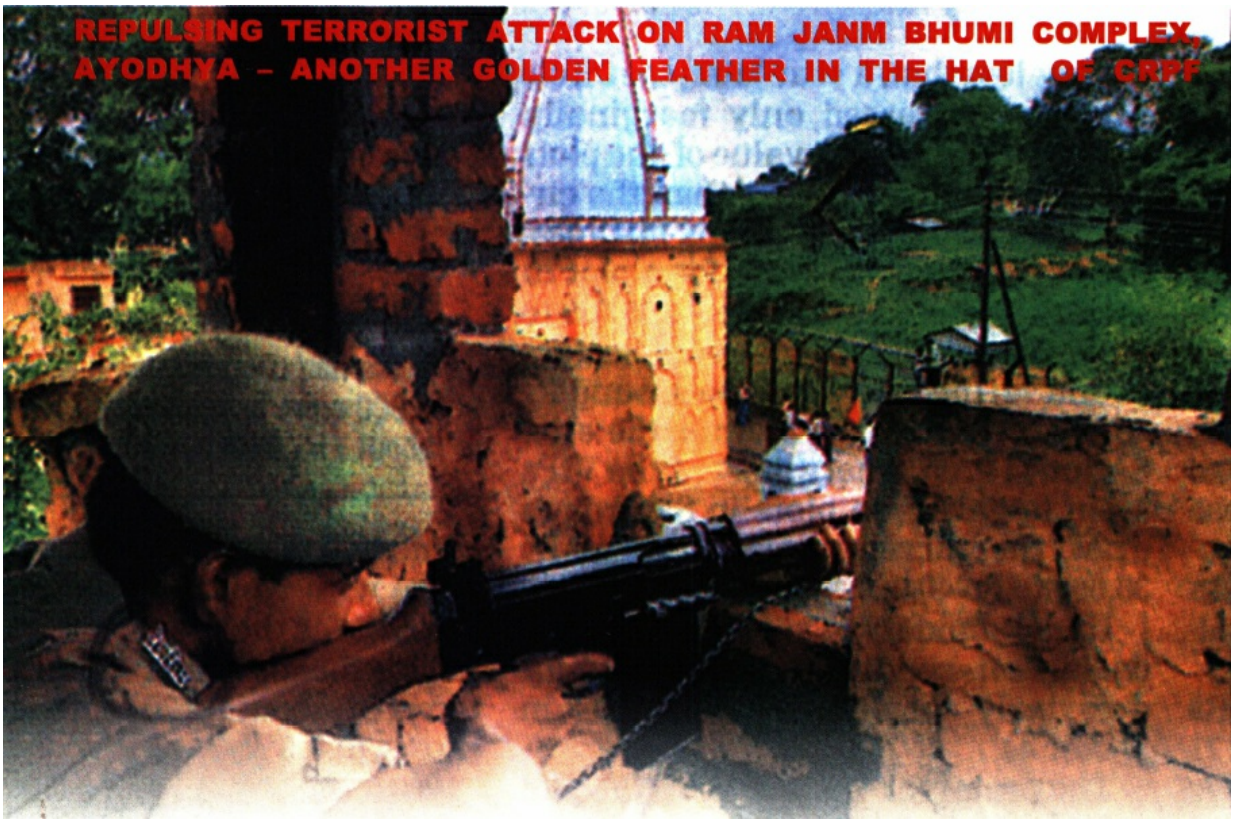
IGNOU Study Centres at CRPF locations

An officer in a railway yard

Drug abuse - A deceptive mirage

Sports News

A SAGA OF BRAVERY



It is a matter of great relief for the whole country that the diabolic terrorist attempt to storm the Ram janm bhumi site in Ayodhya was frustrated promptly by the alert CRPF Jawans.

This was the second time that terror attackers have met their match in well-trained CRPF commandos. On December 13,2001, it was CRPF which eliminated the Jaish-e-Mohammed terrorists who had stormed the Indian Parliament.

On 5th July,2005 at about 0915 hrs, one jeep (taxi) carrying some armed terrorists in the form of tourists came and stopped near the Sita Rasoi area inside Ram Janm Bhumi/Babri Masjid

Complex, Ayodhya in Faizabad district of UP. After getting down, the terrorists blasted the jeep. With the impact of blast, there was complete melee and the wall adjoining the Sita Rasoi had a breach through which three terrorists reportedly entered the premises. Two other terrorists climbed on the roof of Sita Rasoi from where they started firing towards the CRPF personnel

deployed in on the inner cordon. A QRT of CRPF headed by Shri Joginder Singh, Second-in-Command of 33 Bn, CRPF rushed in and took position behind the Sita Rasoi.

In the coordinated firing of QRT and those deployed on the inner cordon, all the five terrorists spotted there were killed and 5 AK-47 rifles & one pistol were recovered. One mutilated body was found which was later identified as the local guide accompanying the terrorists.

In this incident, Sub-Inspector Nand Kishore and Head Constable Sultan Singh of CRPF sustained bullet injuries and they are presently under treatment at AIIMS, New Delhi. Constable Dharmbir Singh sustained grenade splinter injuries and under treatment at Lucknow. Due to timely and swift action by CRPF, the terrorists were eliminated before reaching the inner cordon of the complex.

The grit, valour, determination and exemplary courage shown by alert CRPF Jawans in repulsing the attack and killing all the five terrorists on the spot thus averting a major communal crisis in the country has been commended by the whole Nation including the Prime Minister, Union Home Minister, various State Chief Ministers, Home Secretary.

Dr. Man Mohan Singh, the Prime Minister, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chiarperson, National Advisory Council, Shri Sri Prakash Jaiswal, Minister of State for Home, Shri L.K. Advani, the leader of Opposition and other VVIPs of Delhi have called on the injured jawans i.e SI Nand Kishore and HC Sultan Singh at AIIMS and wished them for speedy recovery.

Praising the timely action of CRPF, Dr. Man Mohan Singh, the Prime Minister has announced Rs. One lakh each to the injured jawans from the P.M.National Relief Fund. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, the Chief Minister of U.P has announced a cash reward of Rs.25 lakhs while Shri Narendra Modi, the Chief Minister of Gujarat and Shri Babulal Gaur, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh have granted a cash prize of Rs.10 lakh respectively.

In recognition of their gallant action, Shri J.K.Sinha, the DG,CRPF has been pleased to grant out of turn promotion to 32 personnel of 33 and 135 Battalions of the Force who were instrumental in nullifying the terrorists attack. They are Sub-Inspector Nand Kishore as Inspector, Head Constable Sultan Singh, Dharambir Singh, Khayali Ram, Dinesh Kumar, Daya Ram, Nirmal Chand, Hari Narayan and Ram Bhagat have been promoted as Sub-

Inspector.

Constables Abdul S.AIi, Gauri Sharnkar, Samarjit Singh, Omprakash Swamy, Harchand Jat, Swaran Singh,

Rajesh Kumar, Ram Ashray Prasad, Mahendra Singh, Ishwar Dan, Raj Narayan, R.T.Koleh, Pinjari Jahangir, Sukdev Singh, Suresh Kumar, Raghuvir Singh, Jasvinder Singh, J.N.Sakiya, Arjun Yadav, Surendra Mohan, Dev Prakash, Rajeshwar Prasad and M.Guna Sekaran have been promoted as Head Constables.

All the print and electronic media have appreciated the role of CRPF in this particular incident. Prominent among them is a column written by Shri Vir Sanghvi, the Chief Editor, Hindustan Times on 10th July,2005. An extract of it states that **"It is important to praise the CRPF jawans because they are the only ones who emerge with any credit from the many national shames of Ayodhya. All other groups and individuals have let India down. Ultimately, it is hard workig professionals who have risked their lives to save India from terrorists and politicians".**



Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, National Advisory Council arriving at AIIMS to meet the injured CRPF jawans.

Such success stories should always be a source of inspiration and motivation for the alert jawans of this Force deployed in all length & breadth of this Country to be more vigil and cautious in their place of deployment and

raise to the situation without caring for their personal comforts. No doubt their prompt and timely action would not only save precious lives and maintain internal security, surely it keeps the flag of this Force flutter high, thus upholding the motto “Service & Loyalty”.

The history of CRPF is replete with various milestones achieved in different theatres of operation. Notable among them are repulsion of Chinese aggression at Hot Springs (Ladakh) in 1959, active participation in 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak wars and saga of bravery exhibited during Pakistani brigade level attack at Sardar and Tak post of Rann of Kutchch. Be it Dacoity operation in M.P, turbulence of terrorism in Punjab, Insurgency in North East, Militancy in J&K, Naxalism in Central India, CRPF has made its remarkable contribution in containing all these disturbances.

The Force has also gone beyond borders and served in Countries like

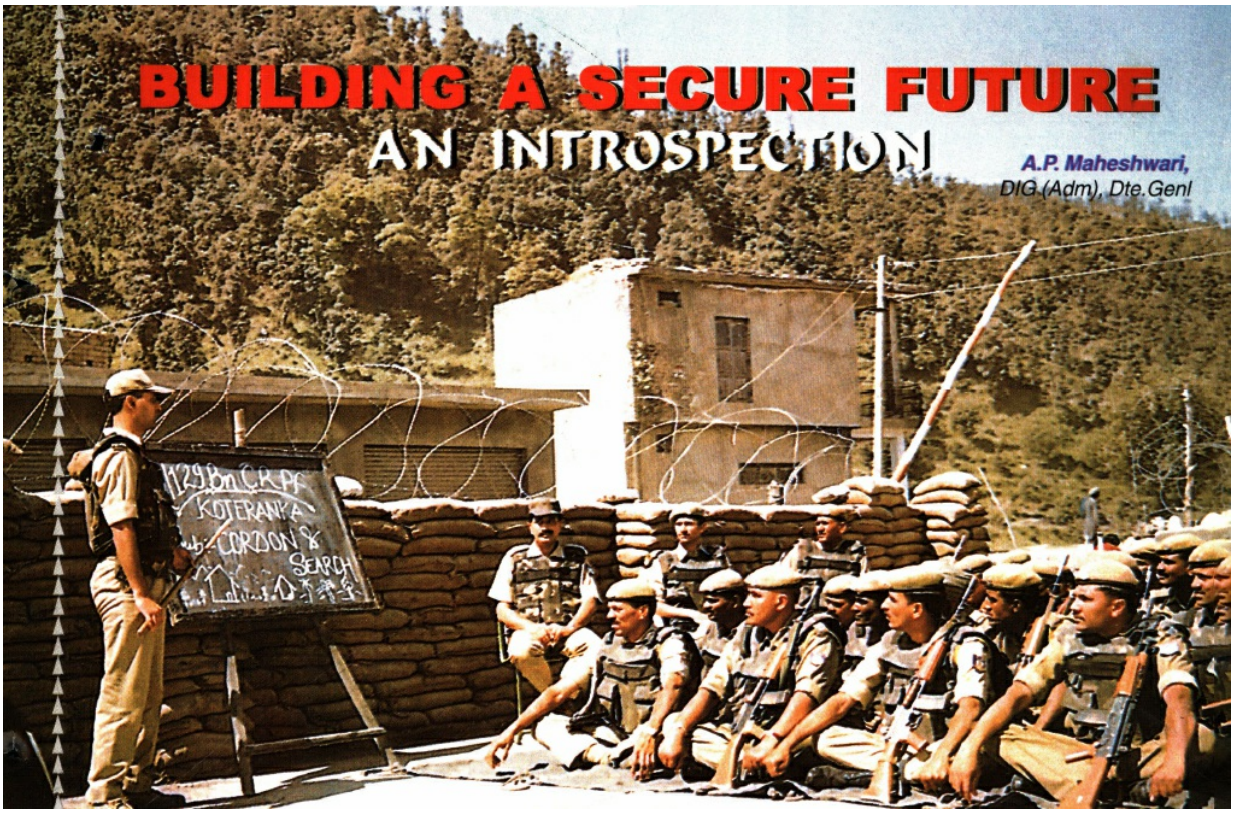
Bosnia, Haiti, Kosovo etc as a part of U.N.Peace Keeping Mission. It was also part of IPKF in LTTE affected Srilanka.

Above all, CRPF & RAF have shown their human face in rescue and relief action in different natural calamities like Flood, earthquake, Tsuanmi etc. The credentials of the Force on the Human Rights front have been admirable.

The Force keeps peace, fights insurgency and terrorism, quells communal disturbances and ensures free and fair polls as a service to the people with loyalty to the Nation.



Vigilant CRPF jawan inside a bunker on the way enroute to Holy Cave of Shri Amarnath.



Jawans being briefed about cordon & search operation.

Life, today, is all about system and specifics, about logic and gradations, and it is in this era of open networking and specialization that we can refer in definitive terms to the securing of our future, provided it is accompanied with the unbeatable trail of relentless persistence. Of course, once natural interests and instincts guide ones contribution to be made more in those areas of interests.

Hence, to begin with, one needs to carry out a detached and detailed analysis to clearly ascertain the fields of true interests. A superficial observation may open several avenues of infatuation, but to make the mistake of considering these to be our ideal career goals may be a major mistake. In order to preceive the given options with greater insight and clear cut demarcations, one needs to give serious considerations to several other details. So, it is at this juncture that the family and the peer groups can make useful contributions in helping us to get an insight into those respective areas.

Nowadays, the flick of our little finger can reveal unfathomable details on the internet but this search across the ‘webforest’ is a monumental and therefore a daunting task.

With the passing of time, as one matures and grows, it also gradually dawn on us that there are present around us several sources of distraction, the major deterrents that can become serious time sappers as our weak flesh is instinctly inclined to give into sources of immediate gratification whether pertaining to our body, mind or our emotions. As we mature we find that these limiting distractions could be controlled through a competitive environment by choosing the correct company and role models.

I recall, my father made a major contribution to my personality and upbringing by inculcating in me the art of time budgeting and daily stock taking, making weekly and monthly and annual plans. These plans had a happy mixing of generating academic / professional skills, games and extra curricular activities.

People have successively realized that ‘knowledge’ is ‘power’. Hence, one needs to devote a few moments daily to define what is happening around and extrapolate the impending trends. This is like sharpening the axe each time we take a new log to cut. With regular focus and systematic analysis, one can realize that complacency kills creativity, stunts growth and stability and one tends to degenerate as does the water in a static pond.

No individual can succeed (alone). It is only through group effort and combined synergies can we secure our future, materially as well as emotionally. Hence, it is team effort and inter-personal skills that encourage growth. The behavioral aspects attain paramount importance while we are dealing with people. Most of the time we find people wanting on this account. I too suffered the consequences till I came across a friend who had mastered the art of getting across to people, how to conduct oneself, how to speak and even say ‘NO’ where required with submissive firmness.

I am emphasizing on this point, as I realize that technical skills form only one major aspect, the other major area of importance is ‘human concern’ which becomes a larger vector to lead us to succeed. And believe it, success and security go hand in hand.

Further, the knack of using local resources optimally must be developed. One would be often confronted with situations where ‘resources’ are not easily available whether they are books, apparatus, conveyance or the like. A serious consciousness of the local environment and a creative outlook cannot only ease out the situation but also go in our favour. Much stress is caused if we are bound down by standardized solutions and our refusal to come out of that loop. An unnecessary sense of insecurity steaming from a feeling of comparison and self-imposed perception of inequity should also be done away with.

At this juncture I would also like to mention about the contribution to and gains from a naturally assisted format of civic society. I joined certain clubs and NGOs to make my little contributions, whatever possible, to add to the happiness of others and in the process gained peace for myself. Emotional and moral strength flows in tremendous succession through such participation. It keeps you going and armours you to successfully face the downfalls and the pits of life thus stand you secure even against the worst. I associated with the well being and nurturing of destitute street children. The smile that lit up their faces taught me what no major formal institutions could.



Shri D.P. Sinha, ADG NWZ CRPF awarding the trophies to best trainees of 163 Bn. CRPF at GC Jallandhar on June 14, 2005,

Resources have a natural tendency to always remain scarce. Hence, one has to be extra observant in planning the budget and spending the resources for optimal use. I may be wrong but I have certainly gained through the processes that are internal to me. There comes the question of setting your internal configuration right. The mind maintains different levels. One may be obsessed by physical or material gains, another may be guided by factors of social prestige, some one may not be bogged down by the absence of any of above factors but just to be motivated by the love he shares with his fellow being. A self-actualized person may just get going irrespective of all odds. With practice and evolution, we know that the mind has different levels and timely transition from one Ievel to the other helps in maximizing the satisfaction scores which make us face the world with enhanced confidence. Like a good player we can talk to ourself, improve upon each stroke and return the shots exactly on the spot we want to. The power of self - recording knows no substitute. Concentration and commitment both stem from here providing rich dividends in our life.



Games : Also part of training



Shri J.K.Sinha, DG,CRPF giving away trophy to best trainee during POP of DASO's at CTC.III,Nanded.

Failures have to be welcomed with a smile as they force you think again, retract and look afresh for new opportunities and growth in newer directions and horizons. These moments call for a self-audit so that we realize and face regularly how and why we failed. Most of the time I found that each failure brings with it a positivity. I branched out to many creative skills each time I failed in some professional horizon. This added to my overall well being.

Hence to me, life has no specific format. The formats keep changing. Those who take care of above basic aspects are likely to be more successful. What, however, is eventual success is still difficult to define. It may be subjective. However, we may add some objectivity.

My way of attaining objectivity is to tell myself the following :-

i) If you are stuck in a ‘jam’ on any cross road of life, make a “flyover” and cross instead of getting into a conflict.

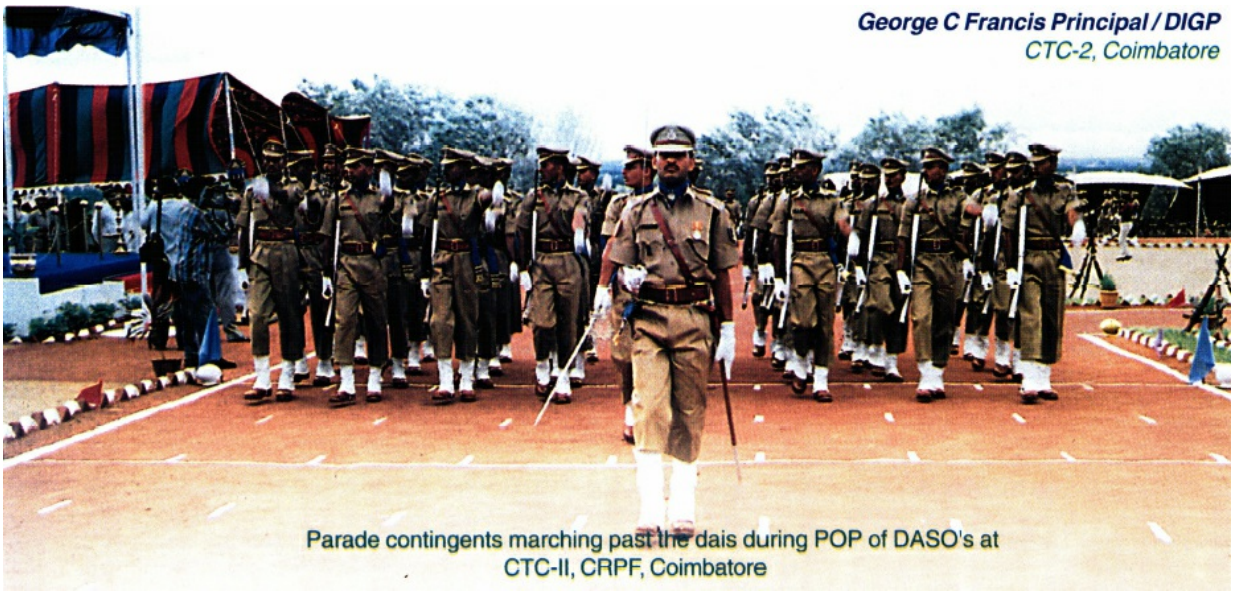
ii) from the lower inputs to the higher i.e. stomach (food) to mind (cognitions) and then to faith (self-actualization).

iii) Be proactive and not reactive.

Do time and resources budgeting well and we have a ‘secure’ and a ‘sure’ winner.

THE PROCESS OF TRAINING - REQUIREMENT OF CHANGES IN ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

George C Francis Principal / DIGP *CTC-2, Coimbatore*



Parade contingents marching past the dais during POP of DASO's at CTC-II, CRPF, Coimbatore

The Process of Training

Dales Beach - Defined trainings "the organised procedure by which people learn knowledge and / or skill for a definite purpose" The purpose of training, as per the definition implies improvement / changes in the levels of knowledge, skill, behaviour, aptitude and attitude towards requirements of the job and the organization. Training involves both teaching and learning activities organised to help members of an organization to acquire and apply the above attributes for performing their assigned roles effectively. Employee training is to be carried out at two distinct levels of executive development and worker skills / attitude.

NEED FOR TRAINING

Requirement of training arises for knowledge and skill development for new employees and as an ongoing process of learning for the existing employees. Training is also used for effectively handling altered circumstances due to technological changes and automation in processes. Some of the reasons, which create training needs in an organization, are as under:-

- To match the employees specifications with the job requirements and organizational needs.

- For ensuring job viability and facilitate transformation process.
- Equip employees to cope with technological advances.
- Equip employees to cope with increased organizational complexities.
- To equip employees with additional skills to impart changes in job specifications / requirements / assignments.

ADVANTAGES OF TRAINING

- Training increases the skill of the employees thereby bringing about improvment in the quality and quantity of services delivered.
- Training improves ability of employees in making use of the available materials and equipments more efficiently / effectively.
- Training inculcates a sense of security relation to their usefulness in the organization.
- Training reduces employees' resistance to change.

ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING NEEDS

An analysis of the organizational structure, job specifications / requirements and appraisals relating to the performance / skill levels of employees results in identification of the immediate training needs in an organization.

Identification of training needs is the basis on which training programmes, methods and course contents are

planned. Following are the normal methods adopted for assessment of training needs in an organization:-

- Organizational requirements.

- Departmental requirements.
- Job specifications and employee specifications.
- Identification of specific problems.
- Anticipation of future porblems.
- Observations by supervisors / experts.
- Service and group conferences.
- Performance appraisals.

TRAINING INPUT

Basic inputs in training are as under;-

KNOWLEDGE:

Knowledge about one's own job, the organization and activities required to be performed in accomplishing the tasks likely to be assigned as per job requirements.

SKILLS:

Training for acquisition of necessary skills for improving job requirements to suit changed job specifications encompassing activities requiring acquisition of simple mechanical skills to various complex executive level functions.

ATTITUDE:

Imbibing employees with the ability to build up a favourable attitude towards the organization and its laid down objectives through orientation programmes.

AREAS OF TRAINING

- Basic skills.
- Techinical skills.

- Human relation skills.
- Managerial and supervisory skills.
- Problem solving skills.
- Other specific skills relating to specialized job requirements.

METHODS OF TRAINING

On-the-job method:

This method involves training an employee directly on the regular job under the supervision of a qualified supervison. This method also includes job rotation, coaching and job instruction.

Off-the-job method:

This method of training separates training from the actual job situation for imbibing conceptual skills without diverting attention towards job requirements. This includes various methods like simulation, vestibule training, apprenticeship training, internship training, lecture method, discussion method, role-playing etc.

EVALUATION OR EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING

Planning for training necessarily involves setting of objectives, analysis and evaluation. Results of the training carried out are to be evaluated methodically for fulfillement of the laid down objectives. The end result can be evaluated by monitoring achievement of the laid down training objectives. Training effectiveness depends on the degree to which trainees are able to learn and apply the knowledge and skills acquired during the training process. It depends largely on the attitudes, interests, values and expectations of the trainees and the sum total of their involvement in the training process.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

Evaluation of the results of a training programme is a prolonged process

which results in completion of the criteria adopted for the training programme. It involves obtaining information on the effectiveness of the programme and assessing its value in the light of reactions of the participants; the extent to which they were able to imbibe knowledge and skills, improvement in their attitude and aptitude resulting in congenial job behaviour and the ultimate results in terms of improvements in quality of delivery of service, cost reduction, accident reduction, employee turn over and absenteeism.



Ambush laying during the course of training



A scene from the training of HFR & CSSR course

METHODS OF EVALUATION.

Some of the normally employed methods for collection of data for evaluation of the outcome of a training programme are as follows:-

- Opinions and judgements of trainers, superiors and peers.
- Data filled up by the participants in the evaluation forms.
- Use of questionnaire for trainees reaction on the training programme.
- Conducting oral and written tests for assessment of level of learning.
- Structured interview with the participants.
- Comparing performances on the job before and after training.
- Studying performance profiles and career development charts of the participants.

- Measurement of levels of productivity, wastage, costs, absenteeism and employee turnover after the programme.

- Participants reactions during the programme

- Cost benefit analysis of the programme.

FEED BACK

The evaluation of a training programme should always be followed up with a system of feedback in order to identify the possible causes for variations if any, between the expected and actual outcomes. These feed back reports may be obtained from the participants, their peers and supervisors in a structured format which would indicate the effect of training in terms of positive and measurable changes in knowledge, skills and attitude of the participants on the job after the programme in comparison to their past performances. The outcome of a training programme should be clearly measurable and also justify the time, money and efforts invested by the organization in the process.

REQUIREMENT OF CHANGES IN ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF CRPF

Requirement of training in an organization can be assessed through processes of human resource audits and training audits. Audit of human resources of the organization will lead to assessment of requirements of strategic restructuring and repositioning of the force to meet future challenges through operational excellence achievable by identifying the actual training needs and associated planning efforts. This process should take into account the humanistic problems in the organization and address them for promoting an organizational culture conducive to productivity.

CURRENT PHASE IN ORGANIZATION'S DEVELOPMENT IS STRATEGIC DUE TO:-

- Intake of educated personnel at constabulary level.

- Social changes taking place across the country at a rapid pace.
- Fast pace of economic development.
- Better awareness among women across the board.
- Aspiration for nuclear family and spending more quality time with each other.
- Aspiration for urban-based health, educational and recreational facilities.
- Emergence of competition with other CPOs and State Armed Police on professional fronts.
- Large-scale expansion of the Force.
- Availability of large number of static bases in all States including those falling in and adjacent to identified operational theatres.

RESTRUCTURING AND REPOSITIONING OF THE FORCE.

The suggested restructuring and repositioning of the force at the Directiorate, Zonal and, Sector and Range / Unit levels are as follows :-

DIRECTORATE LEVEL

Directorate should play the role of inter-face between MHA and the Force. Command and control need to be exercised through processes of budgeting, policy planning and implementation. Directorate should make available necessary resources to the force and ensure its efficiency in discharging the role assigned to it by the Govt. A separate agency (by revamping the Staff Camp) with a Commandant, 2 l/C and other staff needs to be established in order to perform the house keeping functions of the Dte. Adm. Dte be thus freed from this role to enable it to concentrate on its pricipal role of welfare and administration of the Force at macro level. Activities of running Public Schools, ITIs be decentralized and entrusted to Sectors / Ranges. In the

present dispensation, the house keeping function tends to take precedence over the general administration and welfare of the force. Pers Dte be reorganized into sections dealing with subjects on functional bases like Recruitment section, Confidential and Promotion section, Deputation section, Organisation section, R&D for personnel Planning & development etc. rather than GOs. NGOS and Ministerial staff, separately, as of now. Apart from the existing branches, we may consider instituting a super specialty Hospital with a Medical College, Centralized Recruitment Agency, Central Record Office, PAO, Strategic analysis and Policy Planning Cell, Central Procurement functioning under the control of the Dte. General. With above changes, command and control, discipline, welfare and general administration of the Directorate General both as a unit at micro level and as apex body of the organisation at macro level will become more effective.

ZONE LEVEL

The entire country be divided into 3 operational Zones as under:-

NW Zone - N.W. operational theatre comprising of J&K, Himachal, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, New Delhi, UP&Rajasthan -12 GCs (Range HQrs) 60 Bns.

N E Zone - N.E operational theatre comprising of Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, WB, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh & Meghalaya -11 GCs (Range HQrs) 55 Bns.

S C Zone - Rest of the country comprising of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chatisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadar&Nagar Haveli, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondichery, Andaman Nicobar Island & Lakshdweep -13 GCs (Range HQrs) 65 Bns.

Total - 36 GCs (Range HQrs) 180 Executive Bns excluding RAF, Mahila, Signal and NBC Bns.

Each zone be headed by a Spl. Director General of Police and be assigned with independent administrative and operational responsibilities. These zones shall, however, have no HRD function which the Sectors will deal directly with the Dte. General. All the 12 Proposed Sectors shall have one Range each comprising of 5 Bns. in each Zone. The Coys of a Bn and Bns of a Range shall be deployed continuously. As of now 60 Units each shall be deployed/

permanently located in each zone. Each zone shall have 1 Mahila Unit, 1



DIGP (Trg), Principal CTC-II and other officers of CTC-II with visiting Malaysian delegation to the Institution.

ISA, 1 Base Hospital, 1 CWS, 1 Public School, 1 Arts and Science College and one Professional (Engg.) College. These Zones shall act as "Force Multipliers".

SECTOR LEVEL

RAF Sector be converted into a normal Sector, Signal Bns. into normal executive Bns, medical set-up to be re-organised and direct administration of Trg. Institutes by Trg Dte, Signal setup by communication Dte and Hospitals by Director (Med) be dispensed with. These functionaries need to assist the D.G. in policy planning and implementation in their respective fields. The existing system of territorial/geographical identity of Sectors could be dispensed with and numbered from One to Twelve. Each Sector to have 3 Ranges comprising of 5 Bns per Range. Command of Sectors be assigned to Addl. Director General. Each Sector be provided with one each RAF Bn (with Mahila Contingent), Training Institutes (CTC/ RTC), Signal Contignent, one Referral Hospital facility of appropriate size and structure,

one AWS and one Provisioning Centre. Sectors need to be self-sufficient in all respects and equipped with all resources for independent command. Seniority/ promotion, transfer/training of personnel up to level of Inspector be governed at Sector level. Directorate needs to interfere only to correct imbalances between sectors. The sectors shall be responsible to the Spl. DG Zone for operational aspects and to the Dte. General for HR materials, management purposes, Accounting and maintenance of Service Records / Record keeping functions be centralized in one establishment under the Directorate General with total computerizatin of the processes and installation of efficient communication systems. The provisioning and procurement system shall be centralized with a Central Provisioning Agency functioning under the Dte.General and Regional Provisioning Agencies linked with Central Provisioning Agencies one each under each Sector effectively utilizing modern materials management and statistical techniques for provisioning. The system of indent-based procurement be dispensed with. Every Sector to have 3 ranges each out of which a Range each be located in North West operational theatre (N.W.Zone), North East operational theatre (N.E.Zone) and one elsewhere in rest of the country (South Central Zone). Each zone thus shall have 12 ranges with 5 Bns each deployed permanently under its operational control.

RANGE/UNIT LEVEL

Ranges be commanded by IsGP and assisted by DIsGP as Range Operational Officers. GCs be converted into Range HQrs and Bn HQrs permanently located at the Range HQrs. Bn HQrs should never be moved. Change over of personnel be achieved by transferring 15 of 20% personnel from each establishment every year at Sector level between Ranges in different Zones in a rotational manner between the three ranges within the Sector. 12 to 15% mobility from units on transfer per year already exist. This will also result in better Ops performance due to continuity in experience; better relation with State Govt. intelligence collection and sharing and benefits accrued due to fixed HQrs. 5 Rotational Coys shall be available always as Trg. reserve at the Range HQRs as a regimental centre. Manipulations in postings will be reduced. Infrastructure development and housing facilities will be better. Permanent address and root will give a sense of belonging and entity. Better personnel managment policies could be developed and practiced. It is possible to stabilize 55 Bn HQrs in

N.E. operational theatre and 60 Bns HQrs in N.W. operational theatre in existing Group Centres. Other Operational area shall also be within striking distances from the fixed Bn/ Range HQrs. Rotational and Refresher Training of Coys of Operationally deployed units be conducted invariably at the stabilized Bn/Range HQrs. This will prove as incentive and motivation for those keeping families at Bn HQrs to undergo such training. The separation from families in respect of such personnel shall not be prolonged. The existing system of Adm and Ops control being exercised by dual agencies be dispensed with at all levels. Command of range at IG level and availability of DIG as Range Operational Officer will obviate the requirement of dual control of operational and administrative aspects at this level.

CAREER MANAGEMENT OF CADRE OFFICERS

1 post of DG, 3 posts of Spl. DG, 20 posts of Addl. D.G., 60 posts of IGP and 120 posts of DIG (posts of Addl. DIG be abolished) would be the ideal composition. This dispensation will help to correct the strangling imbalances in the career prospects of Cadre officers by way of removing bottlenecks. Opportunity for reciprocal deputation of Cadre Officers against deputationists, quota in the force also needs to be considered. If the organization pyramid of most of the State Police Organizations are analyzed, the above requirement of posts will not appear out-landish and over-

ROLE AND DISPOSITION OF OFFICERS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

- No static posting and deputation for Asstt Commandants.
- Maximum static postings and deputation for Dy Commandants.
- No staff/static posting and deputation for Secnd-in-command.
- Maximum static postings and deputation for Commandants.
- No static posting and deputation for DlsGP.

- Maximum static postings and deputation for IsGP.

SELECTION METHODS

Recruitment in CRPF is carried out at 3 lavels viz. ACs, SIs & CTs. Selection of ACs & SIs are carried out by UPSC & SSC respectively over which the organization has no control except working out and placing annual demands. The selection process of Cts in vogue in the force, however, is outdated and needs quantum changes in order to reduce efforts, time, documentation and corrupt practices and at the same time increase quality efficiency by streamlining the process. The model suggested below shall streamline the process reduce efforts, time, requirement of documentation, and corrupt practices and at the same time promote efficiency, quality, goodwill and better image of the force / public relations. The process of restructuring and re-positioning of the force as proposed shall upgrade the quality of life of the personnel thereby attracting better material at the intake level. Availability of better H.R. material at the intake level will improve the quality of training and as a result the operational performance shall be better. It is therefore essential that the “Vicious Cycle” of quality degradation be broken and the process reversed by improving the “Organizational Climate”.

SUGGESTED. MODEL FOR RECRUITMENT OF CONSTABULARY

- Recruitment of Constables be made an onging process.



- Application forms be printed centrally with serial Numbers in 5 different colours viz separately for General, O.B.C, S.C, S.T and ex-service man category.

- These application forms be made available to general public through Post Offices and branches of State Bank of India by paying prescribed handling charges.

- The cost of the application forms to different categories be prescribed to include the following:-

i) Printing Charges including cost of stationery.

ii) Handling charges by Department.

iii) Handling charges by Post Office/ Bank.

iv) Amount required to be paid by the candidate, currently being remitted through Postal Order.

v) Pre-paid postage charges for sending the application by candidate from anywhere in India.

vi) Cost of communication with the candidate 4 times as under;

a) Ackonwlegement of receipt of application

b) Call letter for written examination.

c) Call letter for physical test/ interview/medical examination.

d) Letter offering appointment (By Registered Post)

Application form to be a detachable page in the complete brochure giving out various informations about the force and directions to candidate for filling up the application form correctly.

Application form to have 10 fields to include all essentially required informations about the candidate.

A certificate to be signed by the candidate in the application form undertaking correctness of all details provided and accepting liability for rejection of candidature if any of the information is subsequently found to be false/incorrect.

No postal order/photocopies of any document required to be attached with application.

Four copies of recent passport size coloured photographs shall be inserted in pocket to be designed on the application form itself by the applicant which will be used for following purposes:-

1 One photograph as part of application form,

2 One photograph to be affixed on the call letter for written examination,

3 One photograph to be affixed on the call letter for physical efficiency test, medical exam and Interview;

4 One photograph to be utilized at the time of joining the Force.

Physical verification of documents shall be carried out only at the time of interview for correctness.

Call letters for 9 (ii) & (iii) above and acknowledgement of receipt of application shall be detachable portions of the application form itself.

Applications can be purchased by prospective candidates from Post Offices/Banks and posted without any restrictions regarding prescribed date. However, there shall be two cut off dates in a year against which number of vacancies in each category will be worked out and the prescribed age limit of the candidate shall be verified. All applications received up to the cut off date shall be processed for recruitment in the subsequent phase.



There shall be only one application receiving center in the entire country

to be known as " **Constables Recruitment Cell.** All applications received shall be fed to computer through a system of server, monitors, data entry operators, system analsyst and supervisory staff. Acknowledgement shall be forwarded to the candidate immediately on receipt and data entry of the application.

Appropriate software will take care of segregation of candidates district-wise, state-wise, category-wise, educational qualification-wise age-wise etc; so that manipulation at various stages till finalisation of results is possible after data entry. All the sectors and the Pers Dte shall be advised state-wise/category-wise number of candiadates for conducting written test at respective District HQrs under the arrangements of Sector HQrs on the same day at all locations with common question papers, in different regional languages/English/Hindi as per the choice of the candidate given in the application form. Invigilators as per recruitment shall be detailed by the concerned Sectors.

The Application Receiving Centre will issue call letters to all the candidates on receipt of information regarding prescribed centres in each district from all Sector Hqrs.

The Answer Books will be got evaluated by concerned Sectors and forwarded to the Application Receiving Centre within 15 days of the conduct of the examination for data entry.

Cut off lists shall be prepared for each State and Sectors provided with details regarding number of candidates qualified district wise in each state falling under the control of the Sectors for planning physical efficiency tests/ medical tests/interviews.

Sectors will plan these tests at respective GCs/Establishments of CRPF/State Police Establishments depending upon number of candidates in the adjoining districts of such centres and intimate their plan to the Application Receiving Centre so that call letters can be issued to the candidates centrally and date-wise details regarding number of candidates appearing for the tests provided to the Sectors concerned well in advance.

Sectors will detail Board of officers for conducting various tests accordingly.

The details of results of physical tests, medical examination and interview shall be forwarded by the Sector Offices to the Application Receiving Centre

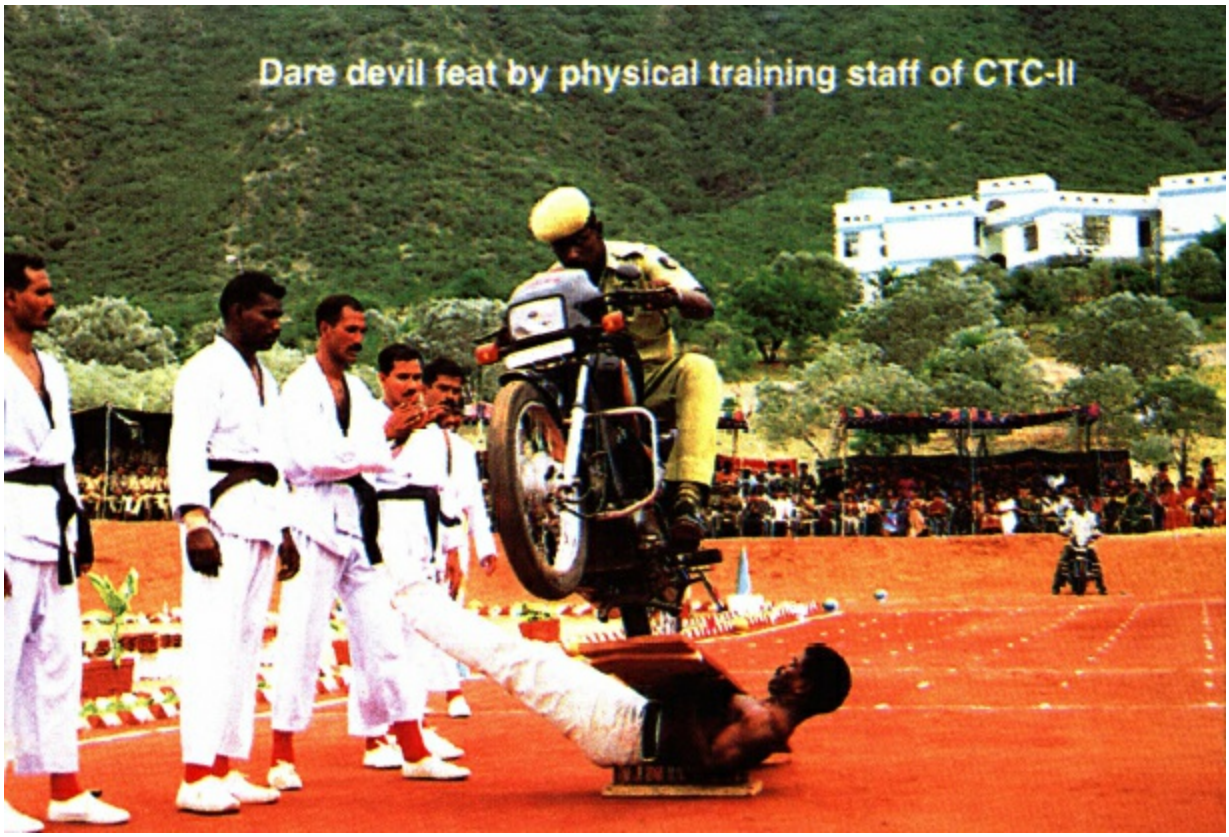
within 7days of completion of tests for data entry and finalising state wise, category wise result sheets.

Daily results of all physical/medical test of all candidates tested/examined on a particular day shall be fed to computers at these testing/ examination centers. These computers shall be on line networked with the Central recuitment cell so that daily results from all over the country are compiled and subsequent manipulations are not possible. This will also remove indispensability of presiding officer, members or medical officers carrying out such test. They can be and should be replaced with other officers from time to time, thereby confusing the “agents” as to whom to approach for favours.

The results will be notified to the candidates by post and also published in local newpapers. Advertisements relating to recruitment of candidates in CRPF shall be ongoing through print, visual and other publicity media, centrally, from time to time.

Pers Dte will work out state wise, category wise vacancies on both cut off dates and all concerned Sectors and the Application Receiving Centre informed accordingly.

Although initially there will be some extra load of incoming applications, the process will stabilise over a period of time and the application forms received in the Application Receiving Centre shall be expectedly around 2,500 to 3,000 per day. Each data entry operator will be able to handle 100 applications per day. This would mean requirement of hardware/software commensurately and 50 data entry operators and supervisory staff.



After completion of results, offers of appointment will be issued to the candidates as directed by the Sectors concerned, by the Application Receiving Centre.

This will obviate the involvement of all the GCs for more than 4 to 5 months every year apart from staff detailed for the purpose at Range, Sector and Dte level and the process of recruitment will be streamlined and simplified. The process of recruitment will be more efficient and Board of Officers shall be required for shorter durations due to weeding out of large number of unsuitable candidates at the written test stage itself. Chances of malpractices shall be reduced considerably due to diversification of activities and electronic processing at all stages.

CONCLUSION

If the Force is re-structured and repositioned as proposed above it will provide the basic infrastructure and for a meaningful interactive system of Personnel Management capable of meeting future organizational challenges by way of achieving operational excellence and in the process addressing humanistic problems in real terms. Apart from above a less complicated and

simple organisation structure will be able to establish linkages and improve the cyclical relationship between the requirement of organisation changes and training needs in an ongoing manner. On the operational front, it will act as a "Force multiplier" and would bring in much needed competition and operational accountability between the Sectors. These proposals are long term in nature and cannot be implemented over night. These are intended to set the trend and direction for future development of the force in a definite and un-wavering path of efficiency, progress, prosperity and satisfaction to the employees in particular and the Force/Nation in general. The concept of management of the Force need to be given a new direction from the age old "Regimentaion" and "Esperit de corps" to that of "Work specialization", "Task orientation", "Achievement motivation" and "Leadership" for enabling the force to tackle competition and improve productivity in terms of services delivered.

CONDUCTING SUCCESSFUL INTERROGATION

Sumer Singh Yadav
DIG & Principal CTC |

" Interrogation training greatly increases the probability of success."

WHAT IS INTERROGATION ?

[a] Interrogaiton is the art of systematic questioning of a person who is suspected to have committed a crime or involved in a crime and of making suspect speak everything.

[b] Interrogation is an interaction of two minds, the mind of the interrogator and the mind of the suspect. This goes on till one mind triumphs over the other mind.

[c] Interrogation aims at not only establishing guilt but also at establishing innocence.

[d] The primary object of interrogation is not, as is often supposed, to obtain a confession from a suspect. It is rather to obtain truthful

information. The interrogator should be vigilant about false confessions, made under duress which, if swallowed, would put him into shame and jeopardy.

[e] The science that uses proposal & observations to elicit truth.

WHY INTERROGATIVE?

To get the truth of the crime with regard to:-

- Event
- Dramatis personae
- Involvement
- Facts & circumstances
- Link with other crimes & criminals & network
- To bring out antecedents
- Help recover/discover
- Confessional statement
- Gather operational intelligence.

STEPS OF INTERROGATION

- Direct positive confrontation
- Theme development
- Stopping denials

- Overcoming objections
- Getting the suspect’s attention
- The suspect quiets and listens
- Alternatives
- Bring the suspect into the conversation
- The confession
- Post interrogation interview

QUALITIES OF A GOOD INTERROGATOR

- Patience, personality, dress and appearance
- Self control, Morale soundness and inspire confidence
- Power of observation-language, cautions assessment
- Have a natural curiosity about human nature
- Should not flag or fumble
- Have knowledge of places, people, previous offences
- Should be clean headed
- Fluency of speech
- Have gift of insight into other’s mind

- Should have gone through connected interrogation reports
- Able to sense confession presence of mind.
- Free from prejudices, communal, religious, political etc.
- Good memory
- Have an air of confidence
- Should be able to change his tactics.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERROGATION

Preparation stands as the most important factor in conducting successful interrogations. Too often, the unplanned approach leads to interrogation failures. The following factors are considered necessary for interrogations:-

- Setting and environmental considerations.
- Case, Facts knowledge
- Familiarity with subject's backgrounds.
- Documentation confessions

"A four step plan can provide investigators with an effective, well-proven method of ensuring interrogation success."



Shri. O.P. Singh, IGP (Trg) CRPF releasing DASO's biannual magazine 'Vision.'



UAC demo at CTC-I

ESTABLISHING A PLAN

“An uncomplicated four step plan can provide investigators with an effective, well-proven method of ensuring interrogation success.” First, Investigators confront subjects, either forcefully or moderately with the facts and issues surrounding the incidents and usually accuse them completly in the crimes. Generally, subjects deny the allegations. Then, investigators begin to cut off or stop these denials. They must furstrate the subjects attempts to circumvent the truth by continually halting these denials throughout the interrogation process. Otherwise, subjects increasingly will believe that they can avoid confessing their actual involvement in the crimes.

An effective method of cutting off these denials involves interrogators, repeatedly acknowledging the subjects participation in the crimes while questioning only their motivations for committing the acts. By continually affirming the subjects involvement, investigators can maintain better control of the interrogation process. At this point, subjects may stop offering denials and begin providing excuses or justifications for their actions. This shift in their behavior encourages investigators because it indicates progress in the interrogation.

During the third step, investigators present their themes and arguments. If subjects again offer denials, interrogators should stop them and present additional themes and arguments. As the core of interrogators theme and arguments originate from investigators experience, observations and personal knowledge. Some themes are universal, others apply to specific crimes. Still others appear to have not direct relevance to the incident. Any theme may have a substantial emotional impact on interrogation subjects. Themes convince subjects to tell the truth, regardless of the consequences. Without a solid foundation of prepared themes and arguments, interrogations usually fail.

Finally as subjects begin to succumb to the interrogation but still need slightly more inducement to tell the truth, officers can present alternative or closing questions. These face-saving questions allow subjects to make an admission without losing their dignity. Alternative questions include asking subjects whether they planned the crime or committed it on impulse and whether they stole to support an addiction or to help their families. Any positive responses to these inquiries reveal an admission of truthful involvement by the subjects.

BUILDING A GOOD RELATIONSHIP

Investigators can achieve significant success in interrogations by ensuring that the subjects remain the central focus in interrogations, surpassing even the interrogation plan, the themes and arguments, the environmental considerations, or any other component. Individuals often confess for no other reason than their respect for and trust in their interrogators. Therefore investigators must build a good relationship with subjects. Anything that appears more important than the subjects or the relationship may prove detrimental to the interrogation process.

ACQUIRING ADEQUATE TRAINING

Interrogation training greatly increases the probability of success. Formal interview and interrogation courses that have earned the respect of the law enforcement community offer a valuable training experience. Numerous officers advise that they would not have obtained confessions in many of their investigations without such training. Large police departments, law enforcement academics and associations, federal agencies, and commercial vendors offer several excellent courses. Further a few years of on the job interviewing experience provides officers with a useful background before attending formal classroom training.

KNOWING SOME INTERROGATIONS WILL FAIL

No investigator can succeed in every interrogation. At least 10 percent of subjects will not confess regardless of the investigator’s talent or hard work. Professional, hard core criminals fall into this category of interrogation failures. These subjects are often repeat offenders and know the criminal justice system well. Many exhibit sociopathic tendencies and display antisocial behaviors, especially to authority figures. Even though interrogating these subjects frequently proves unsuccessful, investigators may be at the right place at the right time to produce the right reason for a subject to confess. In any case, investigators should not become discouraged if their best efforts do not yield.

CONCLUSION

Interrogaions fail for many number of reasons. Addressing and

elimination the interrelated, identifiable causes can prevent most failures. Preparing adequately, understanding the interrogation process and appreciating the subject needs and values remain paramount in achieving successful interrogations. Additionally, sufficient training and ample experience in conducting interrogaions provide specific assistance to investigators involved in the process. Establishing a well developed plan and allowing sufficient time for the interrogation to evolve also prove important factors in ensuring successful interrogations.

All of these elements need constant attention for investigators to acquire the information critical to successfully resolve their cases. Properly addressing these factors greatly contributes to increasing the number of confessions obtained. These factors greatly contributes to increasing the number of confessions obtained from guilty or involved suspects and to reducing the number of times officers are duped by these individuals. While interrogation failures impact all aspects of the criminal justice system, the investigators conducting these inquiries remain the most critical factor in reducing these failures. With adequate training, increased awareness and established plans, officers can become successful interrogators and effectively reduce the number of unsolved crimes that plague not only the law enforcement community but also the general, law abiding population. The interrogator should have a patience to avoid third degree method during interrogation.



Training imparted on a sand model at CTC-I, Neemuch

COUNTER INSURGENCY TRAINING IN CRPF

Harbhajan Singh, DIGP
Principal, RTC-1 CRPF

INTRODUCTION

It is felt that the main problem due to which the Force has suffered heavy losses during the last few years was due to counter insurgency operations.

It is, therefore, required that Force personnel must be trained in the planned manner. There is no doubt that the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Tripura and Assam are located on the international borders of Pakistan, Burma and Bangladesh. Terrorists are receiving direct or indirect support in connection with their camps, arms, ammunition and their safe hide-outs. It has been observed that during counter intelligence operations we are losing approximately more than one hundred trained soldeirs every year. It has become very important that force personnel of all ranks may be trained in counter insurgency operations in the training centre as well as in the field areas. While working out strategy it is essential to consider various aspects of

the problems with full details of information in connection with various militant groups, their strength, their modus operandi, their type of hideout.

As on date the aim of the training is to develop team spirit, cultivating spirit decorps which is very essential for team building. Secondly, use of arms to deal with serious law & order problems of insurgency, terrorism and naxal arms activists. Thirdly the aim of field training is to give exposure to trainees regarding conducting various planned operations in areas where the Police Force may have to face hostility from militants. The aim of the physical training is to create robustness in police trainees in tackling the problem of insurgency/terrorism in the hilly areas, thick forests and rough terrain of insurgency infested areas, especially in the North East and Jammu & Kashmir. Police personnel are required to be tough physically and mentally both as they required to face difficult situations in remote areas where roads are not available and there are only mule tracks, thick forest, very poor communications and very hostile weather conditions.



A trainee taking jump over a fire leap in an anti-terrorist course.

RESOURCES

The existing capacity of our training institutions is inadequate to meet our

present requirements. We need to go for capacity multiplication by well-designed short courses. The existing Recruits Training centres and Central Training Colleges have most of the requisite training aids and infrastructure. These need upgrading according to present requirements. A cluster of houses representing built up areas to practice variety of operational drill with line fire is required. The existing firing ranges should be equipped with electric, electronic and manual target exposure system to provide all conceivable combat situations to exercise the reflexes of all trainees. At the same time triple operating system will make the range feel safe, even if there is a system breakdown. Alongside combat shooting ranges the Recruits Training Centres and Central Training Colleges must have multi line interactive small arms training simulator for testing mental & physical reflexes. This equipment will not only improve the reflexes of fires but also economies precious ammunition-although firing with live rounds cannot be wished away.

The infantry weapon effect simulator system available in these institutions to train in the tactical employment of fire. However, an existing system needs upgrading since it can exercise only a section. Common training centers may be created with all requisite administration and training for infrastructure. These centres must function under direct supervision and control of operational authorities for training of companies and battalions collectively. Provision of an interactive small arms training simulator will make these common training centers purposeful. A pool of trainers including Officers, SOs, and UOs must be created from within units in operational sectors for common training centers.

ANALYSIS

Under these circumstances the mission of the Force will be a road map to counter all the insurgency effectively with farsighted vision and clear-cut goals to achieve an object. Hence flawless strategy is to be worked out in a most appropriate manner. It is very important that the activities of trainees be designed in such a way that training curriculum appears to be a live situation to fight out insurgency in the field.

While working out strategy during training tactics are to be worked out and tactical exercises to be formulating such a way that environment in the affected states goes against the insurgents. To activate this target we have to consider the expectations of community in those areas and the purpose of

fighting insurgents by community, by the Government, by the social organizations, by the judiciary system, by the health services, by the finance department. For speedy trails of the criminals involved is an important factor. We will have to cater for resources and competencies to fight insurgency. The role of the media and the development of organization are equally important.

While working at our strategic planning, it is important to consider current strategy, environmental analysis, resources analysis, strategic issues, strategic alternatives, decision taken management values, social responsibility to be worked out properly. While preparing strategic planning processes, we will have to consider stakeholders.

Important stakeholders for preparing strategic planning will be Central Government for issuing special laws to deal with insurgents, for checking special financial and economical packages for development of backward and neglected areas, special drive for the recruitment of unemployed youth, dialogue with neighbouring countries to refrain from giving support with the supply of arms and ammunition for the terrorists, border fencing to check migration of population and smuggling of arms, deployment of Force at borders to check infiltration. The judiciary to conduct speedy trails of arrested insurgents. Media and newspapers, TV and All India Radio to give wide publicity to governmental packages, special drive for the recruitment of unemployed youth, development projects in backward and neglected area. Constructions and repairs of roads, the provisions of Health Services in remote area, assistance of social organization for eradicating social evils in the community, Mass literacy programme and incentive for the service. Posting of highly motivated civil and police officers in those area with sympathy and firmness. Highest professional standard for all, government employees to be regulated strictly so that community may get a fair deal. Similarly civic action programme is to be implemented. Coordination meeting to be held to evaluate the progress of various departments and agencies in the affected areas.



Combing opreration by recruits of 163 Bn during Jungle Training at Mand, Beas

RECOMMENDATIONS

To meet with these new challenges, problem based learning is one means of meeting the objectives of transformative learning and adequately testing/screening recruits. It employs an experimental activity based format designed to take the advantage of an adult learning level of cognitive development. Problem based learning places students in the active role of problem solvers who are confronted with complex problem similar to those confronted in work place situations. The model is learner centred and facilitates the transfer of knowledge from a classroom environment to real life settings. Properly conducted, problem based learning promotes collaboration, builds teamwork skills and develops leadership abilities through cooperative work experiences. Students move through series of inquires involving generating of ideas and discussion of known facts and learning issues. Participants then develop a plan of action to resolve problems and evaluate the learning process. Many medical schools, law schools, business schools and police training centres have adopted problem-based learning in recent years.



Jawans taking Oath of allegiance during POP

The process itself cause students to work as a team while the instructor serves as a facilitator. Team members identify and prioritise relevant issues using a four step method similar to the Community Policing model. Problem based learning is increasingly being employed as a particularly appropriated model of Police students. Law enforcement across the country is implementing problem based in our recruit training centers. In this new field of challenges to counter ***Fidayeen*** attack or counter terrorism.

Our responsibility as a trainer during training is to establish :

1 **Trust**

2. **Curiosity**

3. **Enthusiasm**

Trust:

Without trust we feel foolish and cease to learn. Trust is vital because many of our exercise require a willingness to give genuine feedback to experience that feedback in order to develop the top management of our

organization may have to rely on the ideas and concepts of staff lower down in our hierarchy.

Curiosity :

A learning organization requires curiosity and it is the duty of the trainer to nourish that curiosity and to give everyone within the organization the opportunity of regaining the curiosity they experience as a recruit.

Enthusiasm :

Nothing works better than a little enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is contagious if the trainers are enthusiastic about the outcome of the exercise and genuinely believe in what is possible your enthusiasm will be communicated to participants. It is essential to believe in the exercise and feel an adventurous excitement about what than can achieve.

During training especially to counter ***Fidayeen*** attacks and counter insurgency operations special emphasis should be given on the followings points :

- Trainees should remember about earning and rewards.
- Setting trainees milestones or goals qualifies their satisfaction when they achieve them.
- Giving trainees a thrust for knowledge encourages them to quench that thrust
- Use praise not just to recognize successes but to reward energy that has been put towards apparent failure.
- Use criticism constructively and avoid punishment for faliure.

For the full fledged counter insurgency role CRPF would be required to go into an offensive mode of counter insurgency operations in which our troops will seek and destroy insurgents, and all oncoming roles would require very high standard of professionalism. The role involves independent planning and

conduct of operations by the CRPF. The strength and weaponry and special equipment are under augmentation and upgrading for all new dimensions of the counter insurgency role.

It is responsibility of training institutions to develop professional skills. The mandate of training institutions is to produce leaders and trainers for the Force in specialized field.

The training facilities for explosives and IED must cater for the latest awareness and skills to deal with lEDs as militants are adopting new technology every time they detonate a device. Availability of suitable terrain for tactical exercise around training institutions adds quality to an institutions.

The excellence of any training institutions depends on the quality of its trainers. Each member of the faculty should be an expert in his field. The methodology adopted in our training institution must be practically oriented involving all trainees' senses, i.e. sight, hearing, touch, smell and feeling.

The system of evaluation of trainees must be based on daily performance and skill qualification tests. No one should be allowed to scrape through the courses. The standard should be excellent.

Training in the field must concentrate on targeting the military infrastructure of insurgents. Counter insurgency involves control of movement and resources of insurgents. The prerequisite of effective counter insurgency operations is the creation of an intelligence grid. This is very essential for success in counter insurgency operations as without intelligence the Force is blind. Victims of terrorism and surrendered or captured militants are good sources for this purpose.

Establishing a counter insurgency grid known as CI Grid is very essential.

The CI Grid consists of conveniently sized territory of areas of responsibility with regard to the level of insurgency, physical communication and population where suitably sized Forces at focal points are located. In this system entire areas come under a sub unit or a unit. It facilitates combined operations and sending of reinforcements to adjoining subunits when need arises. Trainees are required to be trained and accustomed to operate in CI Grid.

Successful counter insurgency is affected through people friendly operations. Cordon, search, raids, stop checks etc should be conducted

without stripping people of their dignity with minimum inconvenience. Psychological operations are necessary to counter the propaganda of insurgents and it should be targeted to wide audience which should include the insurgents, our own force, local population, the nation and the world. This will present the good side of the counter insurgency and demoralize the insurgents and at the same time boost the morale of troops and immunize them against hostile propaganda. Psychological operations also raise the morale of the local population and turn them against insurgents. High moral of troops and smart movement in field area is also very important for achieving success in counter insurgency operations. This factor also demoralizes insurgents and militants.



Rope-Climbing also part of training

Keeping these prerequisites in view, training in the field must focus on total familiarization with the area of responsibility, people and their ethos, the insurgency situation prevailing, insurgents group operating, their modus operandi, weaponry and influence. Surrendered militants are good training

resources for understanding their modus operandi and tactics. Terrain specific fitness and employment of weapons packs the men with stamina, endurance and capability to operate effectively in terrain of their area of responsibility. Shooting straight and sharp from different positions and at targets while on the move with the capability to speed reloads must be practiced to perfection.

The troops must be trained to conduct small-scale operations on actionable intelligence. Large-scale operations are often futile exercises causing more fatigue and fewer results. Troops must be trained to operate in units of appropriate size in the CI Grid. It must be born in mind that success is achieved when highly trained smaller forces are used for rapid strike operations.

While units and companies are trained for counter insurgency operations in general, each unit Commandant is well advised to create a quick reaction team consisting tough, courageous and intrepid men who are highly trained in weapons, shooting skills, tactical maneuvers, close combat, explosive and demolition etc.



Shri Harbhajan Singh, DIGP/Principal RTC-I giving away trophy to the best all-round trainee

The following qualities must be developed in members of quick action teams. Among individual skills he should be highly motivated, courageous, intelligent, have supreme fitness, endowed with extraordinary rapid reflexes,

posses a cannay ability to instantly apprise a tactical situation excellent in CB skills, accurate in firing skills, expertise in signals, adept in map reading, expert in demolition, capable of administering medicine and first aid like paramedic and well versed in local language. The collective skills expected are unwavering trust in each other, adept in ambush and fire control procedure, contact drills, fire and movement while making and breaking contact, night firing, high navigational skills, sticking to course even in texture less terrain with a campus, mastery in a camouflage and concealment, contact drill on detecting mines, IED, flare and capturing prisoners, silent killing skills, ability of living of the land for 96 hours.

Operational effiency and effectiveness in counter insurgency operations depend on continuous and effective training in the field. The sub units and battalions' Quick Reaction Teams constituting the strike force must be constantly updated about the area of responsibility and their skills maintained. Training programmes in the field should be regularly modified according to the needs of developing situations. Conduct of training in a unit must be a high priority item for inspections and visits of operational authorities.

We cannot afford under skilled personnel because in no other profession is the penalty for employing un-trained men so appalling and irrevocable as in the military. Training always has been and will be a Commanders' most important responsibility and only this will see us through successfull in our full-fledged counter insurgency role,

"To achieve maximum success and avoid any loss should be our number one priority"

I am sure if these recommendations are implemented in training institutions as well as in the field areas, the casualty rate will be reduced to 10% in the first year and 20% in the second year. In addition to it our success rate will increase by 20% in the first year and 10% in the second year. In case the desired results are not achieved we will have to reevaluate the strategy for counter insursency operations training.

"Smart trainers are never satisfied with how they are performing. They are always hungry for improvement, for achieving that incremental advantage over the competition for the good of the profession as a whole. It is that little bit of inward focus that we are allowed with this striving for excellence,

fantastic things happen.

ROLE OF COMMUNICATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING IN A FIGHTING FORCE

Shri K.K. Joardar, ADIG,
Principal, CTC(IT) CRPF



"Government can make generals. ITs communication that make them commanders"

Gone are the days when sole superiority in muscle/fire power used to win battles. In that era the battle were openly fought bidding challenges to each other in the open battle fields. With the changing world scenario, the trends in the battle have also changed. Now, no more open face to face wars are being fought. The war is changing shapes more like an internal unrest/revolution. Forget about fighting such elements, it is getting harder and harder to even identify these people who are waging the war. With the advent and rapid

growth of Technology, the battle field is also getting the face of a Techno war.

In such a scenario when the elements whom the forces are fighting with, have taken the shield of Technology, it is getting more and more difficult for the force to fight the elements, as their physical involvement in the crime is getting less to the barest minimum, giving a very less exposure for the forces to act upon. The only way out for the forces to keep pace with the changing scenario is to equip themselves with the latest Technology, various gadgets available in the market, proper study of their authorised legal use as well as probable illegal use.

The gadgets as simple as Cellphones, Computers, Tapes etc. are helping the anti-social elements for making threat calls, triggering IED blast, causing financial irregularities/ mis-appropriations etc.

But these are basically the crimes which the civil police deals with. We in CRPF still basically deal with the physical force of such elements which cause social unrest, generate terror by means of terrorism, extremism etc. Even this has not remained untouched with the growing technology. With the availability of latest equipments, the anti-social elements are able to keep a track of the force movements, are able to re-organise and mobilise their resources in a co-ordinated and an effective way. They have been able to create panic by causing incident at unexpected places and in an unexpected way like the suicide bombings, parliaments attack, various lED triggerings etc.

The only way out for us to handle the above is to have a clear understanding of the Technology, Re-organise ourselves inline with the latest gadgets for surveillance, intelligence collection, streamline our communication channels so that the right information reaches the right place at the right time. The importance of this can well be judged with the one liner “DELAYED INTELLIGENCE IS NO INTELLIGENCE”.

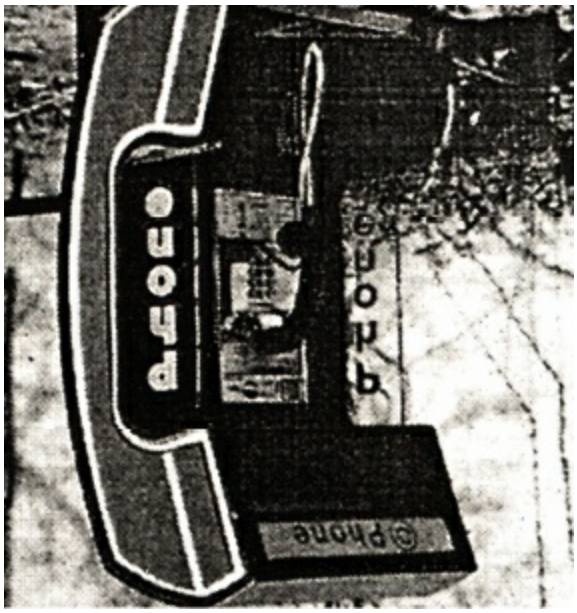
Here comes the role of training, we will have to train our men in the latest available gadgets and there functioning in retrospective effect. The various gadgets which can be of real help for the security forces are :-

1. Frequency Interceptor

To tap radio communication of the extremist.

2. Radio Transmitter locators

To locate the source of Radio Transmission from intercepted militant communication.



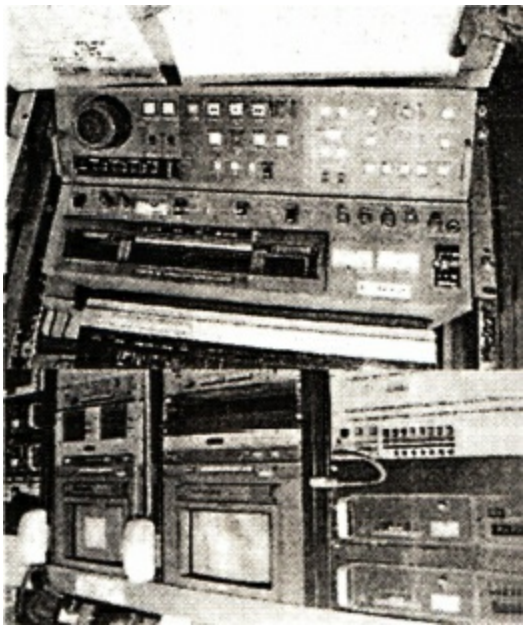
3. G.P.S. (Global Positioning System)

To mobilise troops in a directed manner and to pin pointly locate extermist location/hideouts.



4. Satellite phones

Better communication in the remotest place with troops so that proper orders and directions are received by the ground troops from the highest chain of command.



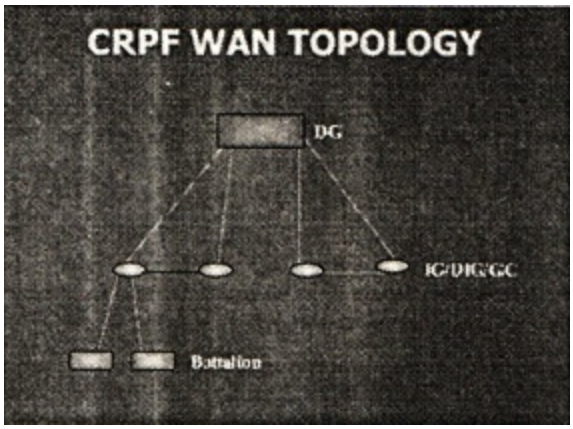
5. Surveillance Equipment

To keep vigil on the movements of such elements.



6. Intranet Computer Communication 'SELO' In CRPF

In order to enhance working efficiency/paperless office work and to computerise the office work of the force which includes Voice/ Video Conferencing Intra Computer Communication Networking.



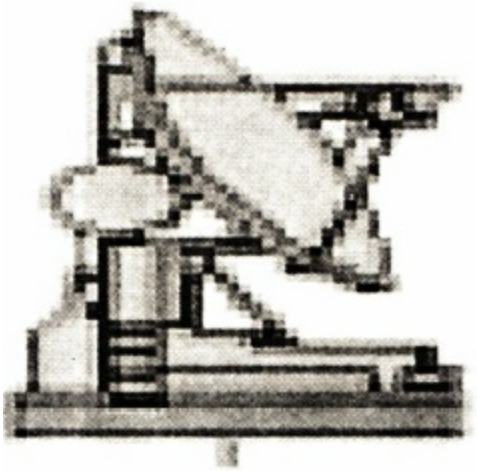
7. Audio Visual Class Room containing Hi-Tech Multimedia/ Electronic gadgets:

In order to deliver lectures with audio visual effects and to ensure proper assimiliation of various Electronics/Electrical subjects by the trainess.



8. Polnet:

Satellite Telecommunications inorder to integrate Police Communication of the country leading to a Thana to thana dialing system to have Voice/Fax/Data transmission capabilities and to have a computer networking to inter link NCRB computers given to various State Headquarters/ District Headquarters with CPMFs in the country.



9. **Intruder Alarm**

To check and arrest/contain the unauthorised intrusion by the miscreants/unfriendly antinational elements.

The clear understanding of above gadgets will definetely go a long way in streamlining our operation and in the productivity of C.I. Ops.

The term communication not only mean the media or link between two elements but also encompasses the following aspects ;-

1. Communication channel: The media over which communication is being

done.

2. What to communicate: We should be very clear and precise about the aim of what information we want to convey. It should be in a brisk way.
3. When to communicate : We should have a understanding of synchronising and sequencing our communication and the timing of it.
4. How to communicate : It deals with the aspects of handling of commn. Eqpt., use of coded languages, communication discipline etc.

Of the above 4 points, only the 1st point is required to be taken care by force administration by means of providing sufficient quantity of serviceable communication equipment along with full accessories. The rest 3 points lies to be taken care by the user of above infrastructure. This is where the training can do the difference. We have to educate our men about the latest technologies, imbibe in them, the sense of confidence in handling of latest equipments. The general complaint we receive is that VHF communication channels do not work very effectively in hilly terrains. The basics of VHF communication, it-self tells that it require a line of sight for having a proper communication. In the above scenario the communication would have been stablished had the user moved a bit uphill and then tried to establish the communication. This can only happen when we incluicate the understanding and sense of communication in our men. At the end, I would like to re-iterate, however advanced equipment and gadgets we may have, it will not be effective unless our men are comfortable with them, have a clear understanding and sufficient practice with them and this can only be achieved by means of training.

In order to achieve aforesaid goal and to keep abreast with the latest/ fast developing in the field of Telecommunication Technology following Modernisation of Training

Programme have been adopted:

- Augmented sufficient number of radio equiments for giving proper practical exposure to trainees of various courses.

- Various Communication Precis have been Updated and published through CRPF press as well as precis cell of this Institution.

- Programming kits along with allied accessories for VHF sets procured for

training purposes.

- Syllabi of various courses are being reviewed/updated from time to time due to fast technological changes in the field of electronics and communications for which expertised group of instructors are being deputed and precis cell is also functioning in this institution.

- Training aids like Multimedia Video Projectors, Touch Screen Monitors, visualizer, USB Pen drives, digital Pen, Digital Boards, VCR, out door training aids, TVs, Circuit Diagrams, various charts, sketches mechanical system, dummy equipments etc., are being made available in this institution to conduct smooth and proper training.

- Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Technology procured and being utilised for evaluation of answer sheets of weekly/monthly progress and final tests of various courses being run at this institution.

- Question banking system/ software procured are being utilised for evaluation/assessment of assimilation capacity of trainess through on line.

- PCB lab available to make PCBs for training purposes

- ISDN connection with allied equipments installed for access of Internet for various I.T. training purposes.

- CBTs (Computer based Tutors-CDs) on various Electronics/ Telecommunication/ IT subjects procured for giving Audio visual based training and are being utilised effectively.

- Speech recognition software has been installed for activation of voice commands while interacting with the computers. This software can be used for dictating letter and documents and acts as personal assistant after some training session.

- Two new computer labs have been created and under functional to impart

computer training to force level Officers/men in view of introduction of Intra Computer Communication Network “SELO” in our force.



CTC-II-SCALING NEW HORIZONS IN TRAINING

Natural Disaster is a phenomenon which haunts every Country of the World, whether developed or developing without discrimination. In the last two decades, disasters have claimed more than three million lives and affected about one billion people. India, like many developing countries is affected by different types of disasters year after year, such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, cyclones, snow storms etc. These disasters hinder many developmental projects, as huge amounts have to be diverted for relief and recovery. The earthquake of Latur in 1993 killing over 10,000 people compelled the Govt of India to initially set up a National Centre for Disaster management in March, 1995 to gear up national, state and district level

administration and also co-ordinate various research and training programmes as well as build up data base on natural disasters.

India can proudly claim to have one of the largest, fastest, disciplined and most efficient Armed Forces in the World. The Govt of India was shaken up by natural disasters specifically the duo of natural disasters-Twin Cyclone of Orissa in Sept, 1999 & Bhuj Earth Quake in Jan, 2001. Indian Government considering the above factors thought of giving a well defined role for the Central Para Military Forces in dealing with disasters. Thus, the NCDM allotted 2 battalions each to the CPMFs -BSF, CRPF, CISF & ITBP (One NBC disaster Bn and one non-NBC disaster Bn.)

The Central Training College-2 is the second oldest training institution of CRPF and was established on 01 Sept 1969 at Avadi (Tamil Nadu) with the aim of imparting systamatic training to personnel at various levels to strengthen the force in its operations. In June 1975 it was shifted to Neemuch



RAF Jawans distributing eatables to Tsunami victims at Kanya Kumari (Tamil Nadu)

(MP), then to Deoli (Rajasthan) in Feb 1978 and again back to Avadi in May 1980.

Finally, after acquiring 400 acres of land on the foot hills of the sprawling

lush green Nilgiri Ranges, the CTC-2 was finally established permanently in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) on 1st May 1997. The panoramic campus of CTC-2 is well established in the valley of the picturesque Sanjivi Hills with well developed infrastructure. The institute is located 17 Kms away from Coimbatore Railway Station at Thoppampatti just 2 Kms off the Coimbatore-Ooty main Road. CTC-II has been declared as the National Level Nodal Training Centre for imparting training in -

- Search, Rescue and Emergency Response.
- Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergency Training.

Apart from imparting training to these Bns, CTC-II will also cater for Disaster management training of other Central and State Level agencies including Civil Police.

The main objectives of CTC-2 are:-

- To impart basic training to directly appointed Sub-Inspectors and directly appointed ASI/HC of Ministerial Staff.
- To run specialized courses for CRPF, other CPOs and State Police organization.
- To conduct promotional courses from constables to Inspectors of the Force.
- To carryout training in Search, Rescue and Emergency Response.
- To carryout training in Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergency Response.

Courses wise strength of personnel trained since 1997

S.No.	Name of Course	Strength
1	SICC	1891

2	P.C. Ref course	4687
3	DASOs Course	1690



Shri Jagan M. Seshadri, ADG, Tamil Nadu Police visiting MRF/CSSR Training activities at CTC-II, Coimbatore.

4	DASO/UOs(M)course	436
5	Mob Dispersal Course	4227
6	T.T. Course	4622
7	CIAT Course	2621
8	QMW Course	142
9	scc	8218
10	JCC	2933

Another feather has been added to the cap of CTC-2, by declaring it as the National Level Nodal Training Centre for imparting Training of Trainers course not only for the CRPF but also for other CPMFs, State Police Forces and other agencies of the Govt. in Disaster management.

Disaster Management courses are broadly divided into two categories namely Non NBC and NBC.

Non NBC :

In this direction this Institution has already started the training of 75 personnel of 146 Bn (Non NBC) on 30/ 05/05. For rendering this high profile task well qualified instructors including Officers and SOs of various CRPF Bns who have undergone specialized courses are attached with this college. These trainers have gone through rigorous and micro level training in simulated conditions for responding to any kind of Medical Emergencies and Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue (CSSR). All of them have undergone this training in the later half of the year 2004 in two different batches at FSTI and National Industrial Security Academy, Hyderabad. To enact the same training methodology and skills highly sophisticated equipment & machinery worth almost, 1 crore rupees have been procured by CRPF Directorate and provided to this Institution. Being a specialized course, the trainer to trainee ratio is kept at 1:3 to give more individual attention towards imparting the skills required for emergency responses. The course originally designed in the U.S. and adopted by G.O.I is a time tested and fool roof mechanism to deal with disasters.

This course is devised in such a way that more stress is given on practical training. Almost 80% of the classes are practical oriented which are conducted on day to day basis. In this, every lesson is followed by a spot test, then and there and every trainee has to acquire a minimum of 50% marks before going to the next lesson.

After completing this training each trainee shall be able to deal with any kind of emergency such as: CPR, FBAO, Childbrith, Cardiac Arrest and also rendering first aid for all kinds of injuries. They are also enabled to carryout rescue of victims trapped inside collapsed buildings due to earthquakes,

floods, cyclones and other types of disasters.



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF giving away certificates to the participants of ToT for response to nuclear and radiological disaster course

NBC:

In order to minimize the effects of nuclear radiation due to nuclear warfare, holocaust & area duty, we must be well trained in nuclear warfare protection. CTC-2 being the National Level Nodal Training Institute for Nuclear Biological and Chemical Emergencies Training has geared up to meet this objective by organizing a programme to train the trainers as to how to respond to nuclear and Radiological Disasters. The course conducted by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, started with a capacity of nineteen Officers of various ranks of CRPF during March, 2005. This was the first ever batch of CRPF officers who have undergone such training. The aim of this course was to achieve individual as well as group proficiency in the protective measures, awareness of nuclear aspects, knowledge enhancement about initial and latent symptoms on body, radiation equipments, psychological aspects of nuclear accidents, medical management etc.

The valedictory address of the first batch of trainees under this programme was delivered by Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF. In his address he stressed on the need for awareness in the field and told the participants to be prepared to utilize the knowledge they have gained effectively in the field when such situation arise. A number of other dignitaries including Scientists form BARC, Doctors from Coimbatore and



Demo on hostage rescue at CTC-ll

Senior Officers of the State Administration were present in the gathering. Both print and electronic media covered the function extensively. Entrusted with one more responsibility, this Institution will now be conducting courses on Nuclear Biological and Chemical emergencies not only for CRPF but also for other CPMFs, State Police forces and other Agencies of the Govt. These include training in :-

- Radiological (Nuclear) Emergencies
- Chemical emergencies
- Biological / Microbiological Emergencies

- TOT on Radiological (Nuclear) Emergencies
- TOT on Chemical Emergencies
- TOT on Biological / Microbiological Emergencies

Nuclear radiation being a very hazardous and uncontrollable phenomena special and highly scientific storing facility with sophisticated monitoring equipments are being installed in this institution. For this purpose a Gazetted officer and two Sub-Ordinate Officers, who have under gone Radiation Safety Officer (RS) Level-I course at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai have been attached. Infrastructure for Storage facility for radio active materials is being constructed on war footing so that training activity on a regular basis can be commenced at the earliest. The Ratio between Trainers and Trainees will be 1:5. The courses in nuclear, biological and chemical emergencies shall be started in due course of time.

CTC-II, in its march towards scaling new horizons is not leaving any stone unturned to convert itself into a centre of excellence in the field. With the distinction of attaining the status of National Level Nodal Training Institute for Disaster management in Nuclear Biological Chemical Emergencies and Natural Disasters including man made calamities, the institution has brought laurels to the Force.

(Contributed by Trg. branch of CTC-II, CRPF, CBE)

897 RECRUITS OF 162 BN CRPF PASS OUT

During the six decades of dedicated service to the Nation, the Force has grown into a mammoth organisation. It is a matter of pride that it has created a niche in the hearts and minds of the fellow countrymen".

Addressing the 897 recruits of 162 Bn, Central Reserve Police Force at their Passing Out Parade held at CRPF Campus, Lucknow (U.P.) on June 22, 2005, Shri J.K.Sinha, DG CRPF, said that due to Force's flexibility, adaptability, versatility, secular outlook, impartiality, dedication and discipline, there is constant demand for it from all parts of the country irrespective of the political complex of Government concerned.

These recruits were put under 44 weeks of tough and strenuous training which includes handling of sophisticated weapons like SLR,



DG, CRPF Shri. J.K. Sinha - inspecting the Parade at Lucknow.

AK-47, INSAS Rifles, LMG, Carbine, Pistol etc. They were imparted physical training including un-armed combat and various subjects on Counter-Insurgency and Anti-terrorism to meet the future challenges in Security Scenario of the Country, Shri Nagendra Singh, DIGP, Lucknow adds.

As a part of endurance building measure during their basic training recruits were put under strenuous and vigorous physical exercises like 18 km running, long distance route marches, Battle obstacle assault course etc. Recruits were also taught about police-public relations, human rights, rescue and relief operations, Law, current affairs and other subjects to meet the versatile and dynamic role of the Force, says Shri Singh.

Earlier the impressive parade was commanded by Shri Ajit Kulshreshtha, Commandant 162 Bn, CRPF. The allround best cadet trophy was bestowed on CT Balram Katara while best outdoor and indoor trophies were earned by CT Manjit Singh and Padam Singh respectively. CT Harsh Gariya was awarded for being the best in shooting.



CT Padam Singh receiving the best indoor trainee trophy from the Chief Guest

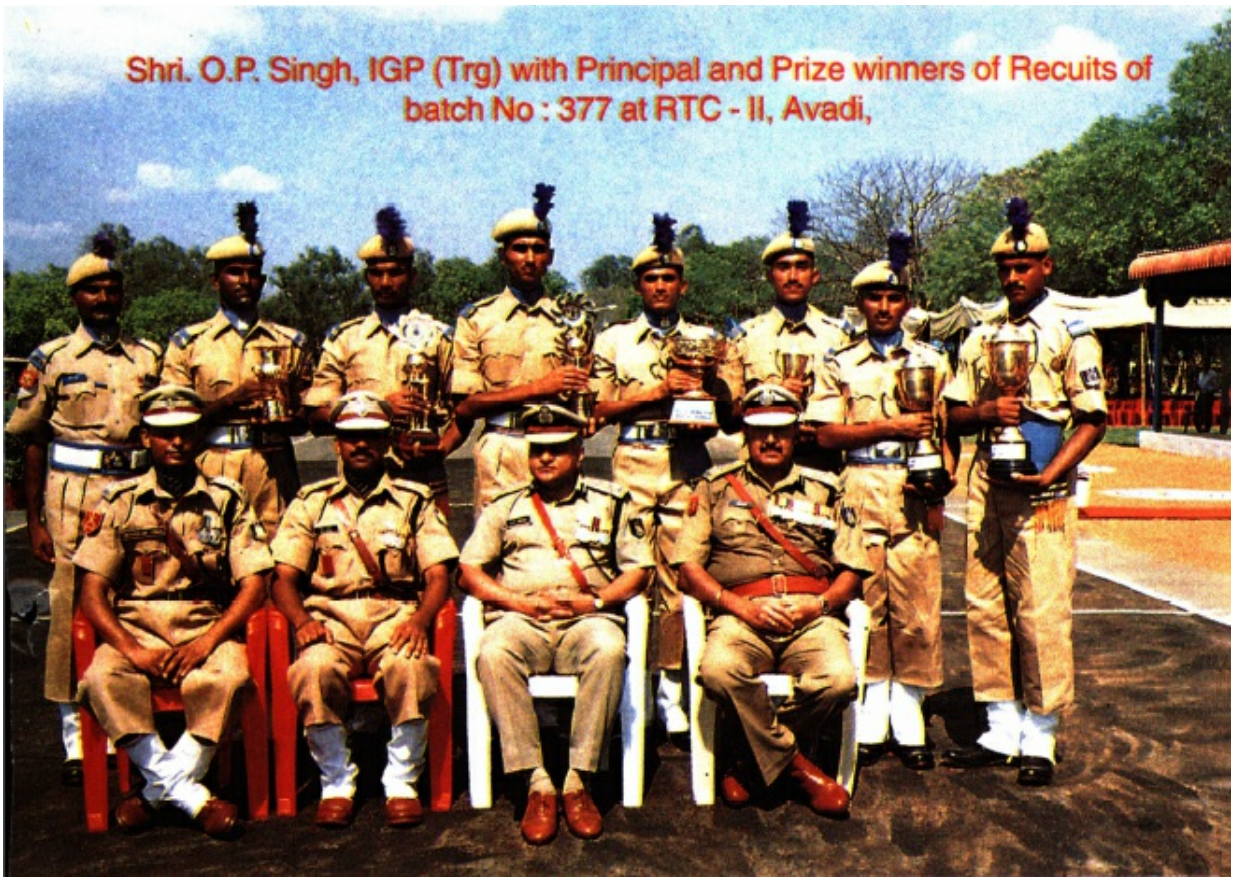
PASSING OUT PARADE OF BATCH NO 377 HELD AT RTC-II

The Passing out-Cum Attestation Parade of 447 RTs of Batch No 377 was conducted on 15th April, 2005 at RTC-II, CRPF, Avadi. Shri O.P.Singh, IGP (Trg) took the salute and reviewed parade.

The parade was organized in a befitting, colourful and impressive manner earning accolades from one and all including print and electronic media. The function was witnessed by about 5000 people including dignitaries, guests, officers, men and their families. Prizes were distributed to meritorious recruits. RT Sravan Lal Meena of GC Avadi was adjudged as “Alround Best Trainee”. In the welcome address, Shri Ratnakar Raman, ADIG/ Principal, RTC-2 said that the Recruits’ training has been modulated to meet the challenges of the day. RTC is the place where a civilian is moulded into a dedicated and disciplined Constable.



Shri, O.P. Singh, IGP (Trg), CRPF giving away trophy for “Best overall Recruit” to RT Sonu Kumar Singh



They are hardened and made fit to serve in any corner of the Nation.

While addressing the newly passed out recruits, Shri O.P. Singh, IGP (Trg) emphasised the need to accomplish the tasks allotted to them with a high sense of patriotism, responsibility and dedication without fear and favour in an impartial and disciplined manner upholding the dignity and human rights of the masses and also to keep up the glorious traditions of this elite force which is facing great challenges from the militant out fits in J&K, insurgents in the North East and other antisocial elements else where in the country. While concluding his speech he also congratulated Shri Ratnakar Raman, ADIG and his team of Officers, SOs and other faculty memebers for organising such a mega function.

WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Mohd. JamalKhan,
Dy. Comdt, AWS-IV, CRPF, Awantipura

Arms and Ammunitions are the life line of a Froce. It's fire power, accuracy and maintenance enables a soldier to prevail upon his enemy. Yet in Froce knowingly or Ingorantly we have failed to do justice with care, maintenance and preservation of our arms and ammunitions. Often we pay it back losing precious lives, taking the morale of the force for a beating. Time and again we receive instructions for its maintenance from different formations but unfortunately it falls to our deaf ear. With the majority of the force deployed in the war theatre of Kashmir Valley and Northeastern States where the climate is unfriendly because of extreme cold and humid climates respectively, it becomes all the more important to pay attention towards their upkeep.

In the Kashmir Valley during the year 2004, Fidayeen attacks took place at few of our Coy/Bn locations. It was reported that almost 50% of the grenades used by CRPF failed to explode. Meanwhile militants were able to survive for a longer period inflicting few more losses to the force. Had these grenades behaved in an expected fashion, the result would have been far different, in addition to saving some of the precious lives of our Officers and men. This is just tip of an iceberg. In our profession we can not afford taking chances, for a fouled piece inside the barrel may mean losing several lives and stoppages in the moving part of the gun may mean a lost battle.

GUIDELINES FOR MAINTENANCE/ USAGE OF SMALL ARMS AND AMNS

Small arms are the personal weapons of all executive personnel in the force. In the interest of effectiveness of the weapons and safety of the men, it is essential that arms/amns are maintained properly.

(A) Protective painting -

to save the outer metallic portion of a weapon from rusting, it requires to be painted. Despite several instructions on the subject it has been noticed that weapons have been painted with poor quality paints and even paint has been applied on the moving parts. It has been recommended that RFU Bituminous and black anti corrosive paints should be used. If not available, only good quality synthetic paints should be used. Points to be kept in mind while painting a weapon are as under:-

(i) Ensure all external surfaces of major components are painted.

(ii) Spray guns should be used instead of painting by brush.

(iii) Paint all accessories such as scabbard, case magazine etc.

(iv) Do not paint the moving parts.

(v) Remove paints from wood work.

(vi) Do not paint any spring/minor components such as screw, pinmounting, catch etc.

(B) Lubrication and Preservation-

All working parts in the body and trigger mechanism should be applied with approved Lubricants.

Use (In the part of weapon)	**Temperature**	**Approved Lubricants**
	4 degree C and above.	Oil OX-52
	4 degree C to-18 degree C	OIL OX-13
All working parts in the body and trigger mechanism	-18 degree c to-40 degree C	Blend of oil OX-13 and Oil Kerosene superior quality in ratio of 1:1 by volume
	-40 degree C	Blend of oil OX-13 and Oil Kerosene

to -50 degree superior quality in ratio of 2:3 by volume C

Grease should be used for lubricating spring return, spring post piston and spring buffer.

(C) Arms maintenance

Periodic maintenance of weapons and its proper handling by the user is of paramount importance. It should be ensured that abrasive materials are not used and only approved pull through and cleaning rods are used in a proper manner. Though weekly maintenance of weapons is carried out but it is limited to cleaning the barrel only. The following grey areas needs attention of the



Commanders and if solved, will go a long way in enhancing serviceability and effectiveness of a weapon :-

(i) Often it has been seen that weapons of the men on leave/course/ away on duties is completely ignored. Some mechanism should be developed for the maintenance of all the weapons held in charge.

(ii) All magazines should be stripped, spring and casing should be

cleaned. Magazine should be assembled after applying lubricant in a mild quantity. If magazine is cleaned properly before firing, most of the chances of stoppages or damage to the weapon is reduced.

(iii) Normally men keep their magazines loaded for a prolonged period resulting in accumulation of dust and dirt inside the magazine which is carried to chamber of the barrel during firing causing damage to the weapon, apart from weakening the strength of spring magazine. It goes without saying that magazines should be unloaded and cleaned at regular intervals.

(iv) In the humid areas like NE states where a chunk of our force is deployed, besides normal maintenance wood work of weapons should be with raw linseed oil at regular intervals. Leather items should be treated either with polish, dubbin or soap. The webbing and canvas items should regularly be cleaned and applied with bianco.

Maintenance and Handling of Ammunitions

It should be borne in mind that most of the ammunition are lethal and meant for inflicting destruction / losses. At the same time if not used properly, not that it fails to inflict loss to intended target/ enemy but may also harm the user. therefore -

(i) Men should properly be trained in priming/ unpriming of grenades, use of bombs and other ammunitions.

(ii) Kote/magazines should be located at a cool and dry place. Presence of moisture should be avoided at all cost.

(iii) Ammunition/igniter sets should be kept in hermetically sealed boxes/ packings to protect against moisture, heat, direct sunlight and rattling.

(iv) Before use of igniter sets it should be ensured that shellac paper disc on .22 cap of igniter set is intact.

(v) Only serviceable ammunition should be issued for operational purpose.

(vi) It should be ensured that turn over of ammunition is properly maintained and older lots of ammunition are expended in training/practice firing.

(vii) Field firing should be conducted periodically so that whenever required men are well versed with the use of all kinds of ammunition and can use without any hitch.

(viii) Restricted and segregated ammunitions should be kept separately and not be issued unless restriction is lifted.

(ix) Ammunition boxes should be stacked properly on wooden dannage as per instructions.

(x) Records of ammunition should always be maintained properly in prescribed CRPF forms and should be checked periodically by the officers and concerned staff for its proper updating.

With a little effort we can make a big difference. Its time to introspect ourselves and learn lesson from our past mistakes. Let us be more responsible. Let us be a force that know the past, works in present and trains for future. Though CRPF is growing in size by leaps and bounds but in fact we are standing at a cross road where we have to prove our worth. In the coming days all eyes will be on CRPF being the largest and one of the oldest paramilitary force. If we fail to deliver at this stage, the danger of vanishing into obscurity is very much there. Lets us make a collective effort to defeat the nefarious designs of the terrorists. I am sure this discussion will go a long way towards enhanching the level of awareness of the problem and its likely solutions in the future scenarios.

MoS (HOME) COMMENDS CRPF ROLE

Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency in North East Region and Maoist activities in certain other parts of the country posed a serious threat to the integrity and security of the country and the Centeral Reserve Police Force is a well trained force to meet the challenges posed by these elements. This was stated by Shri.S.Regupathy, Minister of State for Home while addressing the Faculty Officers and the Assistant Commandant (Trainees) at the Internal Sscurity Academy in Mount Abu on June 4,2005.

Since the task of maintaining internal security in the country squarely rests on the Central Reserve Police Force and the Force has taken over duties from certain other para military forces, there has been a necessity to raise additional Battalion to be deployed all over the country. Along with raising of more Battalions modernisation of weapons and equipments has also been undertaken in a big way, the minister added. He exhorted the Officers to effectively use the weapons and equipment to contain terrorism.



Shri D.N.S. Bisht, Director, ISA presenting a memento to Shri. S. Regupathy, the Union Minister of State for Home

He further stated that, it is only well trained, knowledgeable and skilled leaders who can lead the troops courageously in their fight against terrorists and the kind of training imparted at the academy will go a long way to instill the confidence and courage among them.

Re-counting the achievements of CRPF, he stated the force has acquitted itself well in its multifarious role to maintain law and order in the country. He commended the role of the Force even beyond the Indian shores in Sri Lanka, Kosovo, Haiti, Bosnia, Mozambique and other countries.

He expressed his happiness over the record of CRPF on the Human Right front. That very few cases of Human Right violation by the Force personnel were reported was by itself very creditable, considering the difficult role the CRPF has to play in different states of the country. He called upon the Officers to continue to uphold the Human Right of the people. It would go a long way to win over public support which in turn will help them tackle law and order problem easily.

Shri. S. Regupathy went around the Academy and saw training of Directly Appointed Assistant Commandants and expressed his happiness over the way the Officer Trainees took interest in the training. He visited the Library,

Computer Laboratory and Quarter Guard of the Academy. A slide presentation on the Academy was given by Shri M.P.Nathanael, Addl. DIGP.

An album containing photograhs of his visit was presented to the Honourable Minister before his departure for Ajmer by the Academy Director, Shri D.N.S.Bisht, IGP



Officers of ISA being introduced to Shri. S. Regupathy, the MoS (Home)

FOUNDATION LAYING CEREMONY OF GROUP CENTRE, GREATER NOIDA



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF laying foundation stone for Group Centre Greater Noida.

The Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF) is playing a vital role in containing terrorism and insurgency in North, North East and Central region of country. Addressing the Officers and Jawans on the occasion of Foundation laying stone of Group Centre, CRPF Greater Noida on June, 21, 2005, Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF expressed that this Group Centre will play an important role in providing accommodation facilities to the families of Force personnel, education to their children and provide all logistic support to Jawans. Shri Sinha said this Group Centre has been established to fulfil the various requirements of Jawans deployed in Delhi and NCR.

This Group Centre has been established under the restructuring policy of Govt. of India under which 8 Group Centres were sanctioned. At present this Group Centre is functioning in Pushp Vihar, New Delhi temporarily. In an area of 200 acres land at Greater Noida, a modern Group Centre will be established. A rehabilitation Bureau will be a part of this Group Centre who will play an important role in rehabilitating Force personnel proceeded on invalidation pension and also providing employment to the dependents of deceased personnel.

SRI AMARNATH YATRA - 2005



CRPF Jawans assisting yatris during Amarnath Yatra

Like every year, the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is playing an important role in peaceful conduct of Sri Amarnath Yatra this year also. In view of prevalent security scenario and ongoing activities of militants in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, CRPF has deployed 31 additional companies and 2 Commando teams in the Valley State for providing security during the yatra.

In Jammu region 8 Companies of CRPF have been entrusted with the responsibility of providing round the clock security to the various lodging centres of pilgrims in Jammu, security in and around the starting point of convoy (M.A.M.Stadium), manning of 10 strategic points in Jammu city, providing security cover along the National Highway at selected stretches. Jawans are involved in Mobile patrolling and area domination as a part of law and order duty in Jammu.

Besides 23 companies of CRPF including one Mahila Company have been deployed in Kashmir zone to provide security cover to various yatri camps at Baltal Base Camp, Manigam Camp, Sarbal camp, Nunwan Camp, Pahalgam Town, Chandanwari, Sheshnag, Posupatri, Panchtarni and Holy Cave. CRPF is also performing ROP, frisking, camp security, area domination and convoy protection in various places apart from escorting yatris at Pahalgam and Verinag.

CRPF have established free medical camps at various locations to provide medical aid and life saving medicines to yatris.

The CRPF Dog squad, Bomb detection and disposal squad and Tear-smoke squad have also been pressed into service. Various important places are being sanitised from time to time on regular basis.



Alert CRPF personnel keeping strict vigil along the way enroute to Holy Cave of Sri Amarnath



RAF IN PURI RATH YATRA

One company of Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialised wing of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was deployed in the World Famous Car Festival of Puri to maintain law and order. RAF personnel was put on duty in the outer cordons of the three cars to control the crowd. For last so many years, the Jawans of RAF and CRPF are discharging this onerous duty in this important festival of the Eastern India. The state, civil and police authorities have been praising the role of these jawans who discharge their duties with utmost sincerity and determination.

The Rapid Action Force was raised in Oct 1992 to deal with riots and riot like situation. They also assist the state, civil authorities in peaceful conduct of various festivals throughout the country. During peace time they carry out humanitarian activities and organise Civic Action Programmes in various parts of the country. They organise free medical camps, adult education programmes, various contests among the students and distribute study materials to the needy students.



RAF Jawans on cordon duty during Puri Rath Yatra 2005

Their yeoman's service during the super cyclone in Orissa, riot victims of Gujarat and Tsunami victims in South India is still alive in minds of people.

INAGURATION OF LINE IN ISA, MOUNT ABU

Due to shortage of accommodation for other ranks in the lines of Internal Security Academy at Mount Abu, a prefabricated hut was recently erected with three spacious rooms in it. Each room can comfortably accommodate eight personnel.

Prior to the erection of the pre-fabri-cated hut, a good number of personnel attached to the Academy had to stay in tents.

Four modern toilets-cum-bathrooms have also been constructed along with the rooms for the convenience of the personnel staying in it. The pre-fabricated hut was inaugurated on May 20, 2005 by the Director of the Academy, Shri D.N.S. Bisht at a simple function. With the inauguration of this pre-fabricated hut, almost all the personnel of this Academy will now be

accommodated in proper built up accommodation.



Shri. D.N.S. Bisht, Director, ISA, Mt Abu inaugurating the living accommodation of other ranks.

IGNOU STUDY CENTRES AT CRPF LOCATIONS



The opportunities that will come to our personnel through signing of this Memorandum of Understanding with IGNOU would be truly path-breaking and would be a great welfare measure for the members of the Force. Understanding and wisdom gained through higher education make one's attitude positive towards their duties and responsibilities in the Force" asserted Shri J.K.Sinha, Director General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) in a historic event of signing a MoU with Professor Shri H.P.Dikshit, Vice-Chancellor, IGNOU on 22nd July,2005 at IGNOU Campus, New Delhi.

CRPF entered into an agreement with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) to open Regional study centres of IGNOU at seven CRPF Group Centres namely Delhi, Chennai, Guwahati, Jammu, Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad where the requisite infrastructure and facilities are available to cater to the aspirations of the Force personnel to further their level of awareness and thereby better their career prospects in the Force as well.

The Force personnel deployed in all length and breadth of the country and so deeply committed in their day-today assignments of safeguarding public order and tranquility in troubled areas that they hardly find time for themselves and their personal development. The security environment in which they operate and their duty hours prevent them from enrolling in any

regular institution to pursue their higher education.

Expressing gratitude to IGNOU authorities for implementing this joint project IPEP (IGNOU Police Educational project), Shri O.P.Singh, IGP(Training),CRPF said that these study centres will be a much needed avenue to CRPF Personnel and their families to rise high in life and become better citizens and useful members of the society.

AM OFFICER IN A RAILWAY YARD

Alok Bhattacharya
Asstt/Comdt. SDG, CRPF

The bridge, now called Rajendra setu, did not exist then, the railway traffic from north Bihar & Nepal would reach the north bank of Ganga at Simariya Ghat. The passengers and goods would detrain here, cross the river by ferry to Mokamaght, and proceed. The bridge, commissioned in 1968, has made the bustling railway stations of Simariya and Mokama ghats almost defunct now. These days, trains running on this route take a wide diversion from Mokama junction by ignoring a once important Aunta halt, cross the river by the new bridge, and move towards Begusarai and Barauni further up the line.

Almost everybody, including the Ranas of Nepal, had to follow this route in those times. The Ranas, the hereditary Prime Ministers of the Himalayan kingdom, were de facto rulers. However, there were no planes to these VVIPs those days and even they had to take this mode of conveyance. They would reach the railheads of Raxaul or Jaynagar by road, take a *'chhota line'* train up to Simariyaghat and move on.

In one such instance, the Rana with his entire entourage, arrived by train, crossed the river and took the connecting train to Calcutta for an extended shopping trip.The station master at Mokamaghat had received this state guest both at the time of the Rana's departure for Calcutta and his subsequent return to Nepal by the same route

A fortnight after the Rana's departure for Nepal, a distraught secretary returned to the station master at Mokamaghat. A suitcase full of precious jewels had apparently gone missing in the Prime Minister's transit from Calcutta to Kathmandu. The secretary had thereafter been given very little to

choose from. Either the missing suitcase had to be recovered or the very worst would befall upon him.

Having exhausted searching in all probable locations, the secretary consulted a clairvoyant yogi as a final resort. The yogi evidently told him that the suitcase was safely lying hidden. With its seal intact, under a pile of other luggage items in a solitary room on the banks of a mighty river which had its doors facing the east. The station master could initially think of no such room at the Mokamaghat railway yard. But suddenly he remembered that there did exist a small godown of a similar description in the nearby Mokama junction.

It did, in fact turned out that the box of jewels was safely kept in that godown. Apparently, a railway *safai karmachari had* found it in the train that had been used by the Rana's entourage. The *safai karmachari* had found it judicious, therefore, to deposit the box in a place where all unaccounted passenger luggage was usually kept.

The anecdote, needless to say, is not an exercise in the glorification of the supernatural. Nor is it an attempt to highlight the selfless dedication, although it does form a potent theme in the present context, of our largely unknown and unsung government servants. Above all, the description is a fond remembrance of one of our greatest countrymen of recent past. Because, the stationmaster of that nondescript Mokamaghat railway station at the beginning of the last century was none other than the most illustrious specialist of our vast tropical heritage, Colonel James Corbett.

It is in fact rather strange that Jim Corbett spent a substantial part of his life virtually unrecognized as a lowly placed railway official at Mokamaghat. Much of the fame that he achieved later in his life was concerned mainly with his hunting in the Terai forests. The unprecedented recognition to his work was largely made possible by his plain yet beautifully written personal memories. The sheer strength of his jungle narratives coupled with the almost unbelievable brilliance of his feats has naturally drawn his readers to the *'shikar'* descriptions. Moreover, the traditional association of big game hunting with the ruling classes, perhaps put an imperialist and cultist colour to Corbett's achievements. A more sympathetic study, however, would immediately reveal that he was much more than an inconsequential white hunter.

In order to understand the true nature of Corbett's achievements it would

be worthwhile to delve into his extraordinary family history. His mother, a freshly widowed wife of a low ranking British army sergeant, travelled across the entire Gangetic doab from Agra to the Himalayan foothills at the height of the tumultuous times of Inida's first war of Independence. Here she got married, again, to a lowly placed postmaster at a still underdeveloped Nainital. Together they set up home in an unknown village at the foot hills, called Kaladhungi. Hardly had she settled down when her second husband, too, passed away. It was largely due to her indomitable courage that she was able to raise her ten odd children, from both the marriages in such trying circumstances.

Corbett, therefore, was not born in privileged surroundings as was the case with most British in India those days. In reality, Corbett carried this stigma throughout his life in the hierarchy conscious colonial India that he belonged to a British, but for all purposes, a domiciled family. Needless to say, his childhood was full of hardships. The nearest town Nainital could be reached only by an uphill trek covering several miles through dense tropical forests. Corbett's early years in Kaladhungi provided him with the opportunity to gain valuable experience of his natural surroundings. Not only did he make his first big kill at the astonishingly young age of eight, he learnt, while roaming about in the jungles, the behaviour of animals, the nature of plant life and most essentially, the significance of terrain. Corbett had a formal schooling at Kaladhungi and Nainital, but despite his interest in technical matters, his family could not afford to provide him with a professional education. Finally, to take care of his poor & struggling folks he travelled across the plains to take up a job with a railway company.

In those early years of railway expansion, there was a high demand for wood to be used as sleepers for the newly laid tracks. Corbett's first job was as a quasi official labour contractor in Mokamaghat, a place where he was to spend most of his years of professional service. He began his work with a group of starving and impoverished labourers from the neighbouring area. His experiences here reveal the true nature of his exceptional human attributes that was to serve him so well in his life.

The job was by no means a well paying one. Remuneration for the labour done was usually made in perodic and irregular payments. To get his work done by a group of famished villagers was, therefore, quite a task. Just as he had started to get his men organized there happened an inordinate delay in the

arrival of a particular installment for the labourers.

Despite showing extraordinary resilience for weeks, Corbett's hungry labourers finally decided that they could not work on empty stomachs any more. A delegation from amongst them was, therefore, sent to Corbett to plea that they would not be able to work any longer since they hadn't had any food for days. To their amazement, however, the delegation, realised that their sahib had also not earned for days.

The story ended on a happy note. After a few more days, even Corbett realised that he could not work any longer. But just as he had reached to put in his papers, the much awaited salary bills arrived at the government treasury and the hungry workers returned to work. The above narrative is one of the many memorable stories associated with Corbett in Mokamaghat. His memories relate the tale of his contribution to the development of the railway yards, first in the capacity of nondescript labour contractor and later as its stationmaster.

Almost fifty years since the passing away of Jim Corbett, there is a significant question that confronts us. Must we remember him ? He was after all, a white Englishmen in an exploitative colonial system. In a way, it can indeed be said that he was a beneficiary of the British rule in India. His personal & professional carrier was essentially due to the presence of the colonial regime.

Without the British Raj, it can be argued, we would never have heard of Corbett.

Looking at his contribution, however one can't but admire his personality. A self-made man from a very humble background, he made a significant service to the country of his domicile. Apart from his long and eventful career as a railway man and hunter, he made a profound impact north field of natural conservation in India. He was singularly responsible for the setting up of the country's first natural sanctuary, close to his native Kaladhungi, which was christened the Hailed National Park. This name was later aptly changed to Corbett National Park by a grateful Indian nation. In addition, he may be considered a pioneer in the field of tropical military warfare as it was under his direction that a significant number of allied troops were prepared for the Southeast Asian campaign of the Second World War. Moreover, the legacy of his developmental work in the villages around Kaladhungi is still

remembered by the local population of Kumaon.

The defunct railway yard of Mokamaghat now forms the core of the sprawling campus of a Group Centre for CRPF. It is understood that there still exists a solitary bungalow, called Corbett House, in the middle of the Group Centre campus. This happened to be the house where Corbett spent a majority of his railway years. In the fiftieth year of his demise, remembering the legacy of this great man would indeed be paying a deserving homage to him. CRPF, as a custodian of the location associated with him, therefore, could justifiably pay a genuine tribute to the memory of Jim Corbett

DRUG ABUSE - A DECEPTIVE MIRAGE

Dr. *MS.S.K. DHILLON,*
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, C.R.P.F. JALANDHAR.

Any substance which affects the physical, mental and social well being of Human Being is called Drug. A Drug may be a medicine but not the vice-a-versa. All medicines are commonly called drugs which is a misnomer. The ancient man learnt systemic doping far before the dawn of civilization. The mention of Som Ras in Vedas simply indicates the social acceptance of this abuse even in pre historic society. The use of drugs in the form of medicines have always been to ensure happiness and well being of man by prevention of disease, to improve the quality of life and to alleviate human suffering far before birth till death.

Self-administration of drugs for nonmedical purposes, which may impair functional performance and result in social, physical and emotional harm, is called ‘Drug Abuse’. The dividing line between legitimate use of drugs for medical purposes and their abuse is indisinct. Besides the type of drug, the amount, frequency of intake and whether the effect is directly anti social or otherwise, matters a lot. Drug abuse is primarily a social problem with important medical and legal aspects.

Drug users are those who possess limited inner resources to cope with psychological stress and use drugs to meet intense emotional needs. The character traits and emotional conflicts of drug users reflect changes in child rearing and family stability in contemporary society - A curse of affluence and modernization.

Drug addiction is fundamentally a symptom of personality disturbance which may be any of the four types-the frist group known as ‘Medical Addicts’ who frist encounter drugs in the course of medical treatment and continue using them. The second group is of those who have great deal of anxiety, nervousness and fear for any reasons. They start drugs for symptomatic relief and fall prey to addiction. The third group consists of psychopaths who are emotionally maldeveloped, aggressive, hostile, basically immoral and anti-social in nature. Addiction is merely an incident in their criminal career. Insane (Psychotics) individuals constitute the fourth negligible group, who make adjustment for normal life by taking drugs for mental unsoundness and become addict. It is the mode of contact with a drug that greatly determines whether an individual with susceptible personality will become addict or otherwise. Contact with a drug through addict friend, curiosity, association and thrill are potent causes of addiction rather then medical prescriptions.

Drug dependence is a state, psychic and sometimes physical, characterized with behavioral and other responses that always include a compulsion to take the drug on continuous or periodic basis in order to experience its psychic effect and sometimes to avoid the discomfort of its absence. A person may be dependent upon more then one drugs. The frist to appear is psychological dependence i.e. emotional distress if the Drug is withdrawn followed by habit formation (habituation) which leads to physical dependence and gradually tolerance (adaptability to higher doses to get the same effect) develops. Addiction is the most severe form of drug dependence where the compulsive cravings dominate the subject’s daily life.

The potency of drug is related to its capacity to produce immediate satisfaction to the user. Accordingly route of administration is selected through oral, inhalation, parental, sniffing and smoking etc. To escape detection, shielding is done in the form of artificial scar, unhealing wound, tattooing, vaginal route, anal route, injections given under the tongue and inside the cheeks etc. Oral consumption of drugs is mimicked with fast foods, snacks, capsules, syrups and beverages. ‘Kick’ ‘High Speed Ball’ are the terms to mention the desired pleasurable effects of the drugs.

Drug abuse involves all sections of the society. The imminent concern is involvement of the younger generations. In developed countries, the main causes of addiction are break-down of special institution of family,

unhappiness, escape from challenges, detachment from harsh-reality, search for self-knowledge, experimentation, rebellion against orthodox social values, curiosity, relaxation and spiritual experiences etc. Drug abuse was a problem of the affluent societies and urban elite who cherished it as status symbol. Today it is the scourge of poor and illiterate. Poverty broken homes, industrialization, urbanization and changing family structure, economic insecurity, rejection, TV, World travel, freedom to speculate and experiment, rapid technological developments, competitive drive for affluence, unemployment and extended periods of education are some of the plausible causes of addiction in third world countries. Contemporary man is unwilling to accpect and tolerate even minor discomfort and seeks easy solution in drugs.

All countries and sects are involved in drug peddling and addiction with special contribution of ‘Golden Triangle’ and ‘Golden Route’. It has attained serious magnitude of global epidemic. Exact figures are impossible since ‘drug trafficking and addiction’ is an underground and hush-up market. It is cultivated at common public place like school, park, fast food joints, disco-centers etc. to maintain regular market and consumption. Nearly 45% of high school students have made marijuana an accepted part of life and 26 millions smoke it in USA. In Sweden drug dependence have reached a peak in the age group of 12 years. Fair sex is leaping shoulder to shoulder with man in this field too to achieve gender equality. Incidence in U.K. is on shoulders of 4 Lac opiate addicts and 12% million addicts in India. About 2 Lac (Brown sugar) addicts in Bombay, 19% students in Chandigarh and as many as 75% TSR drivers are reported to be on drugs.

Drugs under abuse belong to two main groups namely-‘narcotics’ including opium, cocaine & cannabis and the ‘psychotropic substances’. The later is huge group including the anti-psychotics used for emotional quieting, anti-anxiety, antidepressant, psychostimulants and agents used for hallucinations and perceptual changes.

Amphetamine group is the most preferred drug of collegiate sweating in studies, examinations and competitions. It is used for the purpose of elevation of mood, morale, alertness and to boost tremendous self-confidence along with energy, hence rightly called ‘Superman Drugs’. Itleads to very strong and rapid psychic dependence followed by depression and suidices. Originating from South America, Cocaine has become popular all over world

recently. This snowy powder in the form of ‘Crack’ is smoked to attain euphoria, heightened awareness, confidence and hallucinations. Besides Psychological dependence, tolerance and intense compulsive drug seeking, criminal tendency are its characteristics. Cannabis, the most widely used drug all over the world since ancient period, is obtained from the hamp-plant. It is known with different names in different parts of the World. ‘Hashish’, ‘Charas’ ‘Bhang’ and ‘Ganja’ in India ‘Marijuana’ in America, ‘Kif’ in Morocco, ‘Dagga’ in Africa and ‘Hash’ in Asia. It is taken with drinks, incorporated in foods and cigarettes to get into dreamy state of altered consciousness, relaxation, tendency to laugh, greater awareness of colours, sounds and music but only to be left with strong psychic dependence. Opium mothered a large number of abusive drugs. Heroin got maximum publicity in the form of ‘Brown sugar’ to impart intensely pleasurable experience but pushing the user to worst type of addictions, as is common with barbiturates, which make the common ingredient of ‘Sleeping Pills’, for it produces strong craving, rapid tolerance and high dependence.

Hallucinogenic drugs - L.S.D. and Psilocybin (Magic mushroom) are currently the most prominent choice of all teenagers. They distort perception of time, sounds and vision. ‘Ecstasy’ the commonly used hallucination-producing drug has become fashionable among teenagers for recreational use at dance parties or ‘raves’ to enjoy emotional intimacy. Inhalation of organic solvents through plastic bags and glue sniffing have become popular in school age groups to enjoy euphoria, excitement and floating sensation. ‘Senior Citizens’ seek shelter in benzodiazepines pills and injections to relieve anxiety and emotional discomfort but landing into rapid tolerance. Besides socially accepted abuse of alcohol, caffeine, tobacco and Khat are the choice of middle age groups. ‘Designer Drugs’ need special mention. These are the newer drugs produced in secret for profit by skilled and criminal minded chemists with little molecular modification of the original drugs under abuse. What the future holds for the mankind and his society in the form of designer drugs can only be imagined.

Addiction and crime tend to run parallel course. Drug addiction results in physical, mental, social & economic deterioration. Addict gives priority to his drug rather than to his personal, family, social or economic responsibilities, by becoming increasingly centered on obtaining and consuming drugs. Drug users are prone to infections including HIV/AIDS besides accidental over

dose leading to death. To manage money for drugs all types of crime is committed in the form of narcotic drugs law violation, theft, pocket picking, stealing, robbery, forgery, fraud and even sexual offences. The main reasons for the rise of male, female, and juvenile prostitution is -'prostitution for drugs'. Crime to the extent of violence in the form of assaults and murders is because of changed perception, judgement and reaction of brain under the influence of 'Drugs under Abuse'.

Adequate measures at social, legal and medical levels are necessary to cure 'Drug Abuse' from the society. Prevention is possible only at family level. Affectionate and warm parent -child relationship is probably the best safeguard. Children should not be deprived of their genuine rights of time and intimacy with parents. Only 'A HAPPY HOME IS A HEALTHY HOME'.

CWWA NEW

CWWA President Smt. Rashmi Sinha met Smt. Sarita Prasad, Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 18.05.2005 and arrived at the understanding for starting 'Drug De-addiction Programme' for the benefit of CRPF families. Smt. Mridula Saxena and Smt. Kalpana Singh as a follow up measure to finalize the action plan in association with Shri Satyendra Prakash, Director, National Institute of Social Defence (NISD).



CWWA takes the lead in HIV/AIDS prevention programme, another round of meeting organized with NACO on 27/05/2005 with the support of CRPF authorities. The efforts of CWWA were also projected at the apex meeting held under the leadership of Union Home Minister and Health Minister on 22.6.05 which won due applause.

CRPF Annual Welfare Exhibition 2005

- The exhibition is being held this time from 15th to 17th October 2005.
- The exhibition site would be the MT Park opposite CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
- All Regional CWWA Committees to participate with full zeal and grand preparations.
- Many new attractions await you.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF YOUTH AND MASSES
अत्तदीपा भिक्खु
BE YOUR OWN LIGHT
SPYM

The CWWA members attended 5 days programme on 'Drug Abuse Prevention' from 11.07.05 to 15.07.05, run by SPYM (Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses), Smt. Mridula Saxena, Smt. Kalpana Singh and Shri Prabhat Tripathi, A/C represented CWWA.



CWWA members being briefed about Drug De-addiction centre SARAN at Yamunaghat, New Delhi.



CWWA members interacting with a drug user during their field visit

DRUG DE-ADDICTION TRAINING FOR CRPF PERSONEL



Smt.Rashmi Sinha, President, CWWA and other participants in the De-addiction training workshop

Alcoholism and drug abuse have created a big havoc in the society. This training sensitisation programme will go a long way in addressing the alcohol and drug related issues among the CRPF jawans and their families" said Shri J.K.Sinha, DG, CRPF after inaugurating a three-day training workshop on Drug De-addiction on 27th July,2005 at the Force HQrs.

'Due to the initiative and untiring efforts of CRPF Wives' Welfare Association (CWWA), National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) has organised a three day De-addiction training programme for the Officers and personnel of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) from 27th to 29th July,2005.

During this training, the participants would be sensitised on various matters like basic types & effects, signs & symptoms, myths & misconceptions of Drug abuse, legal provisions related to Drugs & the NDPS act, issues of addiction, sexual risks, HIV/AIDS, TB etc.

Lectures would also be delivered on

Drug abuse – treatment & rehabilitation, communication & counseling, behavioural therapies, aftercare & follow up. Subject matters pertaining to

role of therapeutic community, role of families, peers and support groups in preventing drug abuse was also dealt with.

Shri Satyendra Prakash, Director, NISD, Smt.Rashmi Sinha, President, CWWA and few representatives of CWWA were also present on the occasion. Around 60 officers and jawans of the Force are participating in this workshop.

INAUGURATION OF FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE IN ISA, MOUNT ABU

AFamily Welfare room was in augurated in the campus of Internal Security Academy Mt. Abu on May 26, 2005 by Smt. Vlmal Bisht, wife of the Director of this Academy Shri D.N.S. Bisht, at a simple function. This Family Welfare Center has been opened in a pre-fabricated hut erected recently in the campus.

Prior to this, the Welfare Center was being run in the tailor shop. With the inauguration of this Family Welfare Center, the ladies will have a proper place for running their family welfare activities.



Smt. Vimal Bisht inaugurating the Family Welfare Centre of ISA, Mt.Abu

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY FWC, RTC-IV

Welfare is a vast term and its scope extends up to limits of human imagination. Various actions can be taken for welfare of force personnel and their families even without involving much of money. And if one is innovative sky is the limit.

A smal beginning in this direction is made in RTC-IV recently. A number of activities have been started for welfare of ladies under the aegis of CRPF WIVES WELFARE ASSOCIATION (CWWA) RTC-IV, C.R.P.F Srinagar. It includes opening of a computer training centre and stitching training centre for benefit of ladies and children. Besides, cooking courses are also being conducted and guest trainers are being invited from outside. The response from ladies has been overwhelming and even ladies from other valley based units are requesting to join these courses and to attend meetings of CWWA (RTC-IV).

Seeing the response we are further planning to launch Embroidery and

beautician courses shortly. These small steps have boosted morale of force members and their families to a great extent. Further these steps will help the interested ladies to become small entrepreneur and they can start some small business at their home while their husbands are away on duty. Even they can easily get loan from banks for this purpose. We have included photo editing, making of CD, DVD and Video film etc in syllabus of computer course. Hence ladies can do photo printing of editing, make CD & DVD at their home. At the same time they can train their children on computer and other modern electronic equipments as their husbands are hardly able to look after the kids, being away from home for the most of year.

Similarly Stitching, Cooking Embroidery and Beautician courses are of immense value for self dependence of ladies and bringing creativety in their life.

Hence CWWA (RTC-IV) provide opportunity to families of RTC-IV personnel for developing their personality, discuss their problems and acquiring new skills. Such activities become even more important in a place like Srinagar where families can not go out due to security reasons.

In a nut shell we can say that this small step has been rightly taken and in fact was long due. We strongly hope that the activities of CWWA (RTC-IV) will bring shining and cheers in the life of force personnel and their families.

FWC, PALLIPURAM - HUB OF WELFARE ACTIVITIES



Smt. Jayalakshmi Nair, Regional President, CWWA Pallipuram visiting the mushroom cultivation at FWC, Pallipuram



Training on Fabric Painting being imparted at FWC, Pallipuram

CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FWC RANGE REDDU

Smt Karthi Venkatesh W/o Shri CT. Venkatesh

2-I/C-154, Bn CRPF

Family Welfare Center of CRPF is a sinecure that diverts the attention of family members of Force personnel who are far away. Group Centre Ranga Reddy has plucked this nostalgia and diverted it into various activities where they learn, share, amend and finally embellish their talents.

Initially, uniform stitching and running Montessori school were the main stay of FWC. But now the center has diversified into other fields of creation. The center situated in Andhra Pradesh has a typical South Indian Culture. Andhra Pradesh -motherland of famous musicians Tyagaraja and Annamaya is also home of the famous Kuchupudi classical dance. Both these arts are taught to C.R.P.F wards to preserve and pass on the tradition to next generation.

Vocational training in making Candle, Agarbathi, Papad, Soap and Pickles have started bearing fruit and adding to income of families and the Group Centre Summer classes in computers, drawing and painting, karate etc. are a regular feature.

Like gold and diamonds, which when polished radiate their beauty women are also encouraged to avail the facilities of in-house beauty parlour being run under guidance of expert and professional hands. Training in beautician course is also run for interested candidates.

To encourage more families, identify talent and bring out new ideas, regular interaction with them is ensured. An out come of these interactions was the keen interest shown in embroidery, cooking and maintenance of clean surroundings.

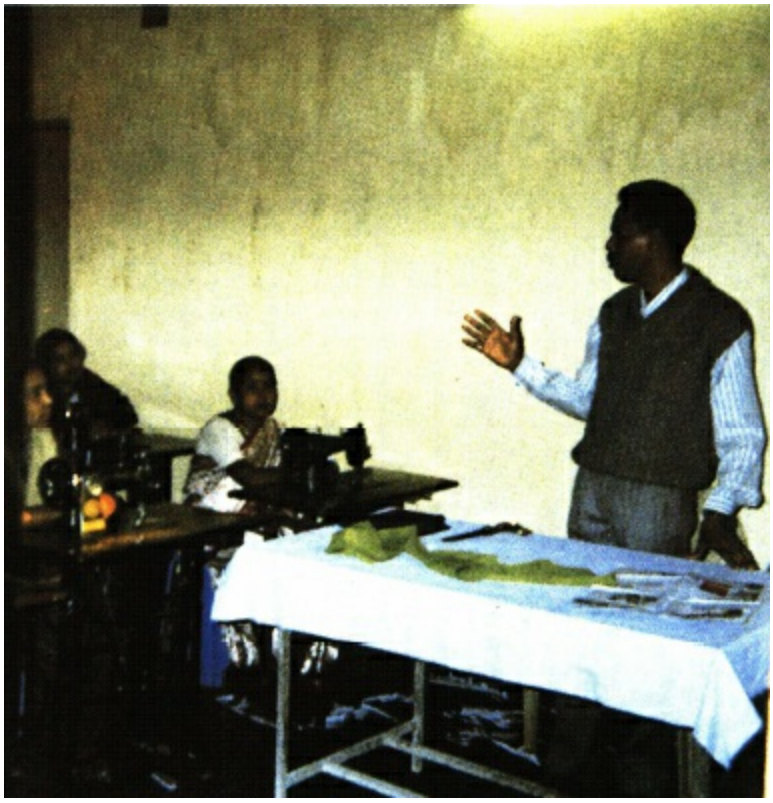
C.R.P.F being a representative of mini India with diverse culture and traditions, members are encouraged to participate in teaching as well as learn preparation of ethnic dishes to each other. The rich flavour of handworks exchanged by people coming from various parts of the country. A proposal to recycle waste paper for manufacturing stationery is on anvil.

Conducting workshop on AIDS has enhanced educational awareness among the families;. They have also been benefited by eye and dental camps conducted in the campus under the aegis of FWC. With influx of western culture into Indian society the fragile family values are eroding. To protect our rich heritage, moral values and strengthen family bonds, emphasis on

protection of girl child is inculcated among families.

Special program to celebrate International Women's Day were organized during March, 2005 under able guidance of Smt. Vinita Shukla, wife of Shri. VP. Shukla, ADIG, G.C Ranga Reddy. The awareness shown by lady wives of C.R.P.F families about their duties and responsibilities was simply overwhelming. Competitions in Fancy dress, Dance, Singing, Rangoli, Mehendi and skits were conducted and prizes distributed.

This massive exercise involved in bringing various groups of individuals on an even platform requires immense effort and time. That the same has been accomplished in a short span of just two years is indeed remarkable. Selfless effort made by members of this center has attracted my attention on arrival at this station four months back and drawn me into writing this column as a tribute to those unseen faces who through their tireless efforts and ingenuity have created this beautiful FWC at GC, Ranga Reddy.



A scene of tailoring class in FWC, GC Ranga Reddy.

SPORTS NEWS

A letter received from Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson National Advisory Council lauding the excellent performance of CRPF sports persons is the recently concluded Word Police Games in Que bec (Canada) is reproduced below :-

The superb performance of the CRPF at the World Police Games in Quebec has brought pride and glory to India. For the 13 CRPF sports men and women to have won as many as 30 models, including 14 Golds and 16 Silvers, is indeed a magnificent achievement

We are all delighted, but not really surprised - it is the same qualities that distinguish the CRPF in their professional duties that have won them laurels in sports - tremendous courage and dedication, mental and physical discipline, a fine team spirit, and a quest for excellence. These have enabled you to perform your duties to the highest standards at times of crisis and in defence of our nation, just as they have now brought you victory in such a prestigious international sports event.

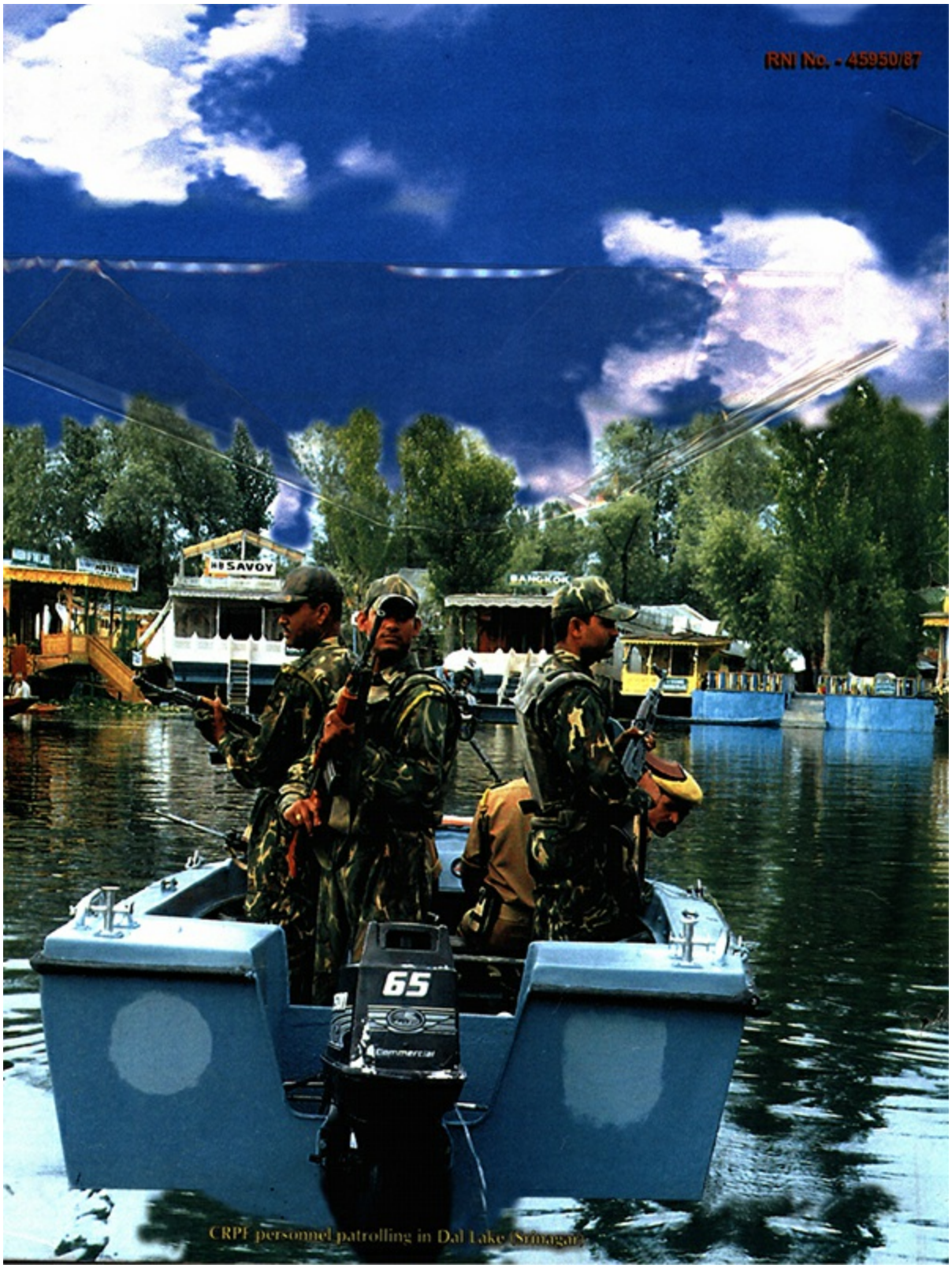
I regret my inability to be with you for the special function in your honour, but I send each one of you my warm congratulations, and all my good wishes for your continued success in your professional life as well as on the sports field. Jai Hind !





Shri. J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF planting a sapling at CRPF camp, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road on 25th July, 05 to preserve and maintain green environment. Around 600 saplings were planted by officers and men of CRPF

RNI No. - 45950/87



CRPF personnel patrolling in Dal Lake (Srinagar)

C.R.P.F. SAMACHAR

31 October, 2005

Anniversary Special



66 Years of dedicated Service to the Nation.



Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister inquiring about the health of SI Nand Kishore of CRPF at AIIMS, New Delhi.



Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, National Advisory Council interacting with injured CRPF Jawan at AIIMS.



CRPF SAMACHAR

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About our cover page : The photo was taken at Hot Springs at Ladakh where CRPF men stood up against the Chinese aggressors. This photo was taken on occasion of first visit by an Indian Home Minister at the memorial built for those brave men.



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CRPF Samachar is published every month. It is not necessarily an organ for expression of the policy of the Force. Signed articles represent the views of the writers.

-Chief Editor

Contents







1. The year that was

2. Internal Security Force of the Nation

3. Combating terror within the rule of law

4. The Fidayeen

5. A Question of Being Right-Reality Check

6. Need to Reduce Violence

7. Disaster Management an Important Component of National Development Process

8. "Through the eyes of the press" Ayodhya Incident

9. The Emerging Communication Technologies

10. Rapid Action Force: A Friend in Need

WELFARE

11. Welfare of Central Police Force; Certain Inherent issues based on Neo Formats

12. Welfare for Jawans: Some new measures

13. History of National Police Band Institute

14. History of Sporting Excellence in CRPF

15. CRPF Wives Welfare Association: Dedicated to Bringing Happiness

16. CRPF Educational Institutions An Overview

17. The Path of Duty is the Path of Glory

18. Ecology of Combat Fatique in CRPF

GOLDEN MOMENTS

19. Kenetkar-the Iron Man of CRPF

20. CRPF Heroes-Nations Pride

21. Photo Pages

EDITIORIAL

It is my privilege to present to you the Anniversary issue of CRPF magazine as its Editor.

It was only after joining CRPF as its PRO in the first week of September, that the complexity and greatness of this national institution dawned upon me – and that too, in bits and pieces, without being formally briefed about it.

Like many of my countrymen, the first real ‘awareness’ about CRPF came to me in the wake of terror attack on Ayodhya. At that time I was posted as Information Offcier in MHA, and I felt pride of being ‘somehow’ associated with the force. But it was a vicarious pleasure. Fortune has since then made a direct association between me and the CRPF.

That CRPF is involved in all the major conflicts and tribulations faced by this great nation today, is not widely recognised. Be it the various disasters from Tsunami to Mumbai floods, be it protecting the society from insurgents or terrorists - you name the adversity, and CRPF is at the forefront of our fightback.

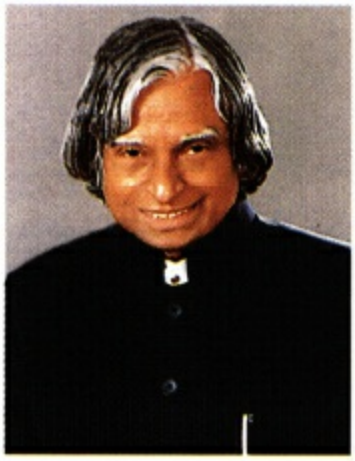
A force of two and a half lakh, spread all over the place, and yet virtually invisible ! Almost magic, one would say. One aspect of this is the sheer efficiency of the force - people notice negatives more often that the positives. But another aspect is our own shortcoming of being unable to project our successes forcefully, believing in the dictum that 'actions speak louder than words’.

The challenge before us, is to get closer to the people, whom we serve. In this special issue we have attempted to cover all the major areas of our activity this year. Ayodhya incident, role of RAF and welfare activities have been especially focussed.

Once again I greet you on the occasion of 66th Anniversary.



(Abhishek Dayal)
PRO, CRPF



सत्यमेव जयते
राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is celebrating its 66th anniversary on October 29,2005.

The CRPF has demonstrated its prowess and professionalism in performing its duties of combating militancy, extremism and insurgency, besides helping in maintenance of law and order and preserving the unity and integrity of the country. I am sure that the Force will continue to work with dedication and commitment in the service of the nation.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and good wishes to all ranks of the Force and their families and wish the anniversary all success.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

New Delhi

September 19,2005

PROFILE OF Dr. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM PRESIDENT OF INDIA, OUR CHIEF GUEST ON 66TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

Born on 15th October 1931 at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu, Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, specialized in Aeronautical engineering from Madras Institute of Technology. Dr. Kalam made significant contribution as Project Director to develop India's first indigenous Satellite launch vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully injected the Rohini satellite in the near earth orbit in July 1980 and made India an exclusive member of Space club. He was responsible for the evolution of ISRO's launch vehicle programme, particularly the PSLV configuration. After working for two decades in ISRO and mastering launch vehicle technologies, Dr. Kalam took up the responsibility of developing Indigenous Guided Missiles at Defence Research and Development Organisation as the Chief Executive of Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP). He was responsible for the development and operationalisation of AGNI and PRITHVI Missiles and for building indigenous capability in critical technologies through networking of mutiple institutions. He was the Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister and Secretary, Department of Defence Research & Development from July 1992 to December 1999. During this period he led to the weaponisation of strategic missile systems and the Pokhran-II nuclear tests in collaboration with Department of Atomic Energy, which made India a nuclear weapon State.

As Chairman of Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) and as an eminent scientist, he led the country with the help of 500 experts to arrive at Technology Vision 2020 giving a road map for transforming India from the present developing status to a developed nation. Dr. Kalam has served as the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India, in the rank of Cabinet Minister, from November 1999 to November 2001 and was responsible for evolving policies, strategies and missions for many development applications. Dr. Kalam was also the Chairman, Ex-officio, of the Scientific Advisory committee to the Cabinet (SAC-C) and piloted India Millennium Mission 2020.

Dr. Kalam took up academic pursuit as Professor, Technology & Societal Transformation at Anna University, Chennai from November 2001 and was involved in teaching and research tasks. Above all he took up a mission to ignite the young minds for national development by meeting high school students across the country.

In his literary pursuit four of Dr. Kalam's books-"Wings of Fire", "India

2020 - A Vision for the New Millennium", "My journey" and "Ignited Minds - Unleashing the power within India" have become household names in India and among the Indian nationals abroad. These books have been translated in many Indian languages.

Dr. Kalam is one of the most distinguished scientists of India with the unique honour of receiving honorary doctorates from 30 universities and institutions. He has been awarded the coveted civilian awards - Padma Bhushan (1981) and Padma vibhushan (1990) and the highest civilian award Bharat Ratna (1997). He is a recipient of several other awards and Fellow of many professional institutions.

Dr. Kalam became the 11th President of India on 25th July 2002. His focus is on transforming India into a developed nation by 2020.



सत्यमेव जयते

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 66th Anniversary on 29th October 2005. My heartiest congratulations to all ranks of CRPF and their families.

The personnel of the CRPF have time and again demonstrated their prowess in combating insurgency and extremism in various parts of the country and earned well-merited acclaim. Through their untiring vigilance, valour and professionalism, the Force has geared itself to counter grave and multiple challenges to national security. The coming decades, I am sure, will see the Force grow in confidence, sophistication and professionalism and become even more powerful force in providing dependable security to the country.

I wish the CRPF all success.

(BHAIRON SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

New Delhi

20th August 2005



सत्यमेव जयते
प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 66th Anniversary on October 29, 2005.

Safeguarding our internal security and maintaining law and order in different parts of the country, the CRPF has rendered valuable services to the country. Braving many hardships and difficulties the jawans and officers of the CRPF have fought against terrorism and suffered and sacrificed their lives. The way the CRPF personnel repulsed terrorist attack on Parliament testified to its image as a formidable force ever dedicated to defend democracy and democratic institutions. Its role in foiling terrorist plans to destroy the religious shrine in Ayodhya was yet another proof of its alertness and competence to deal with challenges to our internal security. The addition of the Mahila Battalions and the Rapid Action Force has further enhanced the

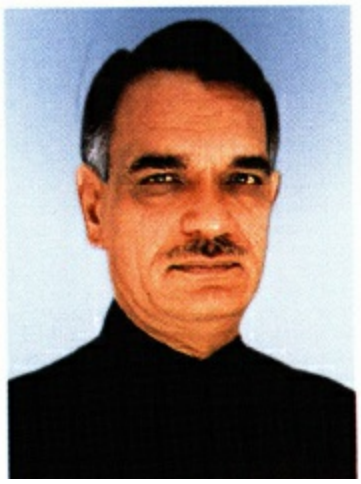
operational effectiveness of the Force. I am confident that the CRPF will excel in the years to come and deepen its contributions by its professionalism and dedicated services.

On this occasion, I have great pleasure in extending my greetings and good wishes to all the men and officers of the Force and their families for the success of the 66th Anniversary celebrations.

(Manmohan Singh)

New Delhi

September 28, 2005



सत्यमेव जयते

शिवराज पाटील

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL

गृह मंत्री, भारत

HOME MINISTER, INDIA

19th August, 2005

MESSAGE

I am extremely happy to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 66th Anniversary on October 29, 2005.

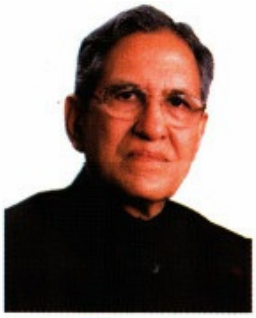
Since inception, CRPF has emerged as a formidable and dependable Force in the country, particularly in its role against terrorism and insurgency. This Force has given an impeccable account of performance in fighting subversive and insidious elements in maintenance of internal security of our country under most difficult situations.

The Force has shown its mettle on number of occasions. The CRPF party gave a bold account of itself at Hot Spring on 21st October, 1959 while checking Chinese advancement; in 1965 two coy of CRPF repulsed the full Brigade attack of Pakistan-Army at Sardar post in Rann of Kutch, Force gave a good account of its performance during militancy in Punjab and lately foiling fidayeen attacks at Parliament in 2001 and on Ayodhya shrine in 2005.

The Rapid Action Force, a specialized wing of CRPF has done exceedingly well in fighting against the communal riots and rendering assistance at the time of natural calamities. Two Mahila Bns. of CRPF have also played a vital role in maintaining Public law & Order.

On this joyous occasion, I send my warm greetings and felicitations to all ranks of CRPF and their families.

(SHIVRAJ V. PATIL)



उपराज्यपाल
दिल्ली
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DELHI

सत्यमेव जयते

राज निवास
दिल्ली-११००५४
RAJ NIWAS
DELHI-110054

14 October 2005

MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn about celebration of the 66th Annual parade of the Central Reserve Police Force on 29th of October 2005 at Group Centre, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi

The CRPF has a long and distinguished record in the service of the Nation. On the occasion of the 66th Annual Parade of the CRPF I extend my greetings to the Director General and all the officers/men of this proud Force,

(B.L.JOSHI)

सत्यमेव जयते

B. K. CHATURVEDI



मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
CABINET SECRETARY
NEW DELHI

19th August, 2005

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure in extending my warm greetings and good wishes to all ranks of Central Reserve Police Force and their families on the occasion of 66th Anniversary of the Force.

The CRPF has committed itself to a multi-dimensional role. It has been deployed in practically all parts of the country to tackle insurgency, extremism, for law and order duties and other security related areas. It has done a marvellous job in very trying conditions. In the years ahead, I am sure the Force would grow further and surpass levels of excellence of which its officers and men feel proud.

I extend my good wishes for success and happiness of all the members of the Force and their families.

B.K. Chaturvedi

(B.K. Chaturvedi)

V.K. Duggal

सत्यमेव जयते



गृह सचिव
HOME SECRETARY
भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
North Block,
New Delhi.

20th August 2005

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that Central Reseve Police Force is celebrating its 66th Anniversary on October 29, 2005.

The CRPF performs an extremely arduous and demanding task in providing security to the citizens of India to protect them against the nefarious activities and designs of criminals, saboteurs and terrorists. On many occasions, the people of India have praised the Force for its commendable performance.

Known for valour, discipline and devotion to duty, a large number of brave soldiers of the CRPF have laid down their lives so that the ordinary citizen may live in peace. The Force has also won numerous gallantry and distinguished service medals since its raising.

On this special occasion, I convey my warm wishes to all ranks of the Force and their families and exhort them to remain ever alert to meet any eventuality.

(V.K. Duggal)
Union Home Secretary

FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S DESK



IIt is a matter of Immense pride that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 66th Anniversary on 29th October, 2005. This is an occasion for all of us not only to rejoice but also to introspect and re-dedicate ourselves to the service of the Nation.

The year gone by has been full of challenges for the Force. The brave jawans of CRPF have yet again acquitted themselves well by exhibiting exemplary grit, courage and determination. The timely action by the alert and vigilant jawans at **Ayodhya on 5th July,2005** is an event which will go down in the history of our nation. Alongside the terrorist attack on the Parliament, the attempt to violate the sanctity of the shrine at Ayodhya was a direct assault on our Country's internal stability posing a serious threat to communal harmony. CRPF has once again justified the trust reposed in it by the nation. We applaud all the personnel who thwarted the attack of militants on that fateful day.

We realize that the price for liberty is eternal vigilance. We must continue to devise innovative strategies and tactics to deal with the threat to the internal security which we are likely to encounter in the days to come.

Over the years, CRPF has earned a reputation of being a secular and effective force. According to "One Border – One Force" plan envisioned by the Group of Ministers, CRPF is being handed over the role of maintaining internal security in most parts of the country including J&K and Manipur. The process is already under way. CRPF is also playing an active role in the states like A.P, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, M.P., Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal to curb the menace of Naxalism.

The role of CRPF in conduct of smooth and incident-free Amarnath Yatra third time in a row has been commended by all. In the recent earthquake in

J&K, the force has stepped forward and established relief camps. We have adopted village 'Kamalkote' in Kashmir where all rehabilitation and rebuilding tasks shall be undertaken by CRPF.

The Rapid Action Force (RAF), the specialized wing of CRPF , played a significant role in rescue and relief operations during the recent torrential rains in Gujarat and Maharashtra and in rehabilitation of Tsunami victims in the Coastal parts of our Country. The unique Mahila Battalions of CRPF continue to win laurels for the force by their dedication and efficiency in the most difficult situations while deployed to perform duties in J&K, Manipur, Assam, Ayodhya and elsewhere.

In the coming year our priority areas are to upgrade operational efficiency with qualitative and quantitative improvement of training inputs and to rationalize deployment with a view to gaining optimum utilization. We seek to improve the quality of life of CRPF personnel with better care and attention and also to continue with our efforts of community welfare programmes, especially in disturbed areas.

This year our two eminent sportspersons Sunder Singh and Angom Anita Chanu have been honoured with Arjuna Award for excellence in the field of Kabaddi and Judo respectively. Our sportspersons have also won many accolades in various National and International events during the year.

In the changing social scenario in the country, the external support to instigate misguided youth in many parts of the country and infiltration of trained terrorists to stoke violence would continue to pose a grave challenge to the national security and the CRPF will be required to rise to the occasion to prove equal to the task. Upholding its motto "Service and Loyalty" the CRPF pledges to meet all such challenges to the unity and integrity of the nation and to keep intact the secular fabric of the Indian society with professionalism, determination and dedication and live upto its reputation of being the **"Peace Keepers to the Nation".**

On this happy occasion, I wish all the officers, jawans and their families a very happy, bright and professionally fulfilling future.



(J.K.SINHA)

The year that was

-Abhishek Dayal,
PRO CRPF

The more things change the more they remain same. Since our last Anniversary, the country has gone through more than its fair share of natural and man-made calamities.

NATURAL DISASTERS

In December 2004, the Tsunami waves crashed against the Indian shores, leaving in its wake a saga of unprecedented destruction. But what followed the nature's fury was a tale of human grit and determination to overcome all odds. The common man in Tsunami hit areas set about to reclaim his life. And he was helped, selflessly, by CRPF & RAF, who initially rendered rescue and relief in Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari, Nagapattinam district), Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and later, were involved in helping in reconstruction and rehabilitation. Besides contributing by way of men and material, CRPF also donated Rs.4.4 Crore to Prime Minister's relief fund for the welfare of the victims.

Scarcely had the memory of Tsunami started to fade that the flood season started with unprecedented rains in Gujarat & Maharshtra in July and August this year. Again, both CRPF and RAF companies rushed in to rescue the marooned and take life-saving food and water to the thousands trapped in hundreds of villages and cities. As the last phase of monsoon continues, CRPF & RAF are engaged in helping people overcome these disasters.

The heavy snowfall in Kashmir Valley in February led to a closure of NH-1A, causing disruption of electric supply and water supply and shortage of essential commodities. CRPF was extensively involved in transport of goods, rescue of trapped people, road clearing operations and running relief camps.

The recent J&K quake has affected hundreds of villages and thousands of families. CRPF is working round the clock to give relief to these families. CRPF men have decided to donate Rs.4.70 crore to PM Relief fund to aid in rehabilitation efforts.

COUNTER INSURGENCY

But as if nature's fury was not enough to test the mettle of the nation, a fidayeen attack was launched at the make shift temple of Ram Lalla in Ayodhya on 5th of July. Five terrorists, who had crossed the outer cordon of security manned by UP Police, were challenged and gunned down by the vigilant jawans of 33 Bn, CRPF. The timely action by these jawans saved a grave threat to nation's internal security. The exemplary courage and bravery shown by these jawans was saluted by one and all. Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh, Chairperson of National Advisory Council of UPA Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha Shri L.K.Advani were among those who visited the injured jawans and expressed their appreciation for their bravery.

Naxalism or Left Wing Extremism has become one of the most important internal secu rity challenges in the last few years. Fed by abject poverty and lack of development in some parts of the country, the situation is being misused by some anti-social elements who want to grab power through the barrel of the gun and dream of overthrowing civil society. The frustrated and hungry youths of the region sometimes get trapped into these delusions.



RAF men in rescue action in Tsunami hit Andaman & Nicobar



Huge haul of arms/ammn recovered by 94 Bn, CRPF in Srinagar from terrorists.

CRPF is at the forefront of tackling the menace of LWE that has now spread to 15 states. This year, till end of August, CRPF has eliminated 52 naxalites and caught 894. CRPF also burned its hands recently, when an anti-mine vehcile carrying 22 CRPF men was blown up by an Improvised Explosive Device in Jagdalpur in Chattisgarh. Before this incident, CRPF had lost 15 men and 59 others were injured in

128 separate encounters this year.

Seeing the need for better coordination between States for fighting LWE, the Union Govt, has decided to set-up joint task forces of States and make CRPF the main central force to deal with the menace. CRPF works in tandem with the State Police, who have the local intelligence required for operations. CRPF also has its own intelligence cell to gather and interpret information on the Naxals.

CRPF was earmarked for handling the responsibility of Internal Security in J&K by a Group of Ministers after the Kargil war. 9 Bns of CRPF have recently taken over from BSF in the Valley.

The force has also been given the responsibility of guarding the Jawahar

Tunnel. Due to the recent success of security forces in J&K, militants are now using the means of fidayeen or suicide attacks as a desperate measure to create terror. CRPF has redesigned its tactics accordingly. Random checking of vehicles, further developing its intelligence network & using state-of-the-art weaponry are some of the measure that have been taken. Till the end of August CRPF had eliminated 101 terrorists, caught 190 while losing 13 of their men during 76 encounters in J&K. Guarding key communication networks, installations and places of worship and giving protection to VIPs are

other aspects of CRPF's activities in the States.

As done every year, CRPF played a significant role in smooth conduct of incident-free Amarnath Yatra this year also. 31 additional companies of CRPF including one Mahila coy and two Commando teams were mobilized in the Valley state for providing security during the yatra. The duty included round the clock security to various pilgrim lodging centres and yatri convoy, mobile patrolling, area domination in Jammu, CRPF men provided security to various yatri camps like Baltal, Manigam, Sarbam, Nunwan, Pahalgam, Chandanwari, Seshnag, Posupatri, Panchatami and Holy Cave. CRPF also provided free medical assistance to yatris. CRPF Dog squad, bomb detection and disposal squad and tear smoke squad were also pressed into service.

One company of RAF was deployed in the outer cordon security during the World famous Rath Yatra of Lord Jaganath at Puri (Orissa) this year.

CRPF is the only paramilitary force that has Mahila battalions. The women force is so well integrated in our operations that there are very few of our activities in which the women force is not contributing. In Amarnath Yatra the mahila companies won respect and acclaim by their devotion to duty and efficiency.

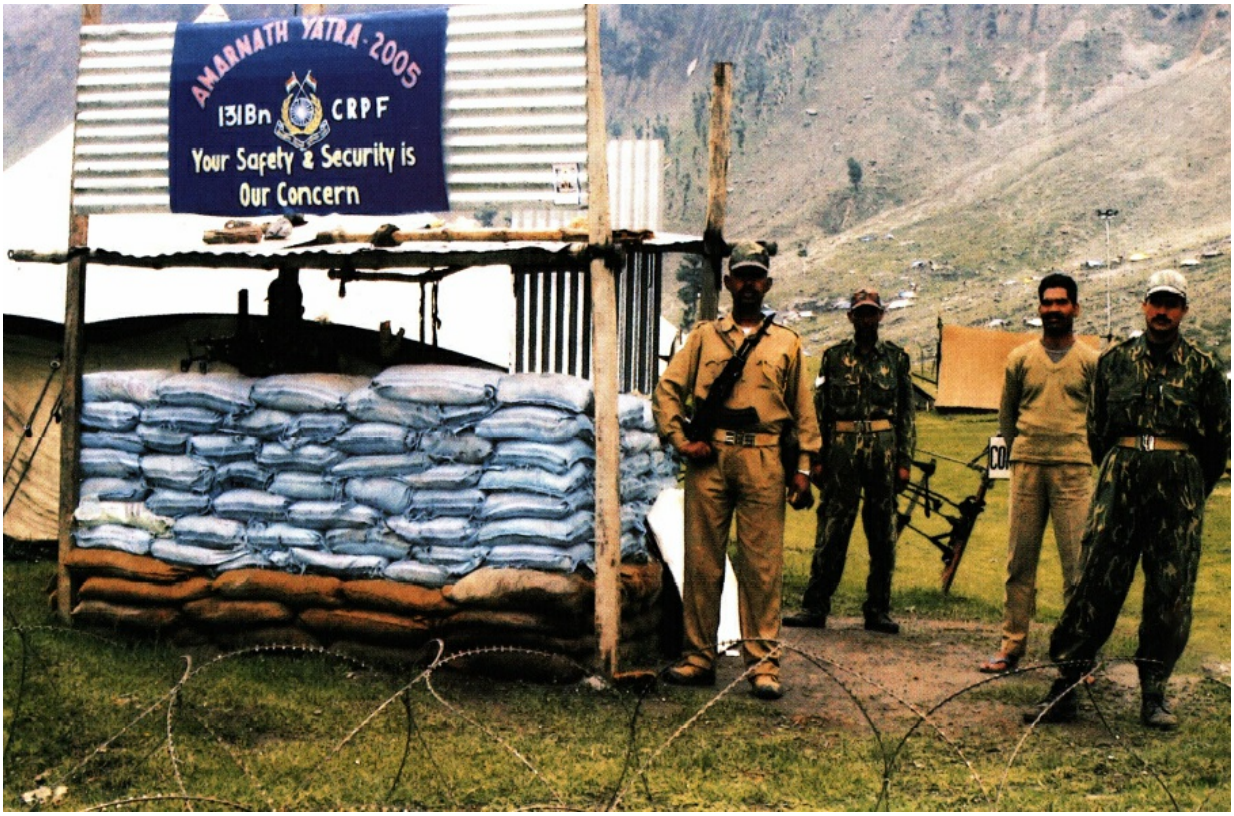
Parts of North East face the challenge of externally aided militancy. CRPF is deployed in Tripura (10 Bns), Manipur (8 Bns), Nagaland (3 Bns), Meghalaya (2 Bns), Mizoram (1 Bn), Arunachal Pradesh (2 Bns) and Assam (22 Bns). In 27 encounters, CRPF was able to eliminate 15 extremists and caught 576 this year. In these operations 5 CRPF personnel laid down their lives.

Another landmark achievement for CRPF this year was its role in maintaining law and order during the Assembly elections. 160 Companies of

CRPF were deployed for the State Assembly Elections during February/ March, 2005 in Bihar, Jharkhand and Haryana. Peaceful & successful holding of these elections was possible because of the rapport that the force has with the citizens of the country. CRPF companies are at present deployed in Bihar for the Assembly elections, with the challenge of steering the state towards a peaceful electoral process.



CRPF mahilas patrolling in Jungles of North-East



INTERNATIONAL ACCLAIM

CRPF and RAF have been involved in UN's international peacekeeping efforts since early 1990s. Two companies of RAF personnel were sent to Kosovo in 2000 to help the interim international civilian administration created by the UN (UNMIK). The RAF unit has been successful in its conduct of Operation Black Hole at General Jankovic border (Macedonia). The force also helped bringing together the antagonistic ethnic groups of Albanians and the Serbians by organizing sports and cultural events - no mean feat given the long history of hatred between the two communites.

TRAINING NEEDS

An expanding CRPF has onerous training responsibilities. It has 176 Bns which will grow to 201 Bns. by the end of next year. Its training infrastructure churns out world class fighting force that is also sensitive to the humane aspects of policing.

CRPF has extensive in-house training capability. CRPF's academy is

designated as the Internal Security Academy, and is situated at Mount Abu. It runs basic and in-service training for its officers and also in-service training for officers of other police forces. A new academy has also come up at Kadarpur in Gurgaon which has started with a Directly Appointed Gazetted Officers training.

There are four Central Training Colleges at Neemuch(MP), Avadi(Tamil Nadu), Nanded (Maharashtra) and Gwalior (MP). These institutions organise training courses for officers and other ranks of the CRPF and also of state Police Forces. Besides, there are five Recruits Training Centres at Neemuch (MP), Avadi(Tamil Nadu), Pallipuram (Kerala), Srinagar(J&K) and Dharampur(HP). These institutions organise basic and follow up training for the officers and men of the Force.

SPORTING EXCELLENCE

It was a good year for CRPF in the sports field. Kabaddi player Sunder Singh and Judoka Angom

Anita Chanu were conferred Arjuna Awards. Our team won a record number of 22 gold, 28 silver and 9 bronze medals at the World Police & Fire Games at Quebec (Canada).

Inspector (Mahila) Seema Antil participated in Asian Grand Prix Series -2005 held at Songkhla, Thailand in June and secured a silver medal in Discuss throw. CRPF Volleyball team also won a gold medal in Late Jagganath Memorial Volleyball Tournament held in August this year.

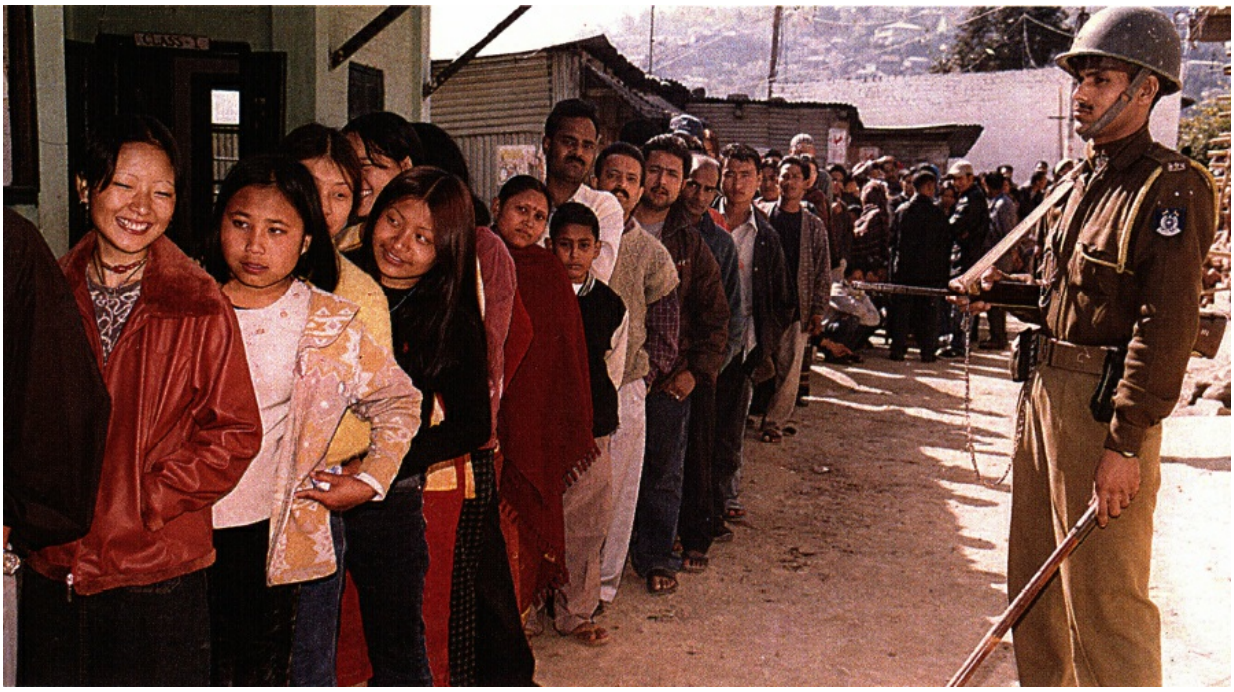
WELFARE

The welfare of the personnel, especially the jawans, is key to keeping the force fighting fit and efficient. The focus of Ministry of Home Affairs and our DG this year has been to meet the challenge of providing sufficient relief from hard duties by ensuring rotational training to all, by providing adequate housing, rations and insurance cover. There is good news on all these fronts. Decisions taken at the highest levels would soon ensure that these problems would be solved sooner rather than later. CWWA (CRPF wive’s welfare association) is involved in a number of activities like AIDS awareness, imparting vocational skills, organizing medical camps etc. for the welfare of jawans. The past one year, though stressful, has been kind to CRPF, there is a

new energy in an expanding force, and the pervasive feeling is that we can conquer all odds. Therefore with great expectation, the force looks towards the next year to achive new heights of success. Ultimately, for the success in the field, CRPF needs to have good rapport with the civilian population of the area. It enjoys trust of the people because of its secular and nonpartisan attitude at times of crisis. But more needs to be done to come closer to the people. Field formations of CRPF undertake civic action programmes as part of their duty to establish a close working relationship with the people. Providing medicines and medical services to the needy, distributing books and study materials for the children in villages, construction of bathrooms, community halls, hand pumps etc. for poor communities are some of the activities CRPF has undertaken this year. It plans to invest more time and resources in getting closer to the people in days to come.



Free medical camp organized by CRPF as a part of Civic Action Programme



CRPF men guarding Polling Booth in North-East

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

December 2004: Tsunami waves hit Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands creating large scale devastation. CRPF and RAF render rescue and relief operations.

Jan 2005: On Republic Day, HC/GD Chhote Lal of 93 was conferred Shaurya Chakra by Hon'ble President.

Feb 2005: In Assembly Elections in Bihar and Jharkhand, CRPF maintained law and order and people exercised their franchise without fear.

July 2005: In terror attack at Ayodhya, CRPF men show exemplary courage and bravery in eliminating the fidayeens.

July 2005: RAF was deployed in Orissa's World famous Rath Yatra of Lord Jagannath at Puri.

July/Aug 2005: In Gujarat/Maharashtra floods. Large number of people marooned. CRPF and RAF provide food and water to thousands trapped in the deluge.

July/Aug 2005: Inspite of various extremist threats, CRPF helps in conduct of incident free Amarnath Yatra.

Aug 2005: On Independence Day, 13 CRPF Officers and men received PPMG and PMG.

Sept 2005: Takeover of Srinagar security from BSF - Guarding of Jawahar Tunnel which joins Jammu and Kashmir, entrusted to CRPF.

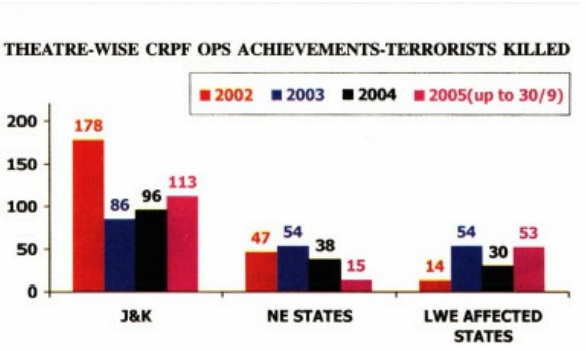
Sept 2005: 2 Arjuna Awards and success at World Police and Fire Games.

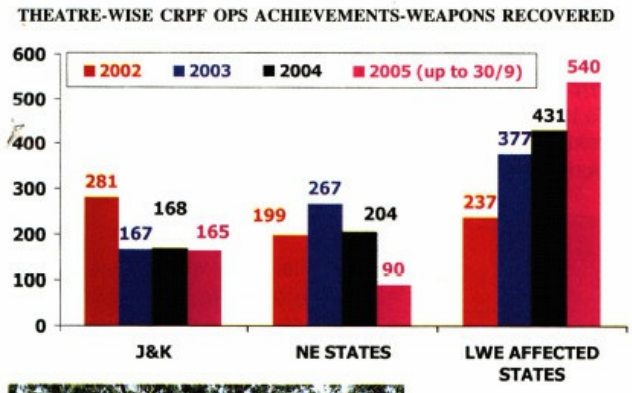
Sept 2005: RAF returned after successful stint in Kosovo, where force played a key role. International Police Organisation recognises great professionalism of RAF men.

Oct 2005: CRPF rushes to assist relief work after J&K quake. CRPF is also deployed in Bihar for Assembly Election.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

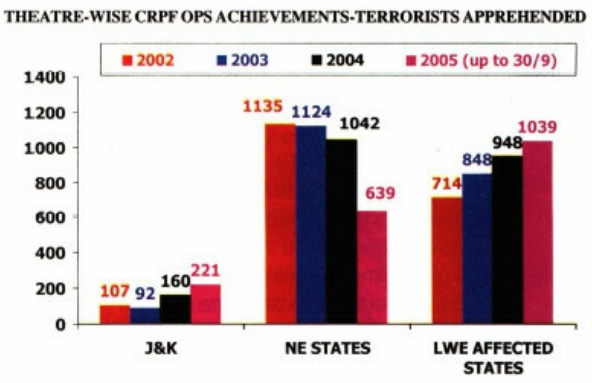












CRPF

A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL FORCE

Tsunami or Bombay floods, the need for a large body of desicated and trained man power to deal with such situations has been felt as long overdue. Selected battalions of CRPF are now undergoing rigorous training for such disaster management.

Even in peacetime, CRPF group centres and battalions showed their sensitivity and concern for the sufferings of the civil society by frequently

organizing blood donations, medical camps and other socially useful activities.

CRPF units conduct themselves with a great sense of sensitivity, responsibility and courtesy in performing their delicate, difficult and important tasks in places like Sri Vaishno Devi Shrine and occasions like Amamath Yatra, where several thousands of devout people have to be handled against constant terrorist threats.

It is only para military force with a large contingent of women. In the Mahila battalion, the women also perform equally challenging tasks like men even in dealing with insurgency and terrorist situation.

The contingents of CRPF sent abroad on peacekeeping operations of the United nations have earned laurels for the force and the nation by their professionalism, efficiency, discipline, decorum and dignity.

The contribution of CRPF to the environment is no less important as in all their campuses and wherever they are deployed for long periods, they have not only cleaned the who/e area but have also succeeded in planting and raising hundreds of thousands of trees.

Police and security forces anywhere in the world have to perform a difficult, delicate and very often thankless job. Most often the violent situations arise as a consequence of the omissions and commissions of the political parties in power and the administration. These are ultimately to be faced, handled and encountered by the security forces. The consequences are necessarily confrontational. Even the most sensitive and restrained act of the best trained and motivated force is criticized very often for Human Rights violations. Judged by the prevaling standards all over the world and by the number of serious situations constantly handled all over the nation, the Human Rights record of the CRPF is commendable. This despite the force personnel getting killed again and again in the course of performance of their duty to the nation.



Flag March by CRPF Jawans at Palghat (Kerala)

When I joined the CRPF in 1989, on the invitation of the then Director-General of the CRPF, I was posted as Inspector-General of CRPF , Southern Zone with Head Quarters at Hyderabad. At that time I had many other options including the option to join the Intelligence Bureau and as Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City. I opted to join the CRPF as I have given my commitment first to CRPF and also as I wanted to have an idea of the serious problems confronting the nation in various sectors.

I have no regrets, as joining the CRPF helped me in knowing the entire country particularly those areas affected by serious insurgency, terrorist and extremist problems like in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Naxalite affected areas where my battalions were deployed.

In addition, I had responsibilities for the functioning of 5 out of the then 6 existing training institutions. I had administrative jurisdiction over CRPF units in half the country namely -Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.



CRPF Mahilas deployed in Sri Lanka as a part of IPKF.

I had to be continuously on the move all the time to fulfill my commitments and administrative and operational responsibilities, and that gave me enormous invaluable experience.

Even when I was requested by the Government of India to take up the leadership of the Special Investigation Team of the CBI to investigate the assassination of former Prime Minister Shri. Rajiv Gandhi, I insisted on my continuing to hold a position in theCRPF, as I had immense faith in its loyalty, reliability, objectivity and its efficiency.

I have acknowledged again and again the important role played by CRPF in enabling me to successfully detect and prosecute the case, I have no hesitation in declaring that I am fortunate and proud to have been associated and still associating myself with this great force.

The then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi rightly said, 'I had felt that we ar burdening the CRPF a lot. In a way it reflects the trust we place in the CRPF and efficiency with which they perform their role'.

CRPF, perhaps the largest para military force in the world, rightly applauded as the **'Peacekeeper of the Nation'** should be aptly and appropriately rechristened as the *Internal Security Force* of the nation, as the force has been efficiently performing its delicate, difficult and critical task throughout its *existence* of 66 years.

COMBATING TERROR WITHIN THE RULE OF LAW

Prakash Singh

Ex. DG, BSF.

Terrorism in the 21 st century differs from the past in its fluidity and global reach. There is a shift from traditional sources of terrorism - formalized terrorist organizations and state sponsors - to loosely affiliated radicals drawing inspiration from a holy text. The Al Qaida has become a global movement, a franchise operation that no longer depends on the. center for backing or guidance. As stated by Abdel Rahim Ali, an Egyptian expert on radical Islamic groups and author of "*Alliance of Terror, al Qaida Organization, "* the Al Qaida is now "separate and loose groups bound only by an ideology, but working independently". There is a parallel shift in tactics and methodologies, and the aim is to inflict casualties on a mass scale.

Terrorism today is the greatest threat to world peace and particularly to India's national security. Tackling it would require a multi-dimensional approach. It would require cooperation at the regional and international levels. The financial channels of the terrorists would have to be effectively choked. The affected countries would need to evolve a proper anti-terrorism policy and they must also equip themselves with anti-terrorism laws.

The laws, it must be emphasized, should be within the democratic framework. The Rule of law represents 'a culture of order'. As stated by Guy S Goodwin-Gill, it stresses the Virtue of rules' - the legality, certanty, consistency, uniformity, conquence to purpose, accountability, and the

principle that law itself should be exercised in accordance with certain substantive and procedural standards of justice Two important features of the rule of law are: (i) equality before law and that (ii) there should be no punishment except for breach of law.

The US and UE both have effective anti terrorism laws. In the United States, following the terrorist attacks on 9/11, President Bush approved, on October 26, 2001, the ***Uniting and Strengthening America by providing appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism*** **(USA PATRIOT ACT) Act of 2001** to deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world. The Act gave sweeping powers to domestic law enforcement and international interlligence agencies.

International Laws to tackle terror (since 9/11)

- US PATRIOT ACT, 2001
- UK's Anti Terrorism Crime & Security Act. 2001 (ATCSA)
- UK's code of Unacceptable Behavior

UK's Terrorism Act, 2000 widened the definition of terrorism and recognized that it may have religious or ideological as well as political motivation and would cover actions which might not be violent in themselves but which can, in a modern society, have a devastating impact. Another **Anti-Terrorism crime and Security Act, 2001 (ATCSA)** was passed in the wake of 9/11, it was even wider in scope and included provisions for (a) additional powers to the police, (b) measures relating to information sharing, and (c) security of airports and laboratories.

In the wake of 7/7, Britain has announced a tough new "**Code of unacceptable behaviour".** these lay down the grounds on which foreigners considered to be promoting terrorism could be deported or excluded from UK. These include a person suspected to be fomenting terrorism or seeking to provoke others to terrorist acts; justifying or glorifying terrorism fostering hatred which may lead to "Intracommunity violence" in the UK; advocating violence in support of particular beliefs; or expressing "extreme views that

are in conflict with the UK's culture of tolerance."

India

The law commission of India, an advisory body headed by a former judge of the Supreme Court, recommended in April 2000 the adoption of a law designed to deal firmly and effectively with terrorists and their activities. When the very existence of a liberal society is at stake, they opined, drastic measures meant to strengthen law enforcement and the maintenance of public order are a nacessary evil.

The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities ***(Prevention) Act or TAD A was enacted in 1985. The Act gave stringent powers of search and seizure to the police, which could indict any person, who would then be tried by a special court according to special procedures. There were instances of TADA being misused for political purposes. The Supreme Court nevertheless up held its constitutional validity in Kartar Singh vs. State of Punjab (1994), considering that the country was in the:-***

"firm grip of spiraling terrorist violence and is caught between deadly pangs of disruptive activities... Apart from many skirmishes in various parts of the country, there were countless serious and horrendous events engulfng many cities with blood-bath, firing, looting, mad killing even without sparing women and children and reducing those areas into a graveyard.Deplorably, determined youths lured by hard-core criminals and underground extremists and attracted by the ideology of terrorism are indulging in committing serious crimes against the humanity."

TADA was eventually allowed to lapse in 1995. Subsequently, the country was witness to major terrorist incidents. These included hijacking of the Indian Airlines flight IC-814 to Kandahar in 1999 and the assault on the Parliament on December 13,2001. The government was thereafter obliged to enact the *Prevention of Terrorist Act 2002* (POTA).

POTA was also criticized on the ground that it gave extraordinary powers to the law enforcement agencies which were misused. It was also argued that the existing laws of the land were adequate to deal with the problem of terrorism. The UPA government therefore repealed POTA and replaced it with a modified version of the *Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act*

Civil Liberties Concerns

Protecting civil liberties while effectively combating terrorism is a tricky issue. There has been strong criticism of anti-terrorism laws in all the countries which have legislated on the subject. Professor Leila Nadya Sadat of the Washington University School of Law expressed the view that the US response to terrorism has “the potential to irreparably damage international law and international institutions with deeply troubling and even dire consequences to world peace, stability and international rule of law”. The Amnesty International, in its Report 2004, said that.



CRPF men patrolling in Dal Lake (Srinagar)



Jawans on ROP duty

“The global security agenda promoted by the US Administration is bankrupt of vision and bereft of principle. Violating rights at home, turning a blind eye to abuses abroad and using pre-emptive military force where and when it chooses has damaged justice and freedom, and made the world a more dangerous place.”

The Amnesty is also critical of UK’s ATCSA which empowers the Secretary of State to certify an individual as an ‘international terrorist’ whereupon the person could be detained without charge or trial for an unspecified period as inconsistent with the right to liberty and security as guaranteed under Article 5(1) of the European Convention for the Protection of

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) and Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

Need to strike a balance

The constitutional limits within which a democratic government functions

sometimes seem to conflict with its efforts to effectively secure the life and liberty of its citizens against the onslaughts of terrorists. Combating terrorism essentially involves stepping up the activities of intelligence and investigation wings with a view to collecting comprehensive intelligence, mounting surveillance over suspects, monitoring the utilization of funds and smashing the regional and international networks of terrorists. India's National Human Rights Commission has maintained that.

"..the war against terrorism must be fought boldly and won. But this duty, for all of the difficulties it entails, must be accomplished in a manner that accords with an uncompromising adherence to the provisions of the Constitution of out Republic, the laws of our land, and the relevant

international instruments, including those on human rights, to which India is a State party."

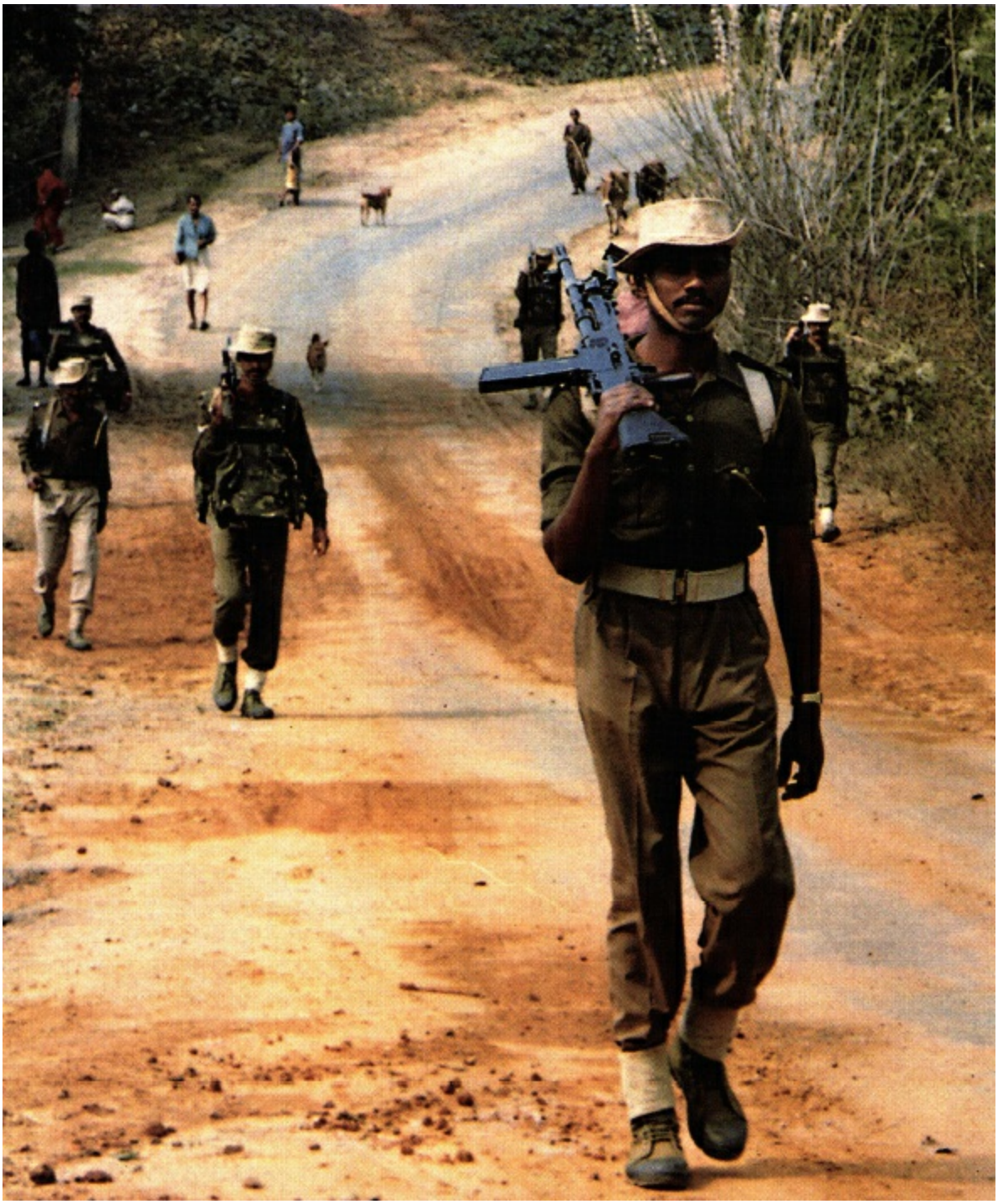
The Security Council, in a resolution passed on January 20,2003, stated that the governments, while enacting and implementing anti-terrorist legislation, must "ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law". Kofi Annaq, UN Secretary General, also said that

"Respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law is an essential tool in the effort to combat terrorism"

Human rights have to be kept on a high pedestal. The concept has however, unfortunately, been politicized. As Sir Stephen Sedley observed in *Human Rights: A 21 st Century Agenda, '*human rights are a commodity like any other, capable of being traded for political or economic advantage, and the thetoric little more than the conduct of politics by other means". Besides, it has been the experience of even UK, the mother of democracy, that some restraints on individual freedom are unavoidable in tackling the menace of terrorism.

The Supreme Court of India Gandhi vs. Raj Narain rightly observed that "the major problem of human society is to combine that degree of liberty without which law is tyranny with that degree of law without which liberty become license". It would appear that we need to strike a balance between the security concerns and the human rights considerations. The regulatory and monitoring mechanism which help deter, identify, and track terrorists have to be there, but these should not seriously jeopardize the liberty and freedom of

the citizens. The balance should be such which, on the one hand, does not fetter the initiative of the security forces, maintains their morale and generally gives adequate latitude to the government in undertaking anti-terrorist operations and, at the same time, ensures that the laws of the land are scrupulously observed and the human rights upheld. Amartya Sen, the Noble laureate, while speaking at a function organized by the UNDP (Aug. 2000) in New Delhi, said that the prevention of a larger violation of human rights might justify the curtailment of some rights. Lord Denning was also of the view that when the state is endangered “our cherished freedoms may have to take second place.”



CRPF men Patrolling in North-East.

THE FIDAYEEN

-Dr. Trinath Mishra,
Ex-DG, CRPF

The term ‘Fidayeen’ has been in focus in security circles and media for some years now. It denotes suicide missions launched by separatist fundamentalist Islamist terrorist elements. In last five years three have been recuring ‘Fidayeen’ attacks upon the camps of security forces as well as places of public utility. Though in most of the cases the ‘Fidayeen’ were sucessfully liquidated, none could escape alive at least from the camps of the CRPF.

The term ‘Fidayeen’ has been dervied from the Arabic word ‘Fida’ which means total devotion and dedication to someone or to a cause. This word occurs commonly in the romantic poetry of Arabic, Persain and Urdu. There it means ‘ardent love’. The adjective derived out of it is ‘Fidayee’ or a man who has dedicated himself fully to his beloved or the cause. Fidayeen is the plural form of the Fidayee.

Total dedication and devotion for a cause, or for one’s master regardless of the consequence, even death, has been a glorified tradition in many Asian cultures. The oldest example is found in the great Indian epic, the Mahabharta. The Kaurava army, inspite of its numerical superiority was getting drubbed by the Pandavas in the battle. Dronacharya, that Kaurava commander realized the unless somehow Arjuna, the peerless Pandava warrior was led away from the main battle ground, no success would come his way. Challenging Arjuna was inviting certain death. However, Dronacharya called for volunteers for his dangerous and risky mission. King Susharma of Trigarta - the north western frointer of present day Pakistan, came forward to undertake this task He along with his kith and kin and followers took the vow to keep Arjuna engaged in combat even at the cost of their lives. To exhibit their resolve they put on apron made of glass fibres over thier armour plates. Because of the grim vow undertaken by them, this set was called the ‘Samshaptaka’, those under the vow.

These Samshaptakas proved true to their word. They successfully drew away Arjuna from the main battle front on the day the Kauravas killed his son Abhimanyu in an us equal combat. These Samshaptakas were the fidayeens of their time.

In the middle-east one comes across a very interesting account about a sect called the ‘Assassins’. The members of this sect were highly skillful and efficient killers. They killed the targeted individuals - sultans, chieftains, commanders and merchants without any compunction or personal animosity

at the bidding of their chief. A persain cheiftain, Hasan-bin-Sabah, had founded this sect at the eve of the eleventh century A.D. Hasan was also known as the ‘Old Man of the Mountain’. His fanatical sect compounded the principles and practices of both, Magianism as well as Islam.

Hasan-bin-Sabah had devised a very ingenuous method to motivate and train the assassins. At Alamut, a fort in the mountains south of the Caspian sea, he had made a replica of the paradise as described in the Holy Book. This paradise, like its heavenly counterpart, had avenues lined with shady palm trees, There were canals of sweet water flowing copiously. There were vats of milk, honey and wine. Flower-beds provided a colourful spectacle. Beautiful young damsels and handsome lads acted out the roles of houris and ghilmas. Foods of all varieties were in plenty. All luxuries of the paradise had been provided in Hasan’s mini heaven.



CRPF Jawans on Foot - patroling in Jungles of North-East

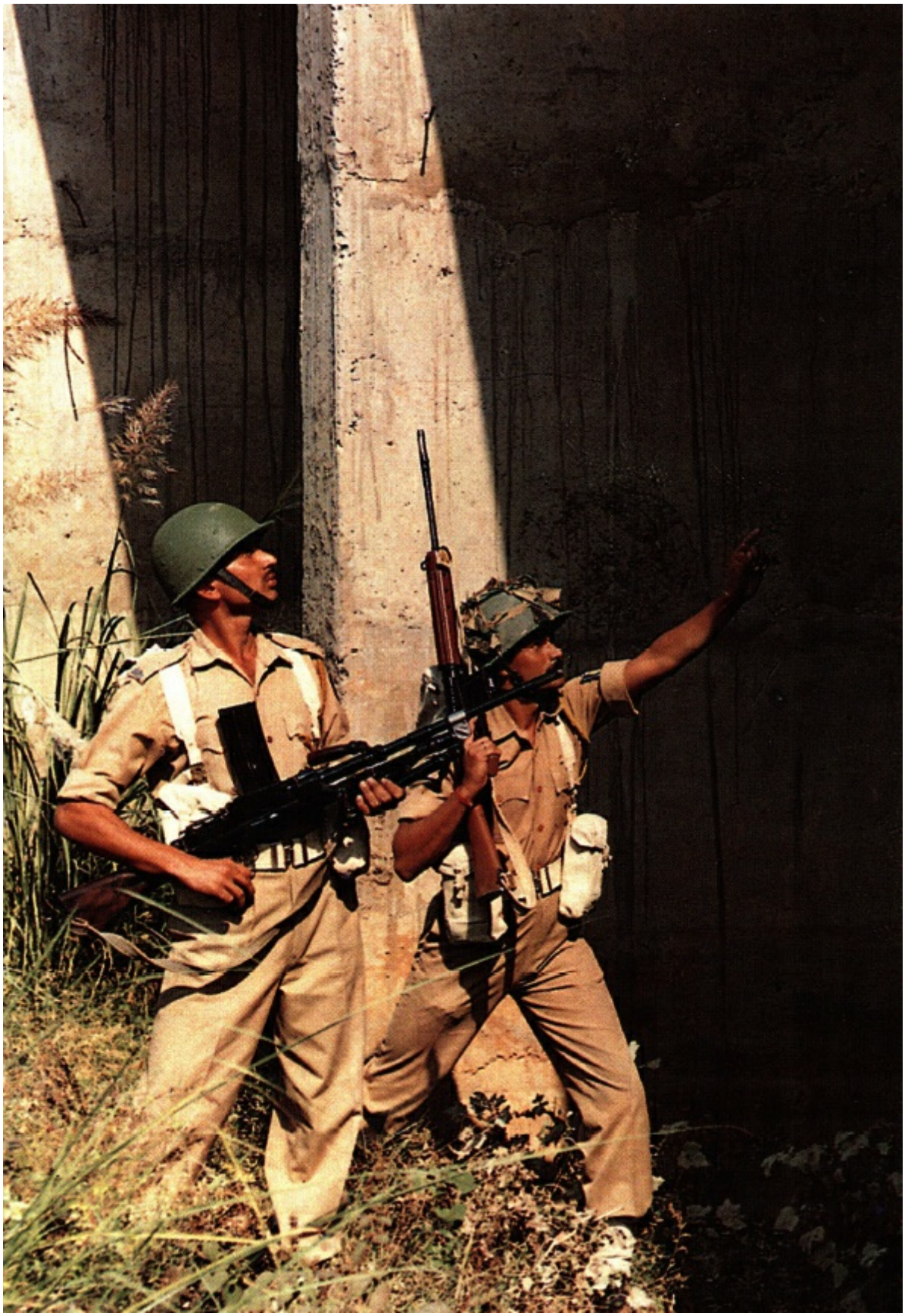
Hasan’s spies were constantly on the look-out for the prospective recurits.

If anyone was found suitable physically, mentally and psychologically, they would mount close surveillance over him. Once they were convinced that the selected candidate was of the right material, they would cultivate his friendship, drug him and transport him to Hasan's paradise.

On recovering his senses the candidate found himself in a strange but most pleasure some place. The place resembled heaven as described in the scriptures in all details. He presumed that he had shed his mortal body and attained the heaven. The houris and ghilmas buttressed this belief of the man. He was left undisturbed to enjoy the luxuries of the paradise for about a week. Then he was drugged again and taken out of the 'Paradise'.

On becoming conscious this time the man faced a different picture. He was face to face with Hasan-bin-Sabah, surrounded by his murderous flock. He was formally invited to join the assassin sect. Eternal enjoyment of the pleasures of the paradise would be his reward if he accomplished the given task or if he perished while attempting to do so. The alternative was immediate and most cruel-some death and condemnation to hell fire.

Having tasted the pleasure of the paradise, most young-men opted to become Hasan's followers. A most rigorous training followed. The new recruit was trained in all possible modes of killing. Disguise, deception, impersonation, concealment were other areas of specialization. To heighten their emotional pitch and to dull their reasoning faculty they were plied with Hashish hence this sect was 'Assasins'. The English term for targeted killing 'assassination' has been drived from the name of this sect. Thanks to the assassins Hasan-bin-Sabah was the most feared person of his time. He can be campared to Osama-bin -laden, the Al-qaida supremo of our times. Kings, ministers and chief all defferred to him. When Nizam-ul-Mulk, the grand vizier of Alp



Jawans on search operation

Arslan, the Seljuk Turk sultan of Baghdad defied him, he got him assassinated by his followers. Later the seat of this sect was shifted to Lebanon.

The Ottoman Sultans of Turkey used a modified system to raise an elite group of warriors totally dedicated to the person of Sultan. This group was called the ‘Janissaries’ and was comprised of sons of the feudatory chiefs of the sultan mostly the second sons. They were brought up, taught, trained and conditioned to believe that to serve the Sultan is the only aim and mission of their lives. The greatest deed of virtue and glory that they could do was to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the sultan. Unquestioned obedience was their hall mark. Many a time Sultans charged the very off-springs of errant chieftains to kill their progenitors, which they did unflinchingly. For them only the

Sultan and his commands mattered , nothing else. The very name ‘Jan-Nisar’, life as an offering, denoted their altitude and sprit.

Back home Aurangzeb, the last of the great Moghuls, tried to emulate the ottomans. He kept young Rajput and Maratha princes in his palace in the hope that they would be loyal to him. However, his bigotry and uncharitable disposition produced just the contrary result. These princes instead of developing affection and loyalty acquired animosity and in tense dislike.

The practice of having ‘virtual ‘Zombies’ to carry out assassinations and massacres at the bidding of their masters continued. In the mid-Thirties of the last centuary the provience of sindh in the British India witnessed the use of his practice. Pir of Pagaro, the spiritual head of the Hur community of Sindh had risen in revolt against the British.

He had evolved a method of his own to inspire, motivate and condition his followers, a method as effective as inspire, motivate and condition his followers, a method as effective as that of Hasan-bin-Sabah’s. He would address the Friday congrelations in mosques and call for volunteers who were prepared to sacrifice everything -family, wealth and life for the sake of their ‘Deen’ (faith). Charged with religious fervor many came forward. They were made to lie down on the floor and a white sheet was spread over them. “you are dead to the material world. This sheet is your shroud.” the Pir announced. All read the Fateha, the funeral prayer for these volunteers. “Now rise to

serve the cause of the faith. Now your body and your life have no meaning for you. You are immortal. The pearly gates of the paradise are waiting for arrival. Go head and serve your faith", the Pir exhorted. The cause, the faith and the virtuous duty, ofcourse, were defined and determined by the Pir.

These Fidayeens wrought havoc in Sindh for quite some years. On Pir's orders they dragged down Nizamuddin, the premier of Sindh provience (the chief minister of a provience was designated as the premier in the Govt. of India Act, 1935), from his horse-carriage and stabbed him to death. All this was done in broad daylight in a busy street of Karachi, the capital city of Sindh. The Hur-insurgency acquired such as intensity that the British Colonial government had to promulgate 'martial law' in Sindh and induct military to restore order. It is interesting to note that the CRPF (Crown Representative Police, the precursor of the present CRPF) had its first experience in counter insurgency operations while dealing with the rebellious Hurs in Sindh in these years. It is gratifying to note that the CRP acquitted itself with credit in performing this new task and achieved notable successes. A trophy presented by his Highness the Amir of Khairpur (Sindh) to CRP as an expression of his gratitude and appreciation of the CRP's role in restoration of normalcy in the region adorns the Officers' Mess at Neemuch even today. Though the Hur-revolt failed to make any impact, yet the fidayeen warriors of the Pir liquidated a large member of targeted persons and created a reign of terror for sometime in Sindh.



Alert Jawans on cordon-duty

The act of suicide is held as a cardinal sin in most cultures. Life and death are considered to be the sole preserve of the Divine. Any human intervention is construed to be a violation of the Divine will. The Japanese tradition, however, appears to be an exception. Suicide and suicidal missions are given great sanctity and halo of glory by the Japanese society and culture. Willful self-sacrifice was a tenet of honourable life for the Japanese of the past. Like the Rajputs of the mediaeval India they preferred death to dishonour. Faced with defeat or ignominy the Japanese of the old tradition preferred to take his own life. 'Hara-Kiri' & 'Seppuku' were regarded as act of great honour and pride. This is the reason why the allies had failed to capture any Japanese prisoner of war before general surrender. Taking advantage of this cultural trait the Japanese fedual lords had created the institution of Ninja, the set of dedicated killers who instantly carried out the orders of their lords. During the second world war, the Japanese high command exploited this cultural tradition and set up the Kamikaze (the Divine wind) squadron. The Kamikaze pilots flew light planes laden with explosives and dived into the

chimneys of the Allies' war-Ships. Many battle-ships were destroyed in this manner by them.

The L.T.T.E. (The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam), fighting for a Tamil homeland in Srilanka, gave a new twist to the old tactics. It turned the assassin himself the weapon of destruction. This was done my making him a human bomb. High explosives were wrapped around his body. On gaining proximity to the intended target he had to activate the switch detonating the explosives. He got blown to pieces but took the target also along with himself. This was how L.T.T.E. had assassinated Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of India.

Normally, the term "Fidayeen' is used to mean the militants operating in Jammu and Kashmir who have been undertaking suicidal missions against civillian and millitary targets. When the fundamentalist separatist Islamist failed to elicit popular sympathy from the public from region, they took recourse to this tactics to spread terror and panic. Two terroist organisation, Laskkar-e-Tayyaba and Jaishe-Muhammad, based in Pakistan are the main motivators, trainers and controllers of these 'Fidayeen.' They have also evolved an effective system of brain-washing their recurits. Children are picked up while they are very young and put through the most bigoted and orthodox religious instruction. No other subject is taught to them. They are kept out of touch with the modern means of information and communications like radio, TV or newspapers. These are dubbed as the inventions of the Satan. This conditioning sets them apart from the common people and turns them into the modem versions of Assasins.

Compared to the other groups like the L.T.T.E. which use the suicide mission as an offensive tactics the Islamist fidayeen action in Jammu & Kashmir and other part of India are found to have certain special characteristics. First of all they do not target any individual for assassination. Secondly, they do not have fixed objective to achive.



Huge cache of arms/ammn. recovered by CRPF from Tripura insurgents

Initially, these attacks did attracts the attention of the media resulting in publicity. However, recurrent occurrences of fidayeen attacks have greatly reduced their news value.

What motivates leaders of Lashkar-e-Taiyyaba and Jaishe-Mohammad to mount these attacks? Perhaps they belive that :-

These attacks would create panic among the members of the security forces and undermine their morale.

It would pin down a large segment of the forces to the protection duties of their own establishment and other vital institutions and deplete their operational strength.

It would enthuse the separatist among the local population and they would rise in revolt agaist the lawful government.

To show that the militant outfits were not down and out. These were alive and active. Such demonstrative actions keep the funds flowing.

The Fidayeen have attacked two types of targets. :

a) Places which hold symbolic importance to the majority community of India, for example the Akshar Dham Temple-complex of Gandhinagar (Gujrat), Raghunath Temple of Jammu and Ram-Janambhumi location at Ayodhya (U.P). It was primarily aimed at creating communal disturbances. They were hopeful that such attacks would invite hindu backlash upon the local Muslim population resulting in serious public disorder. As these targets are not fully protected and a large number of pilgrims are permitted access, they could inflict numerous casualities.

However, their main objective remained unfulfilled. Indian democracy is now more than half century old. It has overcome many serious crises. The Fidayeen pin-prickles can hardly distrub its democratic multicultural fabric.

b) The second set of their targets has been of the well defended locations legislatures, Army and other security forces' camps. Here the Fidayeen take the trouble of properly casing the joint by carrying out detailed reconnaissance. They try to find out the loops-holes in the access-control and other security measures of the camp. For example, let us take the fidayeen attack on the parliament house. They had noticed that a vehicle with stickers on the wind screen proclaiming it to be a government vehicle was neither stopped nor checked. This loop hole was taken advantage of by them to gain access to the Parliament premises. But for the alertness on the part of the CRPF and the Parliament watch and ward staff, the Fidayeen would have entered the main building and held the Parliament to ransom.

An analytical study of the past Fidayeen attacks in Jammu & Kashmir and elsewhere bring out certain salient features of their modus operandi. These characteristic features should be taken into account while devising the counter - measures.

a) The assault may be on foot or it can be vehicle borne;

b) As soon as they come close to the sentry post for the check point they lob grenades to cause confusion and stun the sentry. Sometimes it is done by one of them who does not attempt to enter the camp. After throwing the grenade he quickly sinks away;

c) Next attempt is to neutralize the sentry;

d) Once past the sentry-point, they make a dash to the nearest building. This is done with two objectives. The first is to kill the inmates of the camp resting in the camp. Generally these troops are unarmed and not in a position to offer resistance. They offer soft targets to Fidayeens; The second aim is to have good cover to carry out further depredations at will;

e) Fortifying their positions to continue the fight as long as possible. Many of them were found carrying dry rations to sustain themselves for a long haul;

f) Generally Fidayeen fight to the finish. Sometimes their sponsors claim that some fidayeen had returned to thier lair after carrying out of the attack but it seems to be a only a propaganda trick. Even when they have the chances to sneak out - as in the Akshardham attack, they prefer to hold out;

g) When death becomes a certainity they put primed grenades under their body in the hope that if any security man carelessly upturns their dead body it would blow into his face;

It is not pragmatic to post static guards to protect all likely targets of



Vigilant CRPF Mahila in high altitudes of Kashmir valley

Fidayeen attacks. All schools, colleges, bus-stands, government offices, railway-stations, hospitals, temples and other such installations can not provided round the clock protection. Hence, a proper scheme for area domination should be made and enforced. Educating the general public as how to conduct themselves in the event of such an attack should be undertaken so that the panic stricken people do not obstruct or impede the anti-Fidayeen operations. The mechanism for quick responce to such an eventuality should be honed up.

For protected places measures should be adopted to prevent the fidayeen from gaining free access to the sentry post. This can be done by adopting a simple method. Double gate system with C.C.T.V. monitoring would be an effective counter-measure. A ditch would successfully prevent the vehicle-borne attempt.

Normally the Q.R.T. (Quick Reaction Team) is kept inside the camp. It reacts only when the attackers have entered the premises. If a pair of buddies in plainclothes are detailed accross the sentry point they would be able to deal

with the attackers at the starting point itself. The security forces should constantly review their own protective measures and update them.

The fidayeen attacks have failed to unnerve the security forces. They have failed to elicit any support from the people also. They are regarded by all as the lunatic fringe of the fanaticial organizations. In such a situations the question arises whether these attacks would continue in future. The answer, unfortunately, is ‘Yes’. In fact the brightening of the prospect of a peaceful solution of J&K problem may unleash a series of fidayeen attacks.

To know the reason for a such an illogical course of action adopted by these elements, one requires to delve deeply into the fundamentalist psychology. A fundamentalist believes that only his path-social, cultural, religious and political, is the correct one. All other paths are wrong. His path is the only one ordained by the Divine Element or God. Other parts or systems are the machinations of Satan to lead people away from the divine path. Such deviations need to be wiped out. It is the holy duty of the faithful to carry out the Divine Will. The Divine Will is interpreted by the bigoted orthodox teachers. The impressionable young pupils are never given the oppourtunity to question or enquire about the validity of their interpretation. Conditioned since their childhood in this manner, these young men believe that the sole-mission of their lives is to annihilate the unbelievers. Sacrificing their lives while carrying out of the divine command as conveyed by their mentors is their most scared duty. This would open the pearly gates of paradise and eternal bliss for them.



Protecting innocent smiles.

An examination of the profiles of fidayeen reveals that most of them come from the economically backward and deprived sections of their community. None of them had the benefit of the modern liberal education. They were steeped in the religious lore. Normally they would have lived a non descript life. By offering to become fidayeen they gained recognition in the eyes of the peers. It raised their their self esteem. They felt that God had chosen them to carry out his Divine Mission. It is surprising that is does not occur to them as to why their mentors - who convey the Divine Command to them, never undertake the task of implementing it themselves. They sit back comfortably in their plush offices issuing press statements and sent these poor misguided young men into the jaws of death

The Fidayeen attacks are likely to continue. The CRPF being in the fore front of the counter *insurgency* operations would be required to foil their designs. It would be advisable to study and analyze all past incidents and the likely future trends and evolve effective strategy - short term as well as long term, to counter it.

“A QUESTION OF BEING RIGHT? REALITY CHECK”

Dr. Joginder Singh
Ex-Director, CBI

To those, who are outside, the CRPF may appear to be another paramilitary force and another group of people in Khaki. But appearances are often deceptive. If you want to see a mini India, then you do have to look at the entire 2.5 lakhs plus force. You just have to look, at one section or platoon or one company of the force. Uniquely concieved and ably implemented, the force has representation from all regions, all communities and all States. Whenever there is a collapse of law and order, whether it is in UP or Bihar or other states, there is demand, for deployment of CRPF. The reason is, that nobody doubts the impartiality of honesty of purpose of CRPF.

I saw a strange phenomenon during my stint as IG CRPF, especially in the then terrorist prone areas of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. Even those, who had been provided security, by the local Police, would instist on CRPF protecting them. When I probled further, I discovered, that this faith in CRPF was due to the fact, that 99.99% persons from the force were never founding wanting in the proper discharge of their duties.

CRPF has excellent arrangements for providing healthy and whole some meals to its members and they are never a burden on the protected population. The meals are transported and provided to the men at the place of their duty. However, unlike the Army, which provides ration from Sepoys to the Cheif of Staff, in CRPF, this facility is provided only upto the level of Inspectors. Here in my opinion, the Government needs to look after the officers level, who provided leadership, to this force. CRPF represents mini India, where all religions are uniformly and equally respected. In each formation, you can see a Gurudwara, a temple, a Church a mosque. All religious festivals are celebrated with equal fervour and devotion, with all members of the force, irrespective of their religion, joining therein.



Oath of allegiance taken by Jawans

While sustaining about over 200 causalities every year, in the line of duty, CRPF is the biggest bulwark against terrorism and disturbance in the country.

The present Central Reserve Police Force, came into existence as the Crown Representative's Police on the 27th July' 1939. After independence, it was natural to Indianise it. So it became the Central Reserve Police Force on the enactment of the CRPF Act, passed by the Parliament on 28th

December' 1949. It has been in existence for well over 65 years. From a very small force, it now comprise of 191 Battalions including, 173 executive Bns including 2 Mahila Bns, 10 RAF Bns, 5 Signal; Bns and 1 special Duty Group) 35 Group Centres including a Signal GC, 10 training Institutions, 2 CWS, 7AWS, 1SWS, 2MWS,.

Naturally, a force of over 250000 people needs good medical facilities. So the force has 3 base Hospitals and one 100 bed composite Hospital with a backup of well knit asministrative setup covering the entire geography of the country. Expansion of the force has been done by the Government, to meet the demands of an impartial, effective and promot force, which can tackle any

problem.

The force goes to the aid of the State Forces, whenever the local and the State level forces are found inadequate to the task. However, the only snag is that it has no independent role of its own has to carry out the task, assigned to it. Occasionally, the force is just kept as a stand by when a partisan administration, does not want any involvement of a strictly neutral force.



Firing practise on AK - rifle.

The Central Reserve Police Force in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab has worked in counter insurgency operations. This force also was dispatched to Sri Lanka during India's 1987-90 involvement there. The Ministry of Defence's weekly armed forces magazine, Sainik Samachar, had a special word for the work of Mahila Battalion (Women's Battalion). It said they had ***"proved their mettle in hot warlike" conditions in Sri Lanka." and established women as "a force to reckon with " in the paramilitary.***

The services rendered by the CRPF in Sri Lanka as a part of IPKF, as part of the UN Peace Keeping Force in Namibia, Somalia, Haiti, Maldives and

also in Bosnia speaks volumes about the ability, agility, versatility and dependability of the Force to adapt to any conflict-situation around the globe. Recently a contingent of 240 personnel of RAF were deployed in KOSOVO. An UN Mission in Kosovo is to provide protection and security to the UN officials and help the UN civil police. Broadly speaking the duties performed by the CRPF include.

- Crowd control
- Riot control
- Counter Militancy / Insurgency operations.
- Dealing with Left Wing Extremism
- Overall co-ordination of large scale security arrangement specially with regard to elections in disturbed areas.
- Protection of VIPs and vital installations.
- Checking environmental de-gardation and protection of local Flora and Fauna.
- Fighting aggression during War Time.
- Participating in UN Peace Keeping Mission

“CRPF as a force has won a number of Awards, in recognition of the services rendered by its members.

“Another feather in the Cap of CRPF is the raising of 10 Battalions of the elite Rapid Action Force (RAF) - to deal with riots. There has been a heavy demand for RAF for placement, in communally sensitive areas.

A huge force, like the CRPF, cannot be, without some problems. But those wilfully violating discipline are not spared, as the discipline is the backbone of any uniformed Force. Ensuring proper discipline through judicious exercise of powers, by its leaders has helped in keeping the morale high in

the force.

But the fact remains, that more needs to be done by the Government than what has been done. Killing of the CRPF personnel, whether in the Naxalite affected areas, does not inspire the same level of response and sympathy from the Government, as is done in the case of defence force. The killing of 24 CRPF men, in August, 2005, in Chattisgrah, should be an eye opener. While the force Head quarter does, whatever is possible, the least that the Government can do is to ensure that adequate compensation is given to the kith and kin of the CRPF officials killed in the line of duty. At present, it is comparatively a paltry sum, with high rate of inflation and low bank interest rates.

Except when on leave, the CRPF personnel, rerely get a chance to be with their families. It is also time, that Government conceived of a scheme, wherein every CRPF official, has a chance to be with his family for at least half his service. For this, the housing percentage needs to be increased from the present 14% to at least 40%. Some static duties, including that of the security of Goverment installations should also assigned to CRPF. In other words, there should be enough scope for those in CRPF to join their families and educate their wards.



Shri Shivraj Patil, the Union Home Minister giving away President's Police Medal for Gallantry to NOK of Late HC. Talib Husain of CRPF

The CRPF has never been found wanting in courage in the defence of the

National Security of the Country. It believes in the dictum of William Faulkner; “The basest of all things is to be afraid.”

NEED TO REDUCE VIOLENCE

T.G.L. IYER
Ex-DG, CRPF

The CRPF are raising another 25 Battalions, raising its strength from 176 to 201. The strength of the force will be almost 2.5 lakhs including Training Institutions and other back-up units like Group Centres, Communication Sector, Transport, Medical and so on. Increasing the number of men to combat internal security may not be the right step.

Violence is on the increase in our country. Violence erupts because of unemployment, anger, frustration, disappointment in denying legitimate rights of citizens and dehumanisation. The reasons for frustration are widening gap of rich and poor, dissatisfaction with the style of governance in running the country, and a general defiance of law, because of discriminatory enforcement suppressing the have-nots and buttressing the affluent.

Democracy in India has thrown up many ugly forces like criminality, corruption, violence, defiance of law, and increasing indiscipline. But it is amazing that in the midst of this discouraging scenario, there has been econimic and technological advancement during the last 50 years than what was achieved in the past 5000 years. In the process, the ancient values so sacredly preserved for binding the society together has been eroded. Probably, this progress has dehumanized society considering the rapes, killing of innocents and destruction of public property. Winston Churchill once said: “I like pigs. Dogs look up to us, cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals”. We are slowly sinking into atavistic tendencies abandoning what is sacred and human.

The CRPF is spread out throughout the country and there is a small contingent in Bosnia too on UN assignment. The officers and jawans of the force live in constant danger always operating in a life and death situation. Just like the value of human life in society is devalued, life of the members of the force is devalued to a great extent. No definite value can be put on a single life but the insurance cover either as an individual or a group should be

enhanced to an extent that the sum available to the family after the death of the member should be equivalent to his total earnings if alive. This is a necessity in a warlike situation where the CRPF is fighting a daily battle with a variety of violence perpetrators and promoters.



Alert CRPF Jawans in Lal Chowk.

THE PROBLEM

The greatest tragedy of the CRPF is that the personnel are used more as machines than humans, being moved from one place to another at lightning speed. The human side of the CRPF man is wearing off and discipline becomes the casuality. The frustration is manifest in suicides, AIDS, shooting down superiors and lack of spirit and enthusiasm in all their actions. Expectation of the senior that the junior will obey the orders is fast diminishing. The human need of the individual in having a family, rearing children, emotional fulfilment and stability in carrer are all taken away by the nature of the work assigned to him.

On 21st October, Police Commemoration Day, Homage is paid to the martyrs of the Police and Para-military Forces in a ceremonial parade athe State and District Headquarters throughout India. The largest number of martyrs figure in the CRPF, which is a definite indicator of the vulnerability

of the Force.

What happens to those headless families whose earning member is taken away by Fate? It is glorious to lay down the life for the Nation but in the process fear pervades the force, eroding its human touch and destroying the finer human emotions. Remember, that a man becomes amenable to discipline, enthusiasm, commitment and all those qualities to excel as a human being, only if his humaneness is preserved. No amount of training, Indoctrination or peer pressure could preserve his human spirit.

A bad attitude reduces output, negatively influencing people around, diluting work and disrupting superior- subordinate relationship. An example of positive attitude is that of a copilot in a helicopter, which developed a defect while flying at an altitude of 15000 feet above the ground. There was panic in the cockpit and they were preparing for an emergency landing. The co-pilot went on telling the captain. “Sir, don’t worry, we will land safely”. The result was that the helicopter landed safely on a school playground. In the post-mortem debate, the captain gave the full credit to the co-pilot saying; “We are alive today because of his positive attitude”. Well, a positive atitude will be available only when a human being can entertain hopes and aspirations, can see ahead a rosier future which all germinates and grows from the seed of humaneness. This quality is fast disappearing in the CRPF because of the nature of their duties and constant flirting with danger.

People with positive attitude develop the spirit to fight odds. With sheer positive attitude, people have achieved impossible feats like Edmund Hillary climbing the Everest, Nelson Mandela after being in prison for 26 years abolishing Apartheid (racial discrimination) in South Africa, Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister for 20 years turning Singapore from a backward and filthy country to a prosperous state, Abraham Lincoln, Ex-President of USA giving equality to the blacks or Roger Bannister, a doctor, breaking the barrier of the four minute mile in atheletics, and so on.

A positive attitude is not inborn; it is developed; it can come only to those who are determined to achieve in life. To develop a positive attitude the environment should be positive and encouraging.

There is fear pervading the psyche of the CRPF jawan. This is because of the large number of casualties, isolation from the family and the guilt of neglect, temporary living conditions under tents, bunkers and fragile sheds

with minimum comforts and maximum danger. New places, new faces and uncertain conditions of survival, locked up emotions craving for a release and many similar factors which have an adverse effect on morale. In the process, their reflex action, power of retaliation aginst the enemy and swift action in the midst of danger, all get diminished and eroded making the individual vulnerable. Imagine, how long can a sentry remain vigilant hour after hour, day after day and throughout his career? In short, the CRPF is always on brinkmanship confronted with tricky and uncertain situations.



Area domination by vigilant jawans

THE REMEDY

Having described the negative points affecting the force, what is the remedy to overcome them? Training, equipping the jawan with sophisticated arms, rotation of duties, sending them on leave, financial incentives and career promotions all have limitations. What is required is rotation of normalcy with danger while assigning duties, heavy compensation to the family in case of loss of life, pride in the profession, recognition of courage, bravery and gallantry, by granting large number of medals, certificates and commendations, and above all, treat the personnel as human beings and not as machines and robots.

Government is indiscriminately enlarging the paramilitary forces thinking that violence can be met with violence or violence can be defended with overwhelming numbers or packing the places of disturbance with large contingents of the force. Well, these steps have only temporary effect. What is required is reducing violence through good governance, reducing simmering discontent in the society, keeping good neighbourly relations between states, religions, groups and political parties, giving the common man a semblance of justice to live in peace and security and above all, give up moral policing or interference with the liberty and freedom of the people. In sum, unless the climate of violence is converted into a climate of peace, there could not be economic prosperity, security and a general satisfaction among the community. The occasion to interfere with people's lives needs reduction to the minimum to enable them to lead normal lives. The CRPF can only police a law-abiding society and not a law-breaking sociery where there is violence at every step.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

C.V. Mathew
DIG (Trg), Dte. Genl.

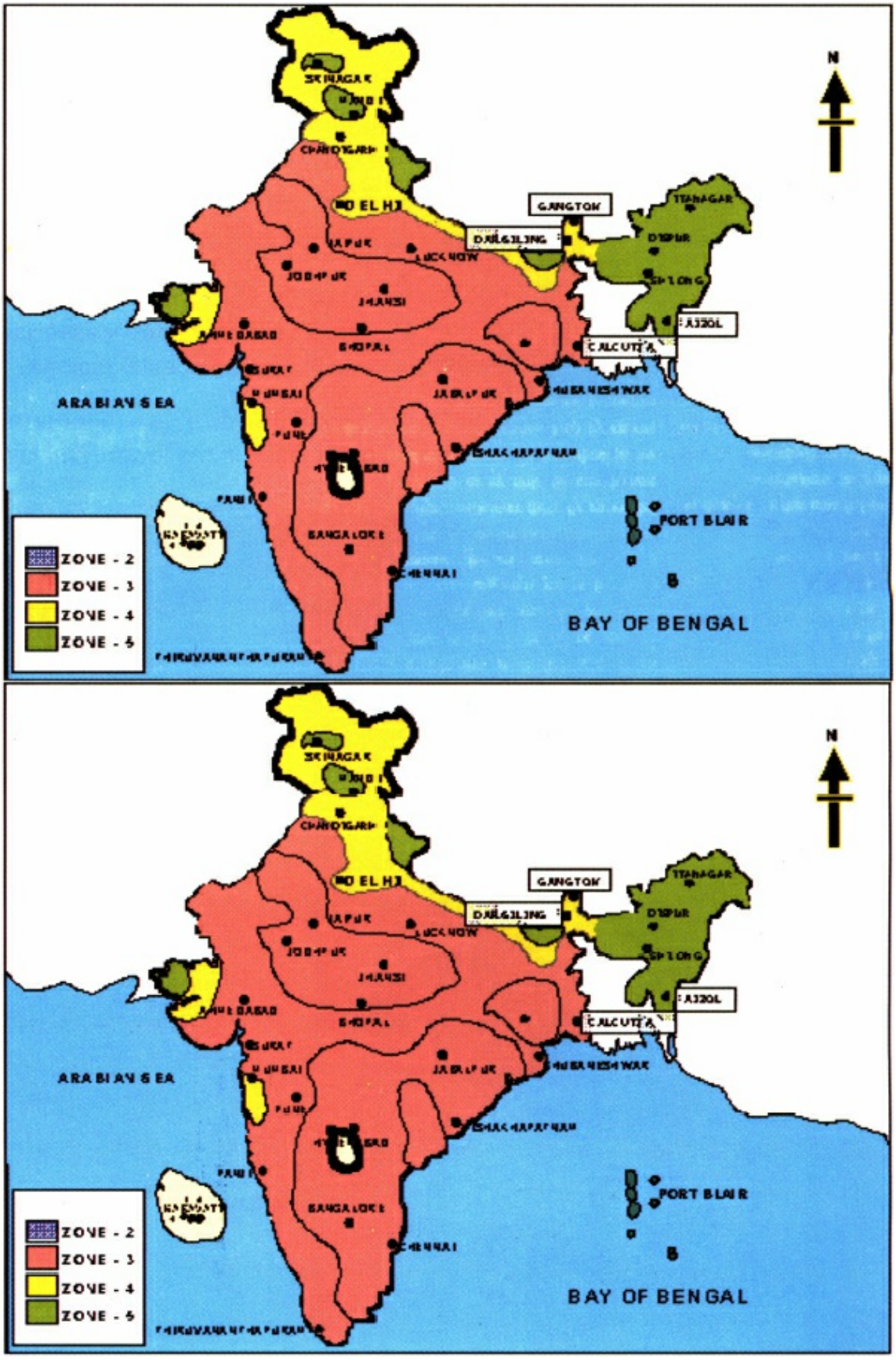
Approximately 60% of the world's natural disasters occur in Asia-Pacific region. India is prone to natural calamities because of its geographical position, climate and geological constitution. Floods, earthquakes and cyclones ravage parts of the country almost regularly year after year.

Floods are most common and frequent natural disaster in India. The heavy downpour during monsoon and the discharge of high volumes of water concentrated in a limited period of four months causes the rivers to distend their banks and flood the surrounding areas. Flood is perennial in the Brahmaputra valley and adjoining areas during monsoon. Barring few States, almost the entire country is prone to floods.

Earthquakes are caused by the movements in Tectonic plates beneath the earth's surface. This movement is responsible for earthquakes in the Himalayan belt and North East India. This region is classified as Zone-V,

which denotes a very high risk area. The Kutch region in Gujarat and Koyna in Maharashtra are classified in Zone-IV which are high-risk regions. The entire country is susceptible to earthquake in varying degrees.

According to the severity of seismic activity, seismic zoning of the country has been made.


N
GANGTOK
ITANAGAR
DISPUR
SHILLONG
AIZAWL
CALCUTTA
ARABIAN SEA
PORT BLAIR
BAY OF BENGAL
ZONE - 2
ZONE - 3
ZONE - 4
ZONE - 5

Seismic Zones

- **Zone V** - Covers the areas liable to seismic intensity IX and above on Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. This is the most severe seismic zone and is referred as Very High Damage Risk Zone.
- **Zone IV:** Gives the area liable to MM VIII. This is referred as High Damage Risk Zone.
- **Zone III:** The associated intensity is MM VII. This is termed as Moderate Damage Risk Zone.
- **Zone II:** The probable intensity is MM VI. This zone is referred to as Low Damage Risk Zone.
- **Zone I:** Here the maximum intensity is estimated as MM V or less. This zone is termed as Very Low Damage Risk Zone.

Cyclones are a major threat and most devastating natural disaster severely affecting the lives and economy of coastal region. Cyclones are severe with wind speed crossing 100 miles per hour and often accompanied by heavy rains increasing and compounding the damage that it causes.

The **Tsunami** caused by an earthquake in the Indian Ocean on December 26, 2004 struck the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the east coast resulting in death of over 10,000 people. Until this catastrophe, tsunamis were never thought of or were never associated with the Indian coastal regions.

Landslides are a common occurrence in the lower Himalayan region owing to the young age of these hills. Parts of Western Ghats are susceptible to low intensity landslides. **Avalanches** occur in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

Alarming Statistics

The statistics related to disaster is quite alarming. Out of 34 States and UTs, 22 are disaster prone. Between the years 1988 and 1997, disasters

claimed 5,116 lives and affected a colossal 24.79 million people every year.

In the Orissa super cyclone of 1999, over 10,000 people were killed and thousands rendered homeless. Over 16,000 lives were lost in the earthquake which struck Kutch and other areas in the State of Gujarat in January, 2001. 57% of India is earthquake prone. The tusnamic waves of December 2004 and recent earthqucke in kashmir took away thousands of lives/ besides destroying property worth crores of rupees. The fragile Himalayan mountain ranges are extremely vulnerable to earthquakes, landslides and avalanches. Western and Central India are equally unsafe. 76 Lakh Hectares of land is flooded every year. Floods claim over 1,300 lives every year.



CRPF men in rescue action at coastal region of Chennai devastated by Tsunami



RAF men rescuing the flood victims of Gujarat

The areas affected by floods are rapidly extending the basins of Himalayan Rivers to other parts of the country. When it comes to cyclone, India is the worst affected country of the world. On an average 5 to 6 tropical cyclones form in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea every year, of which two or three are severe and lash the densely-populated coastal areas of India with catastrophic effect.

Consequences

Natural disasters cause heavy losses of human lives, property and assets. Loss of shelter and livelihoods are innumerable and immense. The consequences of disasters halt the entire socio-economic progress and developments and put it back by many years. The secondary result of disasters is long term and the recovery is slow and painful. The death and disability of earning member of a family consequent to disaster, could mean a lifetime of loss of income and possible destitution for the entire family. Often epidemics break out after disasters which take its toll. The poor and marginalized sections of the society are most vulnerable and worst affected in disasters.

Women and children are the worst sufferers of disasters as they are

relatively slow in moving out of the disaster prone area, after the warning. The men folk are quicker and perhaps self-centered in moving to safety and occupying the shelter. The social customs also sometimes put the women and children at a disadvantage, as in villages most of the women and children are supposed to be sleeping inside the houses whereas men folk remain outside. Earthquakes claim heavy toll in such circumstances mainly because of collapsing of wall made of stone boulders and mud. It has been found that during cyclones women are often at great risk when their long hair gets entangled in bushes and flotsam, and their sarees restrict their movements. 80% of the deaths in the 1991 cyclone in Orissa were those of women and children.

Some Disasters Are Man-Made

The natural disasters are often termed as wrath of God, in fact it is the wrath of nature, that has been tampered with. These natural disasters are man made to a startling degree. Recurring floods and droughts are precipitated by the unrestricted felling of forests. When forests are destroyed, rainwater runs off, causing floods and diminishing the recharging of groundwater. The rampant deforestation and network of roads that have been indiscriminately laid in the name of development has caused spate of landslides in Himalayan regions in recent years.

Man made structures, including canals, dams and embankments, have contributed to worsening the flood situation in the country. Big dams are a seismic threat. The earthquake on December 10,1967, measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale, which struck Koynagar in Maharashtra, killing 200 people and injuring 1,500 was a reservoir-induced earthquake.

The recent deluge caused by heavy rains in Mumbai in July, 05 which paralyzed the entire city and thrown all business establishments & system out of gear is a man made disaster of poor and choked drainage system.

The proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in our neighbourhood and the probability of this know how falling into the hands of terrorists & anti-national elements has projected another dimension of manmade disaster, its management and mitigation. Although the frequency and regularity of nuclear, biological and chemical emergencies is uncertain, it can happen some day and preparedness to deal with such emergencies is an unavoidable necessity.

International Cooperation in Disaster Mitigation

There is awareness in India that better disaster response mechanisms are necessary. The overall trend has indicated that numerous challenges remain to be overcome. India has the capacity to respond to disasters of small and moderate level with little or no international assistance. The overall trend suggest that the current mechanisms are less than optimum for responding to large scale disasters and foreign assistance is often required.



CRPF personnel clearing debris at Tusnami hit Azheekal, Kollam district (Kerala)



Ration being distributed by 27Bn to the needy people of Shergarhi, Srinagar during snowfall.

Holding of World Congress on Natural Disaster Mitigation in February, 2004 was a significant step in disaster management and mitigation. While inaugurating the congress on 19th Feb, 04 at the Vigyan

Bhawan, the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that, "the history of mankind is in many ways the history of man's struggle against natural calamities and planning for disasters must take into account the natural instinct of people to assist the affected areas and populace and the participation of people must be ensured in all aspects of disaster management". He called upon the nations to share the knowledge and expertise acquired by them. Referring to the link between disaster mitigation and human development, the then Prime Minister said, "the overarching goal of halving poverty, improving educational and health status of poor can be realized only if the poor are spared the ravages of natural disasters".

Disaster mitigation has been stipulated to be an important component of national development processes, since it has been felt that flawed, inappropriate and unbalanced development is in itself responsible for

contributing to disaster risk.

Systematize Disaster Mitigation

Efforts are on in coordinating with international organizations, voluntary agencies and State Governments in working towards reducing the impact of disasters and minimizing the loss of life and property on account of man made and natural disasters. These efforts are directed at identifying the vulnerability of areas & local communities and developing organizational systems and institutional capacity for risk reduction and disaster response programme. The international agencies, Ministries and Departments at Centre and State levels, district administration, military & para-military forces, non-governmental organizations and media have their specific role to play in disaster management and mitigation.

A Disaster Management Authority chaired by the Prime Minister has been created, which is an apex body to formulate policies on management of various types of disasters. This committee has a Vice Chairman and four Members. Apart from the committee at the apex level, there is a **National Crisis Management Committee** headed by the Cabinet Secretary. The Secretary/Principle Secretary to the Prime Minister, Home Secretary, Defence Secretary, Director IB and Secretary RAW are the members of this Committee. This committee gives directions to the **Crisis Management Group,** which is headed by the Home Secretary with Special Secretary Home, Director IB, DsG CRPF, BSF, ITBP, NSG, CISF & Civil Defence, JS (CS), JS (P) and JS (DM) as members. Crisis Management Group keeps the other committees at the higher levels and all concerned informed about the developments. It assists the National Crisis Management Committee and guides State Governments in deployment of forces and in coordinating with other agencies.

A Disaster Management Control Room

functions 24 hours in MHA, which is charged with the task of collection and transmission of information. It maintains close contacts with Government of affected States and interacts with various Ministries at the Centre. This Control Room maintains a data bank on information pertaining to action points and contact points with regard to disaster management and related issues. It also monitors the rescue & relief works in affected areas in the

event of a crisis. Coordination between various agencies of the Govt. when disaster strikes is difficult and often the situation becomes chaotic if a well designed and comprehensive contingency plan is not in place. This plan needs to be formulated at the level of Central & State Govts. All agencies who have to play a role in the crisis management have to be well aware about the contingency plan, their role in it and it must be brought up to date in keeping with the requirements of changing conditions. Such contingency plan almost immediately puts relief operations into action in the event of a disaster.

Rushing of First Responders to the scene of disaster with least delay decides the effectiveness of the disaster management and mitigation efforts. A well-designed contingency plan prescribes and lays down the initiatives and procedures expected from different agencies involved. These plans determine focal action points and ensure actions without any delay.

The calamity relief fund at Centre and State caters to the financial requirements of disaster management operations. Such fund is set up by State Governments who receive 75% from the Centre and the remaining is contributed by them.

First responders play a vital role in rescue & relief. It is in the nature of medical aid to victims and search & rescue from collapsed structures. The experience of the super-cyclone of 1999 in Orissa and the great earthquake of 2001 in Gujarat has compelled seeking of international expertise in dealing with disasters of such magnitude and the need to update technology and techniques on disaster management.

The National Disaster Response Force

Besides various agencies, a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) consisting of specially trained Battalions from CRPF, BSF, ITBP and CISF in being created. Two Bns each from these Forces have been earmarked as DM Bns one for NBC and the other for non-NBC purposes. These Bns are currently under training in their designated specific role of disaster management i.e. NBC and non-NBC. Each Force has a Training Institution designated for specialized training in Medical First Responder and Collapsed Structure

Search & Rescue (MFR & CSSR) as also training in handling of Nuclear, Biological & Chemical (NBC) emergencies.

Role & Contribution of CRPF

In CRPF CTC-II at Coimbatore has been declared as one of the Nodal Training Institutions to impart training in disaster management. The training of MFR & CSSR teams is in progress and the NBC training will be commencing shortly. The master trainers for these training programmes have been trained from National Industrial Security Academy, Hyderabad for MFR/ CSSR; from DRDE Gwalior for Biological & Chemical emergencies and BARC, Mumbai for Radiological emergencies.

Modern and sophisticated training aids have been procured to impart very high quality training to Search & Rescue teams of the DM Bns. Since operations in disaster management are highly skill based, the trainer-trainee ratio in MFR/CSSR is 1:3 and in Radiological, Biological & Chemical emergencies, it is 1:5. Each team has medical & civil engineering elements, besides dog squad to locate victims trapped underneath rubble or collapsed structure.

Selected individuals are being trained in operating motorized boats, which will be used in rescue & relief operations, particularly in floods. There would be a team of 15 deep divers who are being trained in Naval Diving School at Cochin. These divers would also be equipped with sophisticated diving equipments.

They are being trained to rescue people swept away in deep swirling waters. A few teams are under training in slithering down from helicopters to render rescue & relief in marooned areas.

The DM Bns of CRPF have been stationed at GC, Gandhinagar (non-NBC) and GC Pune (NBC). CRPF has established three Regional Response Centres (RRC) at Mokamaghat in Bihar, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh and Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. These are basically centres for providing flood rescue. The SAR teams that will be manning these RRCs during disaster prone periods would be well trained to handle flood, cyclone & earthquakes. These RRCs have prescribed cache of equipments which remain there all the time. During disaster prone seasons, a Company each is stationed at these RRCs to render rescue & relief in the event of a disaster. During such deployments necessary coordination is also established with the district administrations for effective rescue & relief.

In a country like India, which is highly disaster prone, no socioeconomic development can flourish until very strong and effective disaster management & mitigation system is in place with desired functional efficiency. The serious and sincere efforts that are currently in progress will certainly provide a very efficient disaster mitigation mechanism to the country. Although disasters cannot be avoided, an efficient management system can minimize the ravages it causes, thus supporting socioeconomic development and progress.



RAF men repairing culvert road at carvor's beach, South Andaman struck by Tsunami.

"THROUGH THE EYES OE THE PRESS" AYODHYA INCIDENT




आस्था चैनल पर मस्तकाभि
2 अप्रैल रविवार को प्रातः 8 ब
प्रतिदिन आस्था चैनल पर दोपहर



THE TIMES OF INDIA (6th July)

"This was the second time that terror attackers have met their match in well-trained CRPF Commandos. On December 13, 2001, it was CRPF which eliminated the Jaish-e-Mohammed terrorists who had stormed the Parliament building in New Delhi.

The hero of Trusday's encounter was Joginder Singh, Second-in-Command of CRPF at the temple complex. He led the counter-attack.

Never let it be said that good work goes unrewarded. Union Home Secretary V.K.Duggal, at a press conference, praised CRPF for living up to its motto of "Sada Ajay" (victorious forever).

Special Secretary (Internal Security) Anil Chowdhry also said the CRPF men had done a commendable job.

CRPF has evolved into a crack security team, engaged in diverse internal security operations from counter-terrorism in J&K to riot control, mob control, even disaster management, taking care of flood releif operations in different parts of the country. It is one of the few forces with a strong women's contingent, who formed part of the security cordon at the temple complex in Ayodhya where a platoon comprising 30 women is doing its job

fearlessly.

The force has made its mark while feighting terrorists in J&K to madhuban in Bihar's East Champaran district, where it recently killed seven Maoists in an encounter.







Photos from Newspapers

NATIONAL HERALD (6th July)

It is a matter of great relief for the whole country that the diabolic terrorist attempt to storm the Ramjanambhoomi site in Ayodhya was frustrated promptly by the security forces. While finer points about the security arrangements at the site and how the forces on duty reacted to the emergency would be a matter of investigation, the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) men guarding the site deserve to be commended for promptly shooting dead all the six terrorists.

THE PIONEER (6th July)

Lauding the bravery shown by the CRPF Jawans in thwarting the militant attack, the BJP Chief Shri L.K.Advani said, “I came here to visit the two CRPF Jawans who were badly injured while protecting the temple in Ayodhya. We should laud the bravery they showed in fighting the terrorists who were determined to storm the temple”

HINDUSTAN TIMES (10th July) Extracts from article by Vir Sanghvi

The CRPF emerges from this incident as being among the most efficient security forces in the country. The terrorists included two human bombs. The first one exploded his devices near the fencing so that his accomplices could pass through the barricade and gain entry to Sita Ki Rasoi. The second bomber was meant to detonate his devices somewhere inside the makeshift temple. This plan failed only because a CRPF jawan shot him, at which stage, the devices exploded prematurely.

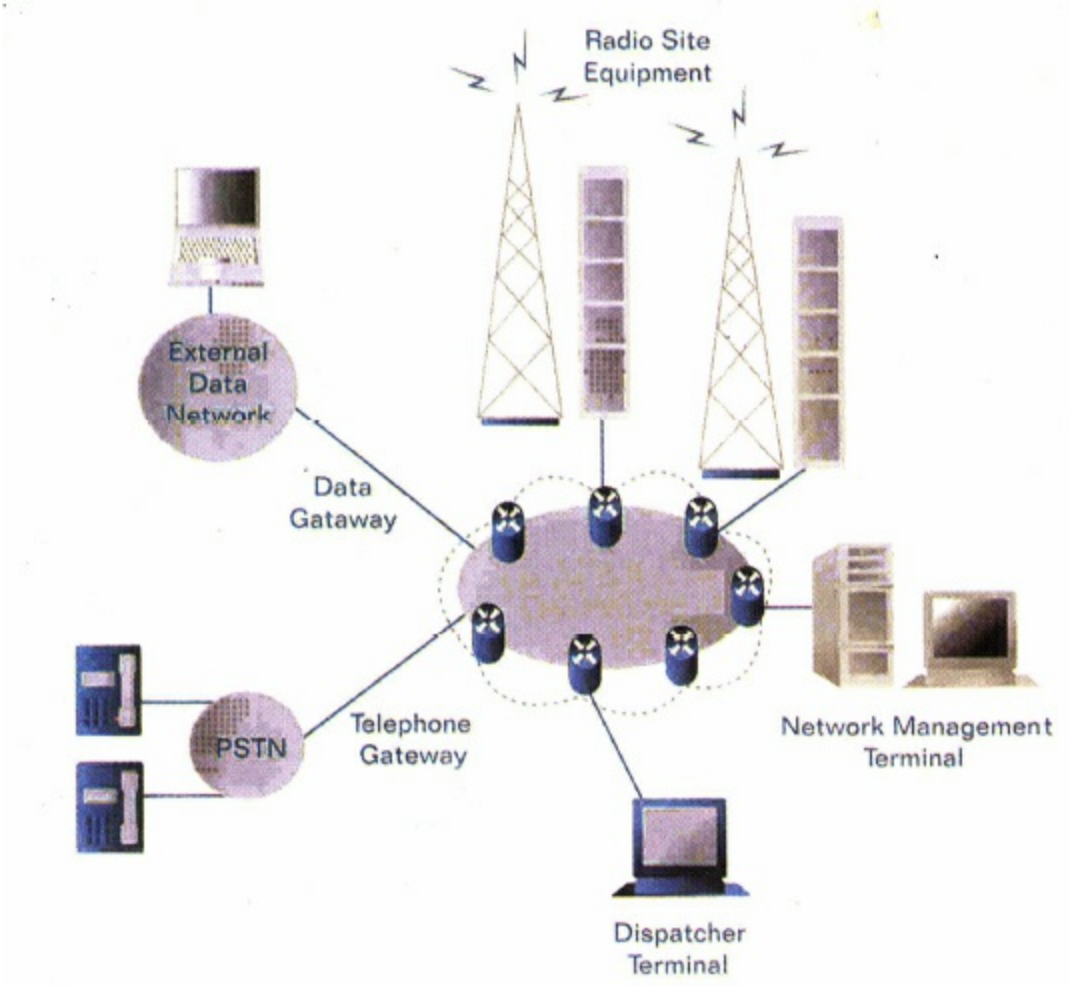
The point of two-ring security is that intruders are detected and stopped at the first ring itself. The forces at the second perimeter are supposed to then secure the site and repel any intruder who makes it through the first ringh.

In this case, there was - in effect - no first-ring security. Thus the CRPF men had no real warning. Even then, they managed to stop the terrorists.

For this, they deserve the thanks of the entire nation.

THE EMERGING COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Rizwan Rasul
DIG (Comn), Dte. Genl



The Speed of advancement of new technology in communications since 1898 when Guglielmo Marconi achieved transmission of his first signal on wireless from London to Salisbury continues to be breath-taking. The transition from morse to voice to data/images and video has been so fast that there has been a phenomenal change in the way the people communicated with one another. The marriage of computers and communication has made the life so simple that one can have world at his finger tips. CRPF has had a clear concept and vision with regard to adoption of modem technology and is utilising the advancement in the communication technologies to provide infallible communications.

CRPF has always had a very flexible, reliable, speedy and accurate signal communication system which meets, by and large, all our operational and administrative requirements whether it is elections, natural disasters, protection of important shrines, CI operations or strenuous duties relating to

Amarnath Yatra etc.

VIDEO CONFERENCING

In earlier days, the telecommunication meant for sending only voice signal from one location to, the other, but today, the whole concept of telecommunication has changed. By using telecommunication techniques, we can send data (Files) & Video with audio. The term sending & receiving Audio/Video signal simultaneously is called Video Conferencing.

In our pilot project, Video Conferencing was limited to only two places and for the last over six months, Video Conferencing is a technology using two way audio and video. Sounds and images are synchronous. Video Conferencing is functional at all times between Dte. Genl HQ and IGP Srinagar HQ and Dte. Genl HQrs and IGP Tripura HQ. This facility is being used to discuss all operational/administrative matters by the respective IsGP and decisions are given by the DG on the spot. This facility is being used for communication by Officers of these locations among themselves.

Case for provisioning of improved Video Conferencing from Guwahati, Imphal and Jammu is in the final stage and very shortly our Video Conferencing network will be expanded.

SATELLITE PHONE

Satellite Phones cover significantly more of the Earth’s surface than does any cellular system. Whether the force is conducting operations in jungle, hilly terrain where conventional communication system are ineffective, satellite phones provide very reliable communications. Conduct of Annual Amarnathji Yatra is one of the challening tasks of CRPF as persistent threat by insurgent is always there. This difficult assignment is accomplished by deploying satellite phones in remote places where even electricity or built up accommodation is not available. Connectivity by Satellite Phones is provided to highly remote locations i.e. Chandanvari, Sheshnag, Panchtarni and Holy cave. Senior Officers are also provided satellite phones so as to enable them to contact with any of these locations at any point of time.

SECURE MODE COMMUNICATION

Our Force generally functions in a very sensitive area which is infested

with terrorists, militants and anti-national elements as such very high degree of secrecy is to be maintained in our communications. In order to achieve noiseless secure communications over 1500 Swivel Boom Headgear assembly have been procured and deployed. With the help of this device, silent and secure communication is possible to the Force operating in the sensitive area. As of now, more than 108 Bns deployed in J & K, Manipur, LWE affected areas have been provided with the secure mode of VHF Radio Communication. All the 22 new units which have been raised recently have been provided with High Grade secure VHF communications.

For long distance communication, in Assam, Manipur, LWE affected areas and in J & K, most of our High frequency Radio sets are working with Burst Error Control System for Teleprinters which automatically provides secrecy to our communications to a very large extent.

In our efforts to Modernize Communication, we are getting 60 more Burst Error Control System of Teleprinter Equipments. Once these are procured, they will be deployed in the sensitive area for long distance HF communications.

INTRANET SELO

A well planned computerization policy for automating the functionalities of the Force has been prepared by CRPF as a part of modernisation Policy. For total automation of all offices, an integrated application software has been developed. The software contains all functionalities of the Force and covers various levels of the functioning from an Executive Battalion to Directorate General.

Since all activities of the Force is revolving around Force personnel, Software has been developed with Personal Module as the central module. All activities regarding Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Transfer, Punishment and Reward etc. till the retirement of a person are covered in the Personal Module. In the Inventory Module, procurement of stores and its distribution and activities upto condemnation is covered. Third module is the Finance Module which covers activities of Budgeting, Audit and other financial activities like drawal of pay, TA/ DA, advances and adjustment of vouchers etc. In the Operational Module, deployment of the Battalion and Personnel are covered. This software has got integrated Mail & Messaging solution achieved through Lotus Notes. Flow of Note Sheets is covered

through the workflow environment.

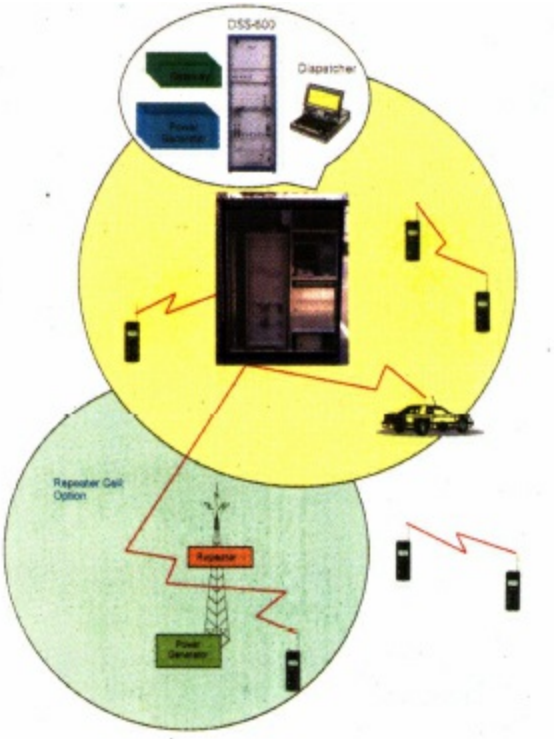
To implement the Integrated Software, we have established an Intranet named “SELO”. In this Intranet, we have connected 84 offices including 5 Training Laboratories situated at 51 physical locations across the country. The Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity between different locations is achieved by hiring 64 KBPS Leased Lines. Local Area Network (LAN) within the campus is done by using fibre and UTP cable. This network is one of its kind in the entire Para Military Force which is going to change the way we undertake various activities in the Force.

FUTURE PLANS

RADIO TRUNKING

Radio density in the valley of Srinagar is very high. Well over 40 units are deployed in a very small area and the deployment is likely to increase in future. Presently, we are doing our best to utilise low band VHF and high band VHF to reduce channel congestion. However, at times problems are noticed in the smooth communications, more so, when actual operation takes place and the force is involved in intense activity. Quite a few communication vehicles have been provided to ensure communication in actual operations, but the real solution to this problem is to acquire digital trunking system based on Tetra technology.

Digital Radio trunking system has the capability of working four channels simultaneously on single frequency. Thus it can provide very smooth communications in a place where Radio Density is very high. Trials of digital trunking systems are in progress. Radio analysis of vast area is progressing well and trial report will be available shortly for further deliberations.



HAND HELD SATELLITE PHONES

There is an urgent requirement of Hand Held Satellite Phones in the area affected by LWE. Detailed trials have been carried out from the LWE affected areas, Assam & Srinagar. These Phones have the capability of GPS, Mobile communication, Data Communication, Fax Communication which will enable to troops to know the exact location in the theatre of war and they can send pre-set SMS in emergency. Once hand held Satellite phones will be available to effectiveness of the Force will get tremendous boost.

MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

With the induction of GSM/CDMA technologies in a big way, most of the area of the country will be adequately covered by having sufficient infrastructure. Once these facilities are extended to remote areas not only very prompt and reliable communication will be available but it will also be highly cost-effective.

BROAD BAND TECHNOLOGY

The use of Broad Band Technology will be very common in coming years as voice, internet and video all three will be available on mobile phone on

much cheaper rates. Endless possibilities in communications will be available once Wi-fi and Wi-max (World Wide inter operability of microwave access) will be available which may spur a revolution in the way we transact, interact and eventually. transform into a knowledge community. The time is not very far when a small handset in the field will be enough to interact with a person thousand of miles away as if talking to him across the table.

CONCLUSION

We have a strong and reliable communication network which has been providing speedy, efficient and reliable communication to CRPF for performing its allotted tasks. This capability further enhanced with implementation of SELO which resulted in internal e-mails system covering instant messaging for originator to receipient. We will also be enhancing our capabilities by acquiring more terminals of POLNET and additional Satellite telephone, introducing secure mode communication and Wireless Trunking System. We have taken the pioneering lead in modernizing of our communications which will continue to scale higher heights as sky is the limit.

The pace of technological change is very high. It is a challenge to keep up with its pace as one has to upgrade ones knowledge constantly, and it also causes lot of wastage of older equipments. But the benefits that it provides is tremendous. By adopting newer technologies fast, we will make the lives of our men more secure, our operations faster and more effective and increase our man power efficiency. It will also prove to be cost-effective in the long run. In fact, there is no real choice - we have to keep pace with the latest. And this will have to a constant and inbuilt part of our lives.



RAPID ACTION FORCE: A FRIEND IN NEED

The increasing incidence of communal riots in the country necessitated the creation of a Force to deal primarily with communal riots and similar siutations. As a result the Rapid Action Force (RAF) was set up on 7th October 19992 by converting 10 CRPF battalions into RAF battalions at Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Aligarh, Coimbatore, Jamshedpur, Bhopal and Meerut. In a short span of 12 years gthe force has built for itself an enviable image of a secular, impartial and a people friendly force.

Though the Force was raised primarily to handle communal riots and riot-like situations, the Government may, however, deploy it for any law and

order duties in grave emergencies. The Force also undertakes socially useful work by organising medical camps, cultural programmes and adult literacy programmes. Once the situation in a riot prone area is brought under control, the personnel of RAF immediately take up the work of providing relief and succour to the riot victims by administering first aid and arranging their evacuation to the hospital. This is the humane face of the Force, which gives a healing touch.

RAF is armed with sophisticated equipments like shock batons, rubber bullets and plastic pellets which though non-lethal, are effective deterrents. The purpose is not to maim or injure but to disssuade the rioters.

The Force is also equipped with special tear smoke munitions and stun grenades apart from normal riot control equipment. The stun grenade which produces a flash and deafening sound blast helps sisperse mobs without causing injury. The dye marker stains the clothes of the rioters and hepls identify the miscreants.

The goal of RAF is to achieve what is called Zero Response Time. The Government has authorised adequate transpost to improve mobility of the Force in a bid to achieve this goal. VAJRA, the state-of-the-art riot control vehicle has proved immensely effective in controlling riotous mobs. The multibarrel launcher atop the vehicle is used to fire tear gas shells and rubber bullets both electrically and manually in all directions. It is equipped with stretchrs and generators.



DG CRPF Shri J.K. Sinha inspecting the 13th RAF Anniversary Parade at Meerut.



RAF Jawans on duty in Puri Rath yatra 2005

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF RAF

During the last 13 years of its existence the force has performed exceedingly well by generating a feeling of security amongst minorities thus leading to decline in communal violence and tensions. Besides having perofrmed in every theatre of ethnic strifes, there is hardly an incident of natural calamity where RAF has not played a vital role. Major achievements of the Force ar briefly enumerated below:

• RAF immediately after its inception performed exceedingly well in the communal riots of Sitamarhi (Bihar) in 1992, its first assignment and established its credentials.

• RAF personnel stood by hapless victims of deadly plague providing medicines, food and comfort in Surat during September 1994. The Chief Minister of Gujarat termed this work as' an exemplary show'.

• Kumbh Melas held at Allahabad during Feb'97 and at Haridwar during

April 1998 went off peacefully under strict vigil of RAF.

• People affected by the earthquake of Jabalpur on 22nd May'97 witnessed the humanitarian face of RAF while it carried out rescue and relief work by providing medicine and rescuing people from debris and shifting them to safer places.

• RAF played a pivotal role when communal riots broke out in the textile city of Combatore during Nov'97 and serial bomb blasts rocked the city in Feb'98. The presence of RAF instilled a great sense of security.

• On 11 th June 98 a devastating cyclone hit Kandla Port in Gujarat. RAF reached affected areas the same day and carried out rescue and relief work preventing impending disaster.

• In 1999 in Lucknow during the Muharram procession major clashed took place. The highly explosive situation was controlled and peace and normalcy restored by RAF.

• The super cyclone that hit Orissa in Oct'99 witnessed death and destruction of an unprecedented-mangitude. RAF did commendable work providing succour to suffering humanity and in escoriting and distributing relief materials. They organised medical camps, milk camps for the injured and ailing.

• Following the devastating earth quake in Gujarat on the Republic Day in 2001 RAF worked round the clock for a month at Adhoi, Bhuj, Bachau, Anjar and Gandhidham, and did excellent rescue and relief work.

• RAF Battalions were deployed in riot affected areas of Gujarat after the Godhra carnage on Feb 27, 2002. The jawans of RAF were instrumental in quelling the Communal tension here for which the state authorities praised their role.

• In 2004, RAF has did excellent work in Haridwar during Ardh Kumb Mela in Jan/Feb months, sinhasth Mela in Ujjain during March/April, Puri Rath Yatra in Orissa as well as Rath Yatra in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) During June 2004.

UN Mission

During the last twelve years the Force had to go beyond its frontiers carrying the message of peace. In 1995, a 123 men strong contingent of RAF

was sent to Haiti as a part of the UN Mission to assist in the Haitian election process. The contingent won praises from all quarters for its professionalism and steadfastness to duty.

Specially selected, trained and well equipped personnel of RAF as a part of Indian contingent on U.N. Mission were deployed in the strife torn Kosovo since May 2000. This Special Police Unit provided protection and security to UN officials, assisted the local police in controlling crowd during violent demonstrations and civil unrest and rendered neccesary assistance to the humanitarian agencies.

RAF units are being increasingly deployed in riot-prone areas to prevent and quell disturbance. The force has largely fulfilled the expectations of the people. The have proved themselves as true instruments of service to the community.

Due to process of downsizing international SPUs by the United Nations, the Indian SPU comprising of RAF coys have now been repatriated from 1st of Sep. 2005, but the work orientation, human feelings, efficiency,. dedication of Indian contingent personnel shall always be on the record of History of United Nations.

In recognition of its services the President of India has been pleased to honour the Force with Colour, which was presented on its 11th anniversary on 7th October,2003.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2.005

2 Coys of 105 Bn RAF in the Distt of Nagapattinam and Kanya Kumari of Tamil Nadu wef. Dec 28, 2004 to Jan 17, 2005 and 2 Coys of 99 Bn RAF in Port Blair (A&N Islands) during December 2004 to January 2005 were deployed for rescue and relief operations in the areas where relief camps were set up for the victims of “Tsunami” destruction. The Coys remained deployed round the clock distributing food, water and clothing etc. besides organizing mobile medical camps. The relief camps and appreciated the work done by the RAF.



Rescue & relief by RAF in flood ravaged Mumbai

On Jan 26, 2005, violence broke out in Village Umarpur of Allahabad after the murder of Shri Raju Pal, a BSP leader. 2 Coys of 101 RAF Bn were immediately pressed into service to control the unruly mob which started pelting stones on the security personnel and vehicles shouting slogans against civil administration. On the orders of magistrate, the personnel of B/101 platoon resorted to firing of LR Shells, Rubber Bullets, Single way grenades, B/B Carts and brought the situation under control.

2 Coys of 101 Bn RAF were deployed in Luchnow to control the Law and Order situation which took an ugly turn when groups belonging to Shiya and Sunni Muslims clashed near hussianabad chauraha on Napier

Road. To control the violent mob which started pelting stones on each other which also resulted in death of three Sunni sympathizers, RAF had to resort to fire rubber bullets and succeeded in dispersing the mob. Also on 21 st February, 2005, during “Muharrum” festival in Baheri Town of barcilly district, the situation became tense during Tazia procission as the crowd became aggressive and started throwing stones and bricks on the security personnel present. 108 Bn RAF was rushed to the spot who fired Tear Smoke shell and rubber bullets and dispersed the crowd to dring the situation to

normalcy.

Due to continuous rains, Gujarat/ Maharashtra faced unprecedented flood situation during the months of July and August respectively. RAF companies were deployed to assist the flook ravaged population. Many marroned people were saved, food, drinking water packets were distributed and property worth lakhs of rupees saved by CRPF. A large no. of dead bodies were traced/ recovered.



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF presenting memento to SRSG UNMIK Shri Soren Jessen Peters during his visit to Kosovo



RAF jawans maintaining communal harmony.

WELFARE OF CENTRAL POLICE FORCES: CERTAIN INHERENT ISSUES BASED ON NEO FORMATS



AIDS awareness camp organized by 38 Bn. CRPF

The Central Police Forces in India, on one hand, have assumed greater responsibilities, on the other are faced with an increasing onslaught of stress and strain with spill over effect on their personal health as well as the quality of family life. With the new challenges emerging out of various old and new conflict situations, state governments are depending on the centre for more financial and logistical support, and the demand for Central forces has grown exponentially at some places.

The prolonged deployment in sensitive areas have led to a situation of growing frustrations and insensitivity towards job performance. The modus-operandi and striking capabilities of the insurgents/extremists has necessitated large scale modernization of the forces in terms of weaponry, mobility, cost of communication, security epuipments etc. but the benefits have not necessarily percolated at micro level for several reasons. Purchase proceedings and procedural delays apart, the rigid organization structure of the forces have hindered the free and open exchange of information.

The greatest welfare impetus which could flow from middle level managers of the force, who are working hand in hand with the line fuctionaries, is also missing, partly due to the lack of positive change at their own level and remaining due to value distortions/goals displacements owing to improper career progression. Thus the intrinsic welfare component, inherent in a work situation, has become inoculant with the expectations of

the force personnel to survive under difficult situations. This has generated the spark of revolt which may not be overt but is not latent and is evident by the case of suicides or homicides in the forces.

HUMAN ASPECTS OF WELFARE

The time tested methods of grievance redressal have either been forgotten or have been over formalized to the extent that they have become ineffective. Sainik Orderly rooms, Bara Khana, games with jawans, informal sharing of meals by seniors intermittently during casual rounds of the unit etc. are some of the exemplified methods. Related to these issues are the neo-dimensions of the psychological deprevations. Modern means of mass communication have improved the quality of life but generated a sense of perceptional inequity which may be imaginary and not real at times. The link-pin leaders of the force have failed to evolve a close knit community envionment, which ought to be full of indulgence and participation on part of each member in a situation of distant existence of force personnel from their families. The emotional needs are seldom looked into which could be compensated through nurturing a supervisory climate. Thus, ‘on the job’ welfare, assumes great significance.

Another important aspect which have come to the fore is integration



DG CRPF Shir. J.K. Sinha enquiring about the well being of injured jawans under treatment in CRPF hospital.

Further, taking cue from the behavioural researches, one can easily see that job intrinsic welfare aspects are missing. Thus the factors of job enrichment, recognition for work, right career progression, proper and perodic consideration while defining or drawing an overall welfare plan. This would also include timely and error free devlivery of various service benefits accruing to a person including equitable allowances for extra risks or inputs involved.

MATERIAL ASPECTS OF WELFARE

If a person is supported in reasonably resolving or mitigating his family problems, he can concentrate more on his job.Hence the need for proper housing, education, health care, shopping for daily needs, general security etc. This is more imperative in a work situation being encountered by Central Police Forces. Even by traditional standards, the housing satisfaction level is low, the Unit hospitals are not equipped to provide specialized treatment, a network of affordable schools is missing, no at home delivery of goods is available. It is single parenting in many families as the earning member is

deployed miles away for ten months in a year. to provide these facilities we next increorinply look towards the private sector service providers. With modernization and newer market options, the opportunity costs have become important. Secondly, the private sector has changed faster to provide more economical and trouble free options in comparison to the Govt. outlets. But a knowledge of financial and technical parameters to understand the game plan of various vendors in the market is essential.

Housing satisfaction level is still ranging from 11% to 25% whereas all Jawans need houses to settle their families while they are away on duty. Community housing complex with self contained common facilities have sprung up in private sector which need to be appropriately imitated. The land size and LoPSs need to be changed as huge pieces of land as per existing standards are available only at a big distance from the towns. Modern designs offer same set ups in a more compact and econimical way in so far as the land usage is concerned. Hence we have to come out of our old mindset. Proximities cause savings on travel and time costs. Lately it has also been economical and utilitarian to puchase block houses from developmental authorities. Department may also provide an interface between co-operative housing networks with well linked banking facilities and the force personnel. Thus multiple options can be offered to ease out the problem if Govt. finds it difficult to enhance housing satisfaction level to 100% at its own cost.

HEALTH

In the area of health care a wide network of specialized hospitals have sprung up to provide free treatment with varying options through insurance companies with or without third party administrators (TPAs). Certain TPAs also offer internal insurance scheme-models. The finer points pertaining to opportunity costs, coverage of the diseases as well as the area, inclusions and exclusions etc. need to be well understood for which some medico-legal knowledge is also essential besides basic understanding of financial parameters. A healthy competition amidst vendors may also help generate useful data to tackle various issues for the advantage of the force personnel (who, anyway, form a big group of client), to facilitate better bargains. Hence the senior officers of the force may, with honest intentions and logical analysis, strike a good deal for the jawans who repose their trust in them.



Shri Harish Chandra Meena, IGP (Adm) in the CRPF Public School Exhibition

of all the needs of the employees with their work environment, may it be his mess facilities, need for health club, entertainment or other essential daily needs. Hence logistical support systems for personal needs have to be.

BARGAINING POWER

The manufactures are now, based on bulk supply orders, offering goods at a wholesale price from their regional depots/outlets, provided the delivery is taken agains cash payment. This in creass their turnover, cut down inventory and credit costs, enhance cash circulation to placements, leave plans, personality growth etc. cannot be viewed in isolation and deserve an appropriate generate more surplus. On the other hand this arrangement fetches price benefits of 35% to 50% over MRP.

The Forces don’t have to go in for huge investment in construction of godowns or creating their canteen supply network. They may use the network of vendors with no extra cost and channelise the goods to the families of the Jawan to already existing retail outlets in each Unit. This is in contrast to cost ridden CSD set up by the Army. ITBP has successfully adopted the new market oriented model and all CPFs have sent a proposal to the Govt

recently. May be in future private departmental stores offer a regular chain of such shops at various places. This is just taking advantage of bulk assured orders at low margin leading to higher profitability through volumes where the individual consumer is also a gainer.

EDUCATION

Education of children is another area of concern. Single parenting by a lady of rural origin is not sufficient to cope with rising aspirations of the family members. Wards of force personnel of CPFs are not able to get admission in good schools for lack of competitive merit as well as cost of highter education. Hence the experiment of such forces to open primary and secondary Public Schools of their own has been quite successful, particularly where the forces have given financial and logistical support to the schools and left educational management in the hands of professionals. However, the experiments to run vocational training institutes or graduated/post graduate colleges have not been very successful. Firstly, due to lack of core competence and secondly, due to lack of required value addition or quality learning.

The small cost benefit study conducted for ITIs of one of the CPFs showed that the education society had borne the cost of such training at almost double the price than what are the options available in the market. Hence it is an economical and convenient option to block the seats against payment in private institutions or other govt. institutions than to bear double the overhead costs and tolerate an education culture which is not insulated from bureaucratic styles of functioning and the inherent lethargy. Here again the parameters of fixed or marginal costs are hardly relevant as opportunity cost yardsticks offer better perspectives.

MANAGEMENT OF WELFARE FUNDS

With the decreasing rate of interests from 15% to 5% and uncertain capital/money market options, the position of various welfare funds and internal insurance schemes has become delicate. This has bad effect on liquidity as well as solvency. The status-quo budgeting concepts have miserably failed in a fluid market situation. The base is shrinking whereas obligations are backed by higher expectations in absolute terms. Safety of funds is still a dominating factor. That is not a bad thing. However, it is

pertinent to realize the return on inverstment reasonable rate of return. Hence certain risk element becomes essential to find a balance between safety and higher profitability.

The professional mutual funds are managed through a combination of securities of various grades under the supervision of financial expert/ wizards. But the welfare fund of



'Sukurti'- CRPF Dry canteen at R.K. Puram

CRPF are deployed at best in the fixed deposits of nationalized banks only. The managers are the bureaucrats or force officers who are willingly or unwillingly assuming the charge of welfare officer for short tenures and fund invertments are dealt in a manner which absolutely ignores opportunity costs. **Are we providing return to the contributory of these funds which they deserve?** Do we need to relook and deploy professionals to manage these funds running into crores of rupees. These funds take care of disability, death or superannuation with limited benefits which may or may not be at par with what the competivtive market offers. The contributions or the payment of

benefits are rarely based on actuarial analysis. The new needs of force personnel are now emerging for the schemes which can take care of the higher education expenses of their wards or their marriages. Such schemes are difficult to be undertaken by CPFs through internal management of funds as above. Here outsourcing may provide the desired solutions. Insurance companies have come up with various plans. However, the insurance market has yet to develop and attain some equilibrium level in Indian conditions.

With changing social and cultural values, the dependants/NOKs of the deceased force personnel are faced with new problems. **The huge terminal benefits become a bone of contention and a cause of misery for the widows.** On the other hand, they lack proper venues to fruitfully reinvest them. Here the welfare role has to be extended by the CPFs either to provide entrepreneur skills of venture capital or annuity investment counseling. NGOs may also be formed by such people to reap benefits of various govt. schemes for befuddlement of women or weaker sections. However, there are other dimensions to the problem where parents alive or deceased have children and the widow, after receiving all payments marries elsewhere. This draws focus on the need to extend “nomination counseling” to the force personnel in normal course so as to avoid various trade off in case of any casualty or contingency.

The force personnel retiring under VR schemes or at the age of superannuation too need to be nurtured well. New welfare domains also extend to provide them with vocational training during service so that they can gainfully remain employed after retirement. Private sector also offers great opportunities to such personnel in order to establish proper network in rural areas where these personnel are settled. They have the advantage of putting some seed money and undertaking distribution or service outlets in the area to which they are already exposed. Private sector gets an educated/disciplined person who can be utilized by them at lower network costs. Retired people would, thus, not only keep busy and active but also have extra income.

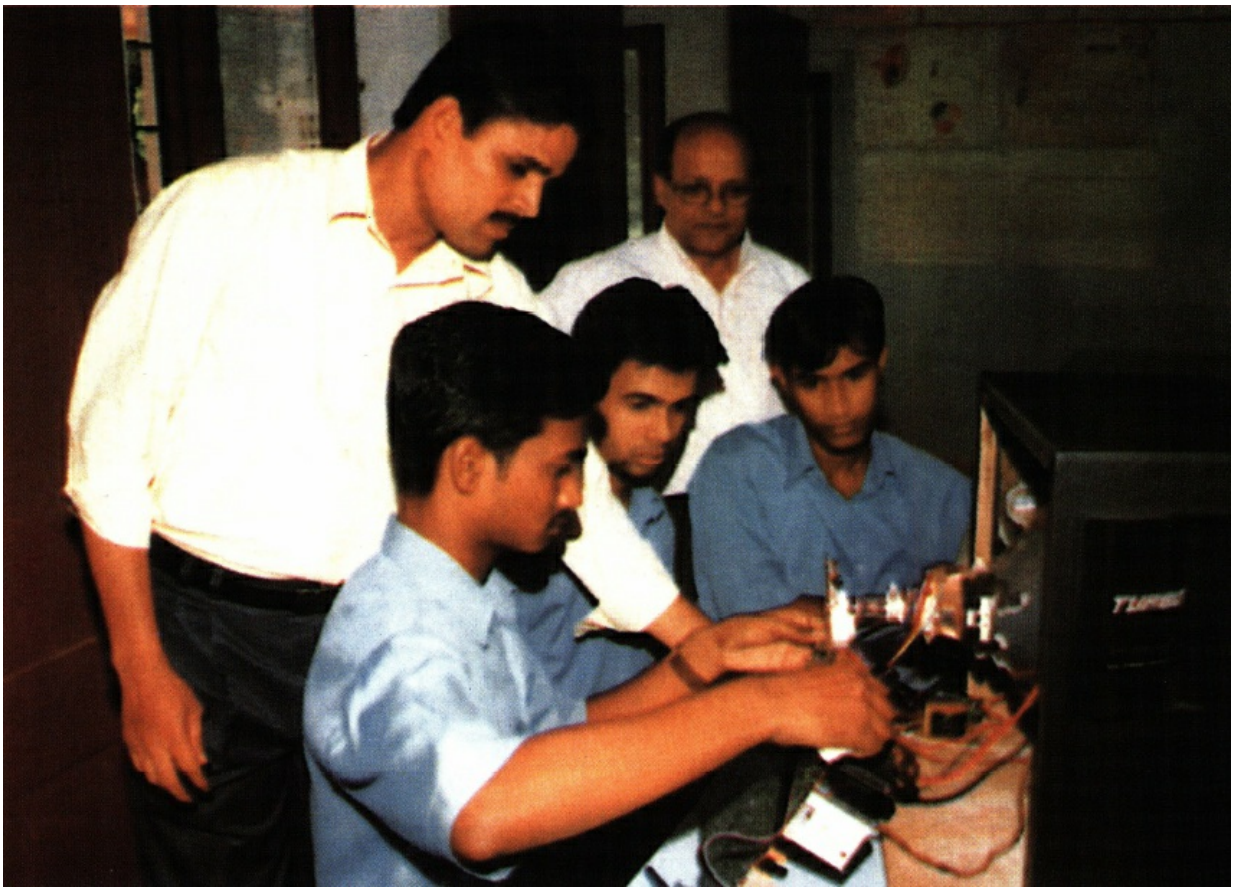
ASSIST IN PLANNING INVESTMENTS

Another aspect which needs to be taken care of by the welfare system of the force, is to teach a jawan how to plan his investments for various needs of the family and in particular his needs in the post retirement period. The

medical costs of old age ailment is also very high. The departmental schemes should also provide for that. CGHS has a good coverage for retired people but this facility is limited in terms of the geographical coverage. Moreover it is not available to those covered under CCMA rules. Insurance options can be worked out with one time payment at the time of retirement when a person can put in the money before it disappears.



Study materials being distributed to local children in civic action programme organized by 12 Bn, CRPF



Students undergoing T.V. Mechanic course at ITI, Bhubaneshwar

FOCUS ON NEW SOLUTIONS!

Thus welfare requirements are wide ranging starting from on the job essentials to off the job necessities. The individual requirements and the capacity of the organization to cope with the same are also not appropriately congruent. **The answers are provided by collaborative networking with NGOs and private sector for more economical options as well as wider opportunities.** Containing welfare domains within a rigid bureaucratic set up may not provide a conducive environment or platform for resolving various issues These are just thoughts which need to be pondered over by the policy makers and then taken to a logical end.

Welfare is the real impetus for higher work performance. TATA group of industries has even gone to the extent of family intervention programs to identity individual aspiration with organizational culture and sought radical behavioral responses in individuals at work. Loyalty, identity and commitment levels are thus taken high through a field of activity which is

just termed “miscellanceous” by crisis management forces who, ironically, need these very qualities to succeed in their field operations. Hence, it is we who need to tackle the needs of our men before we expect him to tackle organizational needs with honest dedication.

Welfare for Jawans: Some new measures

Medical Insurance & Facilities:-

Looking into the problems faced by the force personnel and their family members regarding non availability of proper medical care in Govt. Hospitals and existing medical care schemes requirement of huge amount at the time of treatment / operations, a group Mediclaim Insurance Scheme is being launched through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company and Family Health Plan Ltd. (a Third Party Administrator - TPA). In this scheme, the force personnel and their family members can take treatment from any private hospital of their own choice. The treatment would be less in the network hospitals of TPA spread all over the country having at least one hospital in each district of India. In this scheme, all types of in-patient treatment, certain high and diagnostic procedures, defined day care surgery would be covered. All existing ailments would also be covered and 15 days pre hospitalization and 30 days post hospitalization expense would also be covered. Maternity expenses would also be covered.

The premium for a base family of the employee + spouse + 2 dependent children would be Rs. 1,180/- for a sum insured of Rs. 3 lakhs on family floater basis. For including parents in the scheme, an additional premium of Rs 400/- per parent would be payable and the sum insured would also increase by 50,000/- per parent on family floater. For more than 2 children, for the first additional child, the premium would be Rs. 170/- and for the 2nd child, the premium would be Rs. 115/- and the sum insured would also increase by Rs. 50,000/- per child. For taking cash less treatment in the network hospitals, the TPA will issue photo identy cards to each and every beneficiary and the beneficiary can take treatment by showing card at network hospitals on cashless basis. However, the force personnel can take treatment from any other hospital of their choice. In these cases, the expenses would be reimbursed by Insurance Company. As value added service, the TPA would provide user manual / guide book to all beneficiaries. A nation

wide toll free telephone and fax facility would also be provided. Free general consultation for OPD would also be provided at select hospitals and cost of treatment would be comparable to CGHS / State Govt. approved rates.



Shri. J.K. Sinha, DG, CRPF and Shri H.P. Dikshit Vice-Chancelor IGNOU exchanging MOU for opening Regional Study Centers at CRPF locations on 22nd July, 2005

GROUP PERSONNEL ACCIDENT INSURANCE SCHEME.

Number of casualties due to action and accidents is increasing day by day. The force personnel get killed or disabled due to these incidents. To cover such death and disability, a group personnel accident insurance scheme is being granted in the force to provide financial support to the family of deceased force personnel and disabled personnel. The scheme cover death and permanent disability due to action, accident, natural disaster, extreme weather conditions, animal/insect bites/ attacks of cerebral malaria and missing personnel etc.

The rates of premium for GOs are insured for Rs. 10 Lakhs, SOs for Rs. 7 lakhs and ORs for Rs 5 lakhs for premium of Rs 500/-, Rs 300/-, and Rs. 250/- respectively.

IGNOU STUDY CENTRES AT CRPF GCs

The Force personnel deployed throughout the country are so deeply committed in their day-today assignments of safeguarding public order and tranquility in troubled areas, that they hardly find time for their personal development.

In order to cater to the aspirations of the Force personnel and to further theis level of skills and education and thereby bettering their carrer prospects in the Force as well, CRPF has entered into an agreement with IGNOU to open Regional study centres of IGNOU at CRPF GCs namely-Delhi. Chennai, Guwahati, Jammu, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad.

CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM TO TEETOTALISM

A case study of transformation through the gateway of human rights.

P. M. Nair
IGP-Jammu

This is a case study of a constable driver working with a battalion (Bn) of CRPF presently posted in Jammu sector. The person was addicted to alcohol since long and had become chronic since 2004. Despite treatment and counseling there was no improvement and the situation deteriorated to the extent that he was almost written off as incorrigible and irretrievable. It was at this point of time that the matter came to the notice of the IG Police of the Jammu Sector of CRPF, Thereupon certain initiatives were taken because of which in a month's time there was a total turnaround and the man has become completely non-alcoholic. The facts are almost unbelievable, but true. The initiative has saved not only the Constable, but also the entire family from the verge of collapse. The steps taken were small and mundane, but were focused on human values.

The Alcoholic:

This constable (anonymity maintained for obvious reasons) who is in his mid thirties, belonging to one of the CRPF Bns deployed in the Jammu Sector since 2003 had been consuming liquor for several years and had become addicted to alcohol. He used to start his day with alcohol and end the

day with alcohol. His breakfast, lunch and dinner

were more alcohol and less food. He had become so much addicted that his well wishers and his superior officers could not bring him back despite their best efforts for a long period. In fact the officers had taken him to various hospitals and even to the Government medical College for treatment. The doctors did try their best through medication, antidotes, counseling, advice etc. However, the situation only deteriorated and the constable continued to remain alcoholic. The officers gave up, out of sheer frustration. The impression that gained ground was that there is no return for him and that he may develop liver-cirrhosis and other ailments common to alcoholics, which could become fatal.

Wife of the Constable contacts the IGP

One day the wife of the constable called up the IG Police over telephone and talked to him. It was a long distance call made from a PCO near the place the lady was staying with her two young children and old incapacitated mother-in-law. The lady was in tears for two reasons. Firstly she was almost on the verge of collapse due to financial liability, burden and debt, because the constable was not sending any money for long. Secondly, the wife was worried that her husband was going to die soon. Whenever she had tried to establish contact with him over

phone, it would take a long time to trace him and get him on line, and when we come as line, used to he shout and abuse his wife. She presumed and sincerely felt that he had become a maniac.

She was genuinely worried that he would die soon. Her anxiety and concern knew no bounds. But she was helpless, especially stayiing in a place almost 2000 Kms away from the constable’s workplace. As a last resort she pleaded with the IGP for help.

Interview of the Constable:

The IG checked up with senior officers of the Bn and a few other colleagues about the details of the case. It was learnt that despite being alcoholic, he was a conscientious driver who would not drive the vehicle when drunk. Secondly, that he has never caused any accident. While on duty if his alcoholic compulsions overtook him, he would stop over at the nearest

CRPF unit, park the vehicle, get drunk and intimate his superior about his inablity to drive further. At times the vehicle had to be brought back by sending another driver.

It was easy to suspend and punish the person, but the senior officers thought it would be better to try to reform the person rather than condemn him. They did realize that it was easy to punish but difficult to mend. They decided to take the difficult path, in his best interest. Moreover, the constable was known to be a person of integrity, disciplined and otherwise of good conduct. The driver was asked to meet the IGP.



Shri. P.M. Nair, IGP Jammu giving away prizes to children in healthy baby show organized at GC Bantalab.

The time selected was early morning, so that the interview could be completed before other office staff come for duty. The intention was to handle the matter confidentially, so as to make the constable feel comfortable and to ensure that he did not feel intimidated. The constable accompanied by the OC called in. Despite advance notice during the previous afternoon, the constable, when he appeared before the IGP, was not free from alcohol even in the morning. The interview eventually transformed into a counseling session and extended to a few hours.

The constable was told that his family wants him, that they wanted him to

be hale and hearty, that they do not want him to suffer and that they love him. He was made to feel that he is much wanted, desired and loved by his wife and children. He was made to ponder as to how he would live up to the expectations of his wife and children. There was neither sermonizing nor admonishing. There was no advice or directives. All efforts were focused in igniting the self-esteem in the man, stimulating his respect for himself and his loved ones. The issue of money matters was purposely put in the backbumer and not discussed.

The interactive session aroused the dignity and pride in the constable. He expressed his helplessness and also conveyed his frustration in being in such a situation. The themes that emerged from the interview, coupled with the demeanor and body language which betrayed not only the seriousness but also the truthfulness in his statement, were enough indicators to realize that this constable could be brought back to normal life by proper care and attention. The session ended with an assurance to the constable that all efforts will be made to help him to come out of the predicament.

Visit to the De-addiction Centre:

The next task at hand was to locate an appropriate de-addiction-cum-counseling centre. After lot of verification with the local people and the police, such an agency run by an NGO, was located. The IGP sought a meeting with the Director of this centre. After discussions, the NGO agreed to take care of the constable and assured that his rights will be protected and that best care would be extended. The constable was escorted to the centre and lodged as an inmate. As required by the NGO, the CRPF officers were asked to keep off from any intervention. There was only a nominal fee to be paid towards messing, as all the medicines etc. were given free of cost by the NGO. Considering the concern and genuineness in the given situation, the NGO even offered that they will treat this constable free of cost and they did. The constable stayed with the NGO for 21 days, without any contact with the outside world.

Transformation was unbelievable but true:

Twenly one days stay and treatment by the NGO transformed the constable into a total non alcoholic. He came out triumphant. The achievement is phenomenal in that the constable not only decided to shun alcohol for all times to come, but also decided to fight alcoholism among

colleagues. He became an ardent advocate of non alcoholism. Since he had to continue his medicines for some time, the NGO advised that he be put on duty at such a place where some body could keep an unobtrusive watch over him.

The constable was confident that he could be put to hard duty anywhere. The senior officers of the Bn decided to put him as the driver of the staff car of one of the senior officers. It is now more than three months that the constable is performing this duty without any interruption and has not touched even a drop of alcohol.

Achievements:

The de-addiction process has made tremendous impact in the constable and others in more ways than one.

- The constable, who had looked sick, pale, and groggy and was sinking in health, has now turned out to be a smart young man looking smart, healthy and vigorous.

- The family who was not getting any money for a long time has started getting monthly amount of Rs.4000/- which is now being regularly sent by the constable without anybody's advise or prompting.

- The constable, who was never available for the family and would abuse the wife over telephone, has now turned out to be a family-oriented person, who calls up his family regularly, enquires about their welfare and has become fully involved in the family affairs.

- One time alcoholic turned nonalcoholic, this constable is a model for his fraternity, now advising others to shun alcohol. He is now one of the best motivators, promoters and an ardent advocate of non alcoholism.

- As an alcoholic, he was almost a loner, probably by his own preference and compulsions. Moreover, except a few of his bosom friends, rest of the colleagues were also avoiding the "Incorrigible alcoholic". Today he is a gregarious person friendly to his coleagues, showing qualities of

camaraderie and friendship.

The transformation, in a short span of time, is certainly unbelievable but true. Of course the credit goes to the constable himself, his colleagues in CRPF, his family for expressing the concern and taking up his cause and, the NGO for having brought about the transformation.

The moral of the story is simple. Even a person who is condemned and discarded as a total alcoholic, can be brought back to *normalcy* if he is extended appropriate help. There is a large role to be played by the seniors and colleagues in CRPF. It calls for understanding, empathy, concern, initiative and even innovativeness. Igniting self esteem and dignity, can make a tremendous impact. It is only a question of ensuring human dignity and human rights.

- Wife of an acholic driver appeals to officers for help.
- The driver expresses inability to help himself
- Officers appeal to his self respect and admit him to a de-addiction centre.
- Miraculous transformation is seen within a month.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL POLICE BAND INSTITUTE

While aying the foundation stone of the National Police Memorial at the Delhi on December 13th, 2002, The then Dy. Prime Minister Shri L.K. Advani had appreciated the performance of the bands of CPOs/Delhi Police, which were in attendance on the occasion. However on being told that the facility for scientific training of band personnel was available only with the Army, the Dy. PM had desired that an Indian Police Band Institute be set up to cater to the training requirements of the band personnel of the CPOs and Police forces of various states and Union Territories in a dedicated format.

The then Director, Intelligence Bureau Shri K.P.Singh took initiative and keen interest for setting up of Inidan Police Band Institute. The main objective of the Indian Police Band Institute is to give a distinct identity to the Police Bands of the country and bring them up as a sophisticated symbol of the state and as ambassadors of Police-Public cooperation. It was felt that the Policemen should be trained not only in Brass, Pipes & Drum and Jazz which employ western instruments but also in “Bhartiya” system band made up of Hindustani Musical Instruments. The concept found favour with the MHA and starting of a national Institute for training of band personnel of Central and State Police Forces was formally approved.

The first meeting of the co-ordination committee was held on 13 Oct., 2004. In this meeting, following aspects were deliberated.

The Institute will be established in GC, Gurgaon in two phases. First phase -Utilizing CRPF’s own resources and Second Phase - after obtaining sanction of permanent staff and infrastructure.

A sub committee under the Chairmanship of Shri C.V. Mathew, DIG (Trg.), CRPF, consisting of Band experts from all CRFs may be constituted to work out the details of courses to be conducted



Shri. K.P. Singh Ex-Director, IB inpecting the Band instruments after inaugurating the first pipers and drummers course at NPBI, Kadarpur.



Union Home Minister Shri. Shivraj Patil inaugurating the National Police Band Institute at Kadarpur (Gurgaon) and requirement of training staff in the Institute.

A committee from all CPFs visited Army Band Training Institute at Panchmarhi to study and recommend various aspects of functioning of Band Institute.

The requirements of various equipments, accommodation and other infrastructure were discussed in general.

A high level committee of senior officers of the Central Police force visited band training institutions of Army and Navy to plan the infrastructure and other training requisites. Armed with ideas from these visits, steps have been taken to set up the institution and a preliminary set up consisting of Prefabricated infrastructure which incorporates 4 class rooms, residential accommodation, mess, etc have been erected in a 20 acre plot at CRPF Campus, Kadarpur.

The foundation stone of the National Police Band Institue was laid by Shri J.K. Sinha, Director General, CRPF on 28th January, this year.

The National Police Band Institute was formally inaugurated by the Union

Home Minister Shri Shiv raj Patil on

26 Febuary, 2005. In his inaugural address he said “Bands have always been an integral part of Armed forces and play an important role to raise the morale of men in uniform. It is a matter of great pride and happiness that the National Police Band Institute has come in to being and I am sure that this institution would emerge as a premier institution in the field of training of music”.



CRPF Band performing at India Gate as a part of 66th CRPF Anny. Celebrations.



Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil giving away the All India Police Band Championship trophy to CRPF Team.

Following courses will be run in the Nation Police Band Institute.

Potential Band Master Course	: 03 Years
Piper Course	: 22 Weeks
Pipe Drummer Course	: 22 Weeks
Pupii Musician Course	: 44 Weeks
Piper Major Course	: 22 Weeks
Drum Major Course	: 22 Weeks
Bugler Course	: 22 Weeks

HISTORY OF SPORTING EXCELLENCE IN CRPF

M.P. Nathanael
ADIG, ISA Mt. Abu.



President Dr. A.R.J. Abdul Kalam honouring CRPF Judoka Angom Anita Chanu with Arjuna Award.

As in any armed force, sports has been an integral part of the daily routine of the men of Central Reserve Police Force right since its raising in 1939. The arduous nature of duties coupled with the requirement of having to switch

over to different roles in quick succession in the maintenance of law and order naturally warranted physical fitness and mental agility of a very high order. Apart from physical training exercises in the morning, sports was an important part of the curriculum in the evenings. Not only was physical fitness thus ensured but even a sprit of comaradeire among the men was infused in them. Officers too joined them.

The CRPF made its maiden appearance in the All India Police

Games at Nagpur in 1953. Thereafter, there has been no looking back and the CRPF sportsmen have dominated the arena. Gradual improvement with systematic coaching and intensive training turned it into a Force to reckon with this sports field. By the year 1964, CRPF sportsmen had garnered as many as 54 gold, 37 silver and 45bronze medals in All India Reserve Police Games during a decade of participation in the Games.

ATHLETICS

That the CRPF was consolidating its position in the Police Games became evident when its ace hurdler **Gurbachan Singh Randhawa** created two new meet records in the 1960 Police Games. The Home Minister's medal for the "best athlete" was his for the next four years for his sterling performance in the Police Games. He represented the country in the Rome Olympics in 1960 and again in Tokyo in 1964. It was sheer hard luck that he missed an Olympic Medal by fractions of a second in the 110 meters hurdles at Tokyo. He was placed fifth with a timing of 14 secs. flat. In the process, he created a new national record which stands in tact even to this day.

It is a matter of immense pride for CRPF that Shri Gurbachan Singh Randhawa who retired as a Commandant is the Chairman of Arjuna Award Committee. He himself is the first Indian athlete to be honoured with Arjuna Award for exellence in sports.

With consistent, planned and systematic tapping of talents and coaching of sportsmen, CRPF moved up the ladder in the points tally of Police Games. Staggering at fourth place in

1961, CRPF moved a ahead to the third spot the following year and in 1963 was placed second.

Came 1972, and along with it the crowning glory when CRPF emerged

champions in the track and field events of All India Police Games at Bangalore. Desperate attempts made by the Border Security Force to annexe the Championship title were boldly foiled by CRPF sportsmen till 1981 when BSF ultimately succeeded with a very narrow margin. The following year, CRPF sportsmen with their sterling performance got back the Championship trophy and retained it till 1990. Thereafter CRPF has now and then annexed the title. It is indeed a matter of pride for the CRPF that on twenty occasions, since it began participation, CRPF bagged the Championship trophy and on seven occasions, the CRPF had to remain content with the Runners up trophy.

No write up on CRPF sports would be complete without the name of Hari Chand, the diminutive long distance runner who created history in the mid 70s by emerging the fastest long distance Asian runner. He bagged two gold medals in the 5000 and 10,000 meters in the Asian Games at Bangkok in 1978. Earlier he created a new national record at the Montreal Olympics in 1976 when he clocked 28 minutes 48.72 seconds in the 10,000 meters. The record was intact till 1989. He was honoured with the Arjuna Award.

Shri Raghubir Singh Bal, another Arjuna Awardee remained hammer throw champion of the country for well over a decade.

Yet another athlete Paramjeet Singh won a bronze in 400 meters and a silver in the 4 x 400 meters relay at the Asian Games in Bangkok in 1998. Four years later he added another silver medal to his kitty for his efforts in the Asin Games at Busan in South Korea. He represented the country at Sydney Olympics in 2000. Shri Pramjit Singh has been honoured with the much coveted Arjuna Award.

Among the galaxy of athletics stars who did pround to the CRPF are Gurumukh Singh, Late Shri J S Dawson, Surinder Singh, Pradeep Dogra, Baljeet Singh, Ram Bhagat, Shamsuddin, D. Mujawar, Rasdeo Singh, Prabhjot Singh, Rajesh Kumar, Manoj Kumar, Ravi Shanker, Shamsher Singh, T M. Sanjeev, B. B. Manjunath, Surender Kumar, P.H. Abdullah and Rai Prakash.

In recent years, CRPF athletes have made their presence felt at



CRPF ace hurdler G.S. Randhawa



Long Distance runner Hari Chand

World Police Games too, as members of Indian Police team. With the CRPF men dominating the scene at every all India Police Games, could the women be left far behind/ when the flood gates were opened to the women in CRPF in 1986, hordes of sportswomen joined the ranks.

Fair selection of potential medallists coupled with systematic and intensive coaching resulted in the emergence of top women athletes.

It was in 1987 that CRPF women athletes made their maiden appearance in All India Police Games at Trivandrum. Though they were nowhere in reckoning for the top slots, they did manage to garner a few medals.

The following year, however, they made their presence felt when they secured the third place among the women athletes. Though the Championship title eluded them for long, the CRPF women were not the ones to accept defeat. With consistent efforts, they ultimately annexed the Championship title in 1999. Since then there has been no looking back for these daring damsels. They have held on to the title till now.

Among the star athletes of CRPF team are Geeta Krishnan, Shija Mol, Seema Antil, Saroj Kumari, A.K Deepa, Mukti Roy, Mojnima Kuriakose, Jincy Phillip, Geeta Manral, K.P.Sudha, Ashik Beevi, K.P. Suma and Rizgen Angmo. A word about the last named Rizgen Angmo. This 36-year-old lass

from Leh in Ladakh is a storehouse of enormous stamina, grit and determination. With ease she won the Open Rath Marathon in Delhi in 1996 with a timing of 2 hours 45 minutes 40 seconds. Earlier, she had won the gruelling race at the Bangkok International Marathon in November 1995 with a timing of 2 hours 50 minutes 14 seconds. She secured medals at several other marathon races in the domestic circuit as well as international scene.

RECENT ACHIVEMENTS IN SPORTS

- Insp(Mah) Nansita Devi and Insp(Mah) Geeta Rani of CRPF represented the Country in the Sr.Asian Weightlifting Championship at Dubai during Sept.'05 and secured 6 Bronze medals.
- CRPF Kabaddi Team A & B participated in Gandhi Jayanthi Kabaddi Tournament held at Bawal (Haryana) from 30/9 to 2/10/05 and secured 1st and 2nd Position.
- CRPF Football Team participated in the 57th All India Independence Day Cup Football Tournament held at Nagaon (Assam) from 19/9 to 4/10/05 and won the tournament.
- CRPF Taekwondo Player (Men/Women) participated in Sr.National Taekwondo Championship-05 held at New Delhi during Oct.'05 & secured three gold, three silver, one bronze in Female category, one silver and two bronze medals in men category apart from CRPF Women Section won 1st Position and Men Section secured IVth Place. CRPF Team also secured Over-all Championship.
- CRPF Kayaking and Canoeing (Men/Women) Team participated in the XVI National Inter State Kayaking and Canoeing Championship held at Roorkee during October 2005 and secured four gold and three silver medals.
- Mahila Weightlifters Insp. Nansita Devi, Insp. Geeta Rani and SI Prasmita Mangaraj represented the Country in the Commonwealth Championship held at Melbourne, Australia from 6/10 to 9/10/05 and secured Gold Medals.
- CRPF Central Wush'u Team (Men/Women) participated in the Sr.National Wushu Championship -05 held at Lucknow (UP) from 8/10 to 13/10/05 and secured 19 Gold, 7 Silver Medals and also won Over-all Championship.

Jincy Phillips represented the country in the 4 × 400 meters relay at the Asian Games in Bangkok in December 1998. As member of the quatet she got a silver. She went on to add a gold of Asian Games in the same event in October 2002 at Busan (South Korea). She was even a member of quatet that represented the nation at 27th Olympics in Sydney in October 2000.

Yet another woman athlete worth the mention is Manjima Kuriakose who bagged a gold in the 4 × 400 meters relay at the Asian Games at Busan in October 2002. She was in the Olympics squad too at Sydney in October 2000.

Seema Antil another athlete of repute earned a berth in the Athens Olympics last year. In the World Police Games at Qubec (Canada) in June-July this year, A.K. Deepa, Ashik Beevi and Saroj Sihag garnered a rich haul of medals.

SWIMMING

One Gold, Three Silver and three Bronze medals. That was the tally when the CRPF swimmers entered the pool for the first time in All India Police Aquatics in 1960. Not in the least dismayed, they subjected themselves to intensive practice and snailed up the ladder. In a matter of three years, CRPF swimmers claimed the runners up trophy in Police Aquatics. The elusive championship trophy ultimately was theirs in 1977. And since then the supremacy of CRPF in the Police Aquatics has been established though the arch rivals BSF have made desperate attempts to annexe the championship title. A good number of CRPF swimmers form the Indian Police contingent participate in the Nationals every year.

Khajan Singh who joined the CRPF as a Sub-Inspector in 1983 occupies a place of pride among the CRPF swimmers. A coaching stint under Australian expert coach Eric Arnold and Khajan Singh was all set to take on the best of Asian swimmers.



Shri. Shivraj Patil, the Union Home Minister giving away the All India Police Aquatics & Cross Country Championship Trophy to CRPF Team.

He clinched the silver in the Asian Games at Seoul in 1986-the first ever by an Indian in aquatics at that level in 21 years. He went on to represent the country in the Seoul Olympics two years later.

A Commandant now, Khajan Singh was honoured with Arjuna Award in 1988. Other prominent Swimmers who have brought laurels to the CRPF and the country in various meet are S. Radhakrishnan, K. Somasekharan, P.V.Pillai, K. Aloysius, Thouba Singh, T.J.Jacob, Mohinder Kumar, Deepak Kumar, Raja Ram Tokas and Kailash Nath. In diving events, M.S. Shekhawat, B.S. Ravi Sekhar and Pavitro Sharma reigned supreme for over a decade.

The women swimmers started participating in Police Aquatics in 1997 and were soon dominating the pool. Two years later, Richa Mishra emerged best swimmer of the country. For her string of achievements within a span of few years, this twenty-two-year old Delhi girl was honoured with the Rajiv Gandhi award given by Delhi Govt.

WEIGHT LIFTING

Yet another discipline of sports in which the CRPF men and women have excelled is weight lifting. Though introduced in CRPF in 1974, it was not until two decades later that the weight lifters made their presence felt in the national arena. Some of them who excelled and won acclaims are Kamaldeep Singh, Sukhjinder Singh,

Gurminder Singh and Shailendra Aggarwal. The women team, however, have excelled not only at the national level but in international arena too. Their participation in the Police Games in 1998 started with a bang and they reign supreme without any formidable threat to their supremacy.

N. Kunjarani Devi, the diminutive lady from the north eastern State of Manipur is a woman packed with power and enormous strength. Not just at the national level but even at international meets, She is a dreaded figure, Huge hand of gold, silver and bronze needed adorn her drawing room in Imphal. Having joined as an Inspector in 1994, she picked up her higher ranks too with her admirable achievements to become a Deputy Commandant last year. Not only has she been honoured with Arjuna Award but also with the prestigious Rajeev Gandhi Khel Ratna Award.



Weightlifter N. Kunjarani Devi on the medal podium in Manchester Common-Wealth Games.

With several gold medals in her kitty at international level, **Sonamacha Chanu,** another lass from Imphal has also proved herself to be a force to reckon with in world meets. For her achievements, she was bestowed with

the Arjuna Award. Yet another CRPF woman weight lifter to be honoured with Arjuna Award is N. Laxmi. Other women lifters who deseve mention are W. Nandini Devi, Pratima Kumari and Ujwala Uttamrao Mane.

GYMNASTICS

Introduced in the CRPF as a competitive sport in early 70s, it was largely the gymnastics course instructors who participated in the Police Games initially. Talents were spotted, groomed and entered in competitions subsequently. It was in the All India Police Games in 1975 that CRPF gymnastic lifted the Championship trophy for the first time. There has been so looking back since then, though on certain occasions, UP Police, ITBP and BSF proved superior. While the CRPF gymnasts annexed the Championship title on six occasions, and remained runners up six times, they had to remain content in third place on five other occasions in Police Games.

N. B. Bhosle dominated the national scene for nearly a decade till **Balram Sheel** arrived and established his superiority in the 80s. Balram Sheel not only represented the country in the Asian Games at New Delhi in 1982 and again at Seoul in 1986 but also captained the Indian side in several international competitions. Other notable gymnasts who have done the CRPF proud are K. Rajedran, Vikas Pandy, Mohit Yadav, Rohit Yadav and Mayank Srivastava who represented the country in several international meets.

JUDO

It was in 1980 that a CRPF officer D. R. Yadav picked up some wrestlers who had no future in wrestling and initiated them into this new sport of Judo. Far beyound their expectations, these few judokas in their very maiden appearance in the Jigaro Kano Championship the same year walked off with the winner’s trophy. They reigned supreme in all major competitions thereafter. When Judo was introduced in the All India Police Games in 1987, CRPF judokas not only lifted the Championship trophy but made a clean sweep of all eight gold medals at stake. They have since established their dominance in Police Games.

Bannu Singh who represented the country in the Asian Games at Seoul in 1986 returned with a bronze medal around his neck. Another Judoka Radhye Shyam missed the bronze narrowly in the same Asian Games, he had to stay content in fourth place. By his consistently impressive performance at the

national and international level, **Akram Shah** has earned the much coveted Arjuna Award.

Other CRPF judokas who have represented the country are Ram Niwas, Mohinder Singh, tilakThapa, K.B. Thapa, Shiv Kumar, Vikram Solanki, Rajjath yadav, Pradeep Tokas and R.S. Kang The women judokas too have excelled at the national and international level. Raised in 1988, the womens team have garnered a large number of medals in the Nationals with ease. While two of them L. Brojeswari Devi and Tombi Devi represented the country in Olympics and Junor Asian Championships respectively, Anita Chanu excelled in the internationals and was honoured with the Arjuna Award this year.

Other women judokas who have done the CRPF proud are Krishan Devi, Basera Begum, Mema Devi, Shanti Bala Devi, Pratibha Giri, Geeta Kanojia, Thaballei Devi, Sangeeta Chouhan, Parvinder Kaur, Jasvir Kaur, Inokhumba Devi, Gomti and Landhoni Devi.

WRESTLING

Inter-Battalion competitions in wrestling were introduced in CRPF in early 50s and the CRPF team made its debut in the Police Games in Nagpur in 1953. No medals. Yet not disappointed.



CRPF Weightlifters Nansita Devi, Geeta Rani & Prasmita who won laurels at recently concluded Commonwealth Games at Melbourne

Burly **Sukhwant Singh** bagged the Hind Kesari title in 1970 in Kanpur while he downed his mate Ishwar Singh to win the Rustam -E - Hind title in Rohtak the same year. He remained national champion from 1966 to 1970 and the best Cop in wrestling for six years consecutively from 1971. It was in 1975 that the CRPF wrestlers emerged Champions in All India Police Games warding of a stiff challenge from BSF. In 1977 too the title was won by CRPF but thereafter it has been a stiff challenge posed by BSF and Uttar Pradesh Police that has deprived the CRPF of Championship trophy.

Prominent wrestlers who have won laurels in the international arena are Ved Prakash, Naresh Kumar, Surajkal, Satish Kumar, Sandeep Kumar, jai bhagwan, Chand Ram, Rakesh patel and Sajjan pal, Ishwar Singh and Late Shri Diwan Singh were instrumental for the good performance of team not only as coaches but also as participants in competitions. Ishwar Singh had won the haryana Kesri title in 1976.

FOOTBALL

Though the CRPF football team has been participating in various tournaments across the country since the 50s, it was not till 1968 that the team could lay hands on the All India Police Games football championship trophy when they trounced a star-studded Andhra Pradesh Police Soccer team in the finals at Lucknow.

HOCKEY

Considered to be one of the best teams in the country, the CRPF hochey team’s attempts to win the Chamionship in the All India Police Games since it began participating 40 years back, has been thwarted by superior Punjab Police and BSF teams. Yet they are a force to reckon with in the tournaments that are held in the country.

It is indeed a matter of pride for CRPF that all organizers of various tournaments make it a point to invite the CRPF team to play to enhance the prestige of the tournament.

CRPF WIVES’ WELFARE ASSOCIATION : DEDICATED TO BRINGING HAPPINESS

Central Reserve Police Force is one of the oldest and largest Para-military Force specially designated to face the challenges of internal security/counter-insurgency. Mostly the Force is deployed in Jammu & Kashmir, North East and Naxalite infested areas of Central India which are high-risk zones. The force personnel are, therefore not permitted to keep families with them. The separated families are settled in various Group Centres across the country. The force personnel get two months leave in a year to stay with their families. Thus, the CRPF families are forced to fend for themselves to tackle the issues of accommodation, education, health and various daily needs.

In order to meet this responsibility, the CRPF Wives' Welfare Association (CWWA) was conceived and registered in 1995. As per its Charter all wives of CRPF personnel are its members. CWWA represents the families of CRPF personnel comprising of more than 6 lakh individuals. It has added onus towards the widows, NOKs and the disabled personnel of the force. In the process CWWA also sensitizes and prepares the force personnel through family intervention programmes to take care of the general public with a humane face and their active involvement in community development programmes which are otherwise essential also to arouse public support.

WELFARE MEASURES TAKEN BY CWWA

Separated families of Jawans are provided accommodation at various Group Centre campus located in different parts of the Country. Each

Group Centre has a Family Welfare Centre (FWC) where the family members are engaged in stitching, weaving, knitting etc. for facilitating self-employment schemes and to augment family income. The functioning of FWCs are supervised by the Regional CWWA President and Members who are further controlled by permanent Governing Body and a Central Executive Committee at Delhi.

CWWA has also undertaken various measures relating to family health care and the overall well-being of CRPF personnel and their family members. Efforts also include many initiatives in the field of education of children, rehabilitation of widows/ disabled, vocational training to family members of force personnel etc, besides certain socio-cultural programmes.

HEALTH:

PREVENTION OF HIV INFECTION/AIDS

Delhi State AIDS Control Society, at the behest of CWWA members, organised a workshop for AIDS awareness, prevention/control at GC Jharoda Kalan. The workshop sensitized CRPF personnel and their families on HIV/AIDS. “Jagriti” a booklet educating men and families on prevention of HIV infection/AIDS has been circulated among all the Force personnel and their families. Similarly lectures/workshops on prevention/ awareness are conducted by Regional CWWA committees at various Group Centres also from time to time.

CWWA in collaboration with NACO is also working on following projects:-



Smt. Shiela Dikshit, Chief Minister of Delhi admiring the items displayed in Annual Welfare Exhibition she inaugurated on 15th Oct, 05 at CRPF Ground CGO Complex, New Delhi.



Mahila workers engaged in stitching of uniforms at CRPF Family Welfare Centre

- to provide equipments and resource persons to set up voluntary counseling and testing centre at group centres.

- to support in establishing std clinics in each group centre.

- to supply condom vending machines

- to organize training programme for crpf doctor

- To provide study materials on the subject matter to educate school children.

- to issue direction to state aids control societies to extend their services to crpf for aids awareness programme.

PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

CWWA has initiated awareness and preventive - education programmes. Efforts are being made for opening awareness and counselling centers and

starting treatment & Rehabilitation clinics in CRPF hospitals at selective places with the help of Govt/NGO bodies. Print materials on ill-effects of smoking, pan-chewing and drug abuse are also circulated among the families.

After CWWA's persuasion, Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM) a NGO organised a 5-day training course on 'Drug Abuse Prevention Programme' recently after intervention of Ministry Of Social Justice And Empowerment. Few CRPF officers and CWWA representatives attended the said training programme.

Under the aegis of CWWA, National Institute Of Social Defence

(NISD) organised a 3-day training workshop on drug abuse prevention at CRPF Hqrs recently for the benefit of CRPF officers and personnel.

PULSE POLIO CAMPAIGN

To eradicate Polio, CWWA has been instrumental in making the Govt. of India's scheme into reality. CWWA members in co-ordination with the para-medical staff of CRPF, administer pulse polio drop to all children below 5 yrs residing within the campus as well as in and around the locality.

HEPATITIS VACCINATION

CWWA in association with various pharmaceutical companies time and again organise camps for Hepatitis vaccination at subsidized rates at various places.

BLOOD DONATION CAMPS

CWWA in close co-ordination with Rotary International and Red Cross Society organise Blood Donation Camps and encourage more and more personnel to donate blood by mitigating the associated myths.

FREE MEDICAL CAMPS

Free medical camps are organised by CWWA in rural areas and assistance of Doctors and paramedical staff of CRPF are mobilized for this cause. After proper diagnosis, free medicines are distributed to needy patients. The association also organise Healthy Baby shows at various places.

GENDER-SENSITISATION DRIVE

CWWA undertakes awareness campaigns on the issue apart from holding periodic workshops for Officers & men.

COUNSELLING FOR STRESS/DEPRESSION

The Association is periodically holding counselling for stress management and depression due to professional compulsions of being away from families for long spells and tendency for immediate gratification to cut off from heavily stress-ridden ‘low intensity war situations’.

ASSISTANCE FOR DISABLED

CWWA is also rendering all possible monetary assistance for disabled wards of CRPF families in purchasing wheel chair, hearing-aid etc and treatment of mentally retarded children.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

Family Welfare Centres (FWC), presently 40 in number, are located in CRPF Group Centres and RAF Battalions in every nook and corner of the country. It is in these centres that the family members of the Force personnel are given training in stitching, embroidery, patch work, crochet work, knitting, etc. After the initial training, they are engaged for this work in FWCs against suitable remuneration. These items are later sold through the Force canteen outlets.

CWWA in close co-ordination with “SEWA”, a Lucknow based NGO, is imparting training on “Chikan Work” and its intricacies to CRPF families based at Lucknow Group Centre. After three months training, a trained worker can earn upto Rs.2500 per month.

Apart from this, the members are also imparted training on beautician course, pickle/jam/sauce making and carpet weaving etc. to further augment their family income.

Other specific welfare activities include computer education, adult literacy, creche management, oil conservation. Lectures and seminars on health-consciousness, stress management, environment conservation, care of girl child are also arranged at Family Welfare Centres.

The objective of these welfare activities is not only to increase the income of CRPF families but also to enhance the standard of their awareness. These

welfare activities are very helpful for CRPF families in making them self-reliant as well as enhancing their self-confidence. It goes a long way in achieving women-empowerment.



CRPF Family members being imparted Computer Education at CRPF Family Welfare Centre



Craft work being taught to CWWA members at FWC. Pallipuram.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

In an effort to preserve the green environment all around, the importance of tree plantation is explained to families of CRPF personnel frequently and they are encouraged to plant more and more saplings in and around the campus.

CWWA is also contemplating undertaking waste management projects. Focus has already been placed on using paper bags and saying ‘NO’ to polythene.

RAIN WATER HARVESTING PROJECT:

The Group Centre Campus Kadarpur,Gurgaon is located in a water-scarce terrain where the ground water level is declining. The campus was in need of ground water management plan for making the ground water supply sustainable. Therefore, at the insistence of CWWA, Central Ground Water

Board (CGWB) in association with CPWD officials arranged for launching the Rainwater Harvesting Project in the CRPF Campus, Kadarpur. This project has not only helped in raising the ground water level but also mitigated the possibilities of a drought situation. Similar plans are in pipeline to start these projects in other places also.

EDUCATION

Separated families doing single parenting are much concerned about quality education for their children. Admission in standard schools/ colleges to CRPF wards not feasible due to competition and cost factors. Therefore, CWWA is extending financial assistance to the needy

wards of the deceased/serving personnel for school/college education.

CWWA also provides scholarship to children of CRPF personnel who excel in board examinations. It makes an all out effort for the reservation of seats in professional/technical colleges for CRPF wards. It conducts adult education programme in its Group-Centres.

CWWA donates liberally for various projects of CRPF Public School, Rohini like CNG Bus, more equipments for laboratories, adequate study materials for Library etc. for the benefit of school children.

Highlights of this year:

1. Drug De-addiction: CWWA has started a project on ‘alcohol and drug de-addition’. A de-addiction training programme was organized in the HQs in July with active support of National Institute of Social Justice and Empowerment.

2. HIV/AIDS Awareness: Workshop on AIDS awareness for female personnel of 88 Battalion in New Delhi was organized.

3. Income Generation: Along with an NGO, SEWA, CWWA provided training to lady workers under the ‘Chikan Work Project’ .

4. Rain Water Harvesting: A groundwater project was started with the

help of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) at CRPF Group Centre at Gurgaon.



Smt.Gurcharan Kaur, W/o Prime Minister Dr.Manmohan Singh going through the items displayed in Annual Welfare Exhibition-2004

ANNUAL WELFARE EXHIBITION:

Annual Welfare Exhibition is an annual feature of the Force and is held at New Delhi centrally to generate healthy competition among the various family welfare centres so as to arouse quality consciousness and make a value addition. The products from these centres are displayed for sale in the exhibition. Suitable prizes are given to the best Family Welfare Centre and Best Lady Workers besides best stalls and works of art during the exhibition to encourage more families to take an active part in welfare activities of the Force. This years 11th annual welfare exhibition was inaugurated by Delhi chief Minister Smt. Shila Dixit, and was held an CRPF ground in CGO complex, from 15 - 170ct, 2005.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

CRPF personnel, during the deployment, conduct massive community

development programmes touching the areas of health, education, public safety etc. This is necessary to gain public cooperation, as well as proof that they are friend in need for those who are settled in far flung areas or where the benefits of development have been reaped owing to militant threats. Through family intervention module, CWWA makes indirect contribution by sensitizing the force personnel who act as the change catalyst in difficult areas. The enlightened soldiers are able to carry the torch further. CWWA has nurtured this potential.

CWWA has been instrumental in looking after the welfare of families of CRPF personnel who are mostly away from family working under trying conditions to maintain internal security of the Country. The Association is doing tremendous job in above aspects inspite of financial constraints and non-availability of sufficient infrastructure/man-power to aid their projects. Though CWWA is more committed and would like to expand its horizon of welfare measures but for lack of adequate monetary assistance, it could not realize its dream of improving the living conditions, educational support, economic independence of families of CRPF personnel.

CRPF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL AN OVERVIEW



Smt. Shiela Dikshit, the Chief Minister of Delhi with students of CRPF Public School who presented cultural show during the inauguration of Annual Welfare Exhibition-2005.

The CRPF Employees Educational Society registered under the Societies Act 1860 is running one CRPF Public School at Rohini (Delhi) since 1988.

CRPF Public School is one of the unique and successful institution, that has made a qualitative difference in the lives of wards of CRPF men. Originally started as a measure of welfare for the CRPF men whose children were not finding a place in good shcools of the capital for a number of reasons, the school now has such a reputation that the local non-CRPF population of the capital vie to get their wards admitted in this school.

The school is wedded to the idea of academic excellence. Its class X and XII Board results are cent-percent for the last many years. Its students often come in the top 10 merit list of the region. This year, Bhavna Tandon secured 3rd position in Class X CBSE board.

In sports field too, the school produces national level players. Rubal Shandilya of this school has made a name for himself & the school in lawn tennis. He would be visiting Srilanka for an international tournament this year, and would be sponsored by the CRPF.

One of the highlights and also a glittering achievement of the school is its

200-student orchestra. Rated as among the best in the country, it show cases the wealth of talent that is latent in our society.

CRPF Public School is adding hostel facility for girl students from this year - it already has hostel facilities for boys. The school is one of the few that takes its social commitments seriously. The school has 37.5% seats reserved for weaker sections. The school also invests time and energy for spreading social messages like AIDS/HIV awareness, sensitivity towards girl child etc.

In order to inculcate environmental awareness among the school children, the management has undertaken projectss like Rain Water Harvesting and Waste Paper Management.

After the success of this school, another CRPF Public School was started at Jawaharnagar in Rangareddy district of Andhra Pradesh with classes I to X with KG in the year 1996. This school again has an enviable record of academic results.

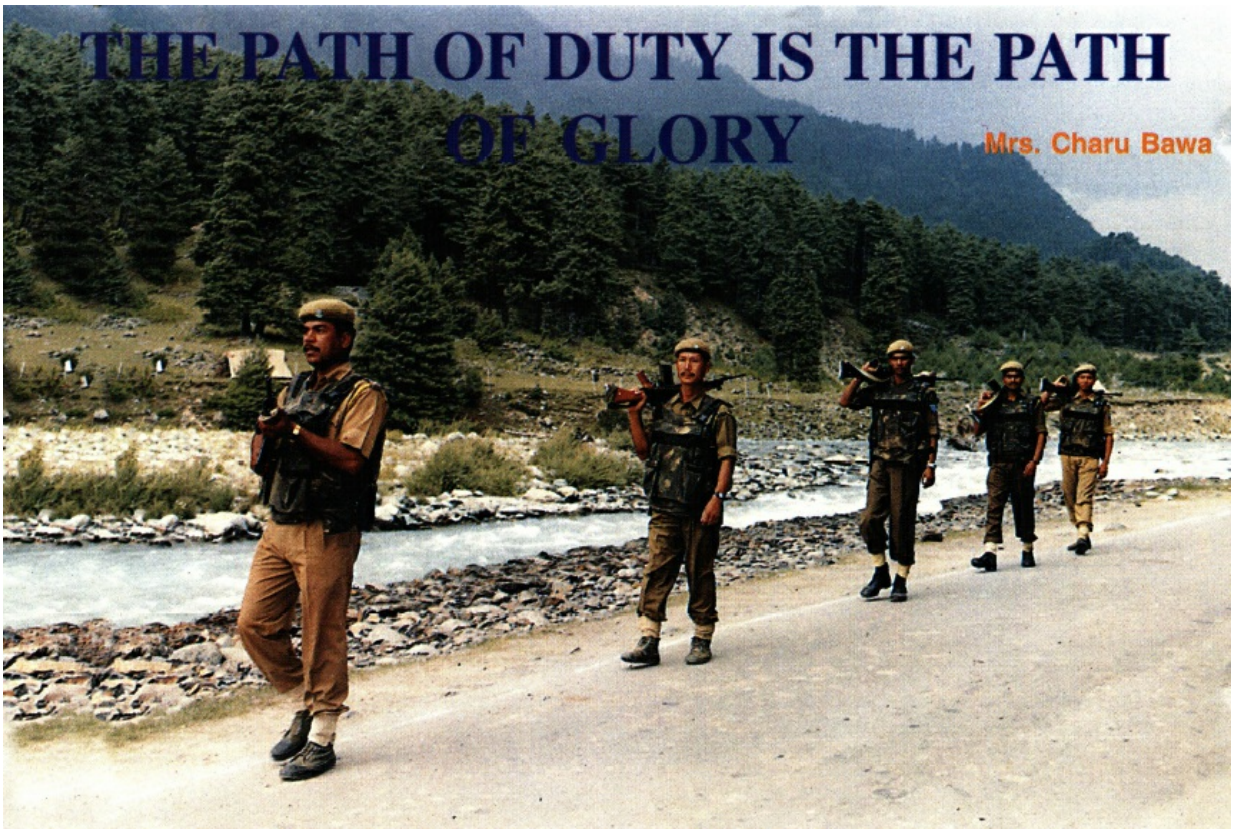
The Society is running 3 ITIs with various trades one each at Wazirabad (Delhi), Avadi (Tamilnadu) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa). The Society is also running one CRPF Institute of Information & Technology (II & T) at Wazirabad (Delhi) in which “O” and ‘A’ level Computer Courses are being conducted.



Smt.Rashmi Sinha, President CWWA being welcomed in this year School Annual Day function.



Cultural programme by Students in School Annual day Function



"The man who does that which he has to do, without attachment to the result obtains the supreme". These dutiful and enlightening words quoted by divine Lord Krishna worked wonders on Arjuna and helped him attain glory. The word 'Duty' itself implies an unshakable determination, an unfailing steadiness of purpose, an inexhaustible energy and unbounded self-confidence.

One may have high ideals; one may be ardent in one's beliefs and yet one may fail after possessing a burning enthusiasm and will never attain glory, if one does not tread on dutiful path.

It is for the glory of a country that soldiers lay down their lives. They forget their family's attachment and engage in deathly combats with their enemies. They are inspired by time-honoured ideals of patriotism and duty which impel and sustain them in their fight even in the most adverse circumstances.

It is true that there is no such thing as chance. "With fortune and ability, one can create chances, circumstances and favourable environment." To gather the fruit of glory one requires unwavering faith in one's dutiful efforts:

faith which looks beyond all boundaries, conquers all .obstacles and carries one to accomplish the set goal.

“The heights by great men reached and kept, were not attained by sudden flight, But they, while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night,”

Thus a dutiful person’s persistent hard work, concentration and the passion to achieve the target takes him to the height of glory.

ECOLOGY OF COMBAT FATIQUE IN CRPF

Dr. P.K. Mishra

CMO, MD(Med), DHA Composite Hospital Jammu

During World War-ll traumatic reactions to combat conditions were called “SHELL SHOCK” a term coined by Col. Frederick Mett, who regarded such reactions as organic conditions produced by minute haemorrhages of the brain. It was gradually realised that only a small percentage of such cases represented physical injury from concussions of exploding shells. Most of these men were suffering from general combat situation with its physical fatigue and severe psychological shock.

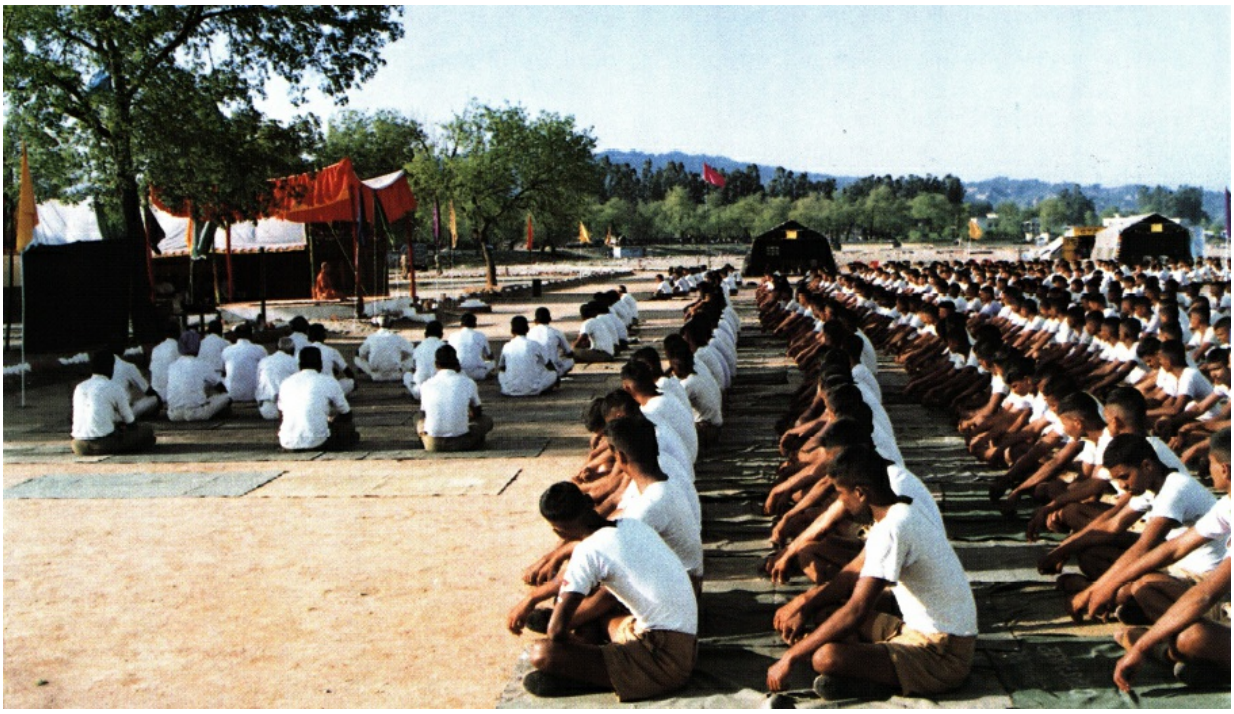
After world war-ll it was termed as “OPERATIONAL FATIGUE” or “COMBAT EXHAUSTION” in Korean war and the Vietnam conflict.

COMBAT FATIGUE is the cumulative effect of little sleep, poor food (typically cold food, consumed in an unappetising atmosphere), poor living conditions and the constant threat of random death or mutilation, lack of proper food, accommodation, sanitation, water for drinking and bathing purpose, proper medical facility, clothing at extreme climates, recreational facility, non-availability of leave in time and prolonged interval between leaves, constant posting in field areas and transfer from one field area to another field area and frequent movement from one extreme climate area to another extreme non-appreciation of work and abusive manner of superiors towards juniors.

All these conditions lead to higher frustration and lowered efficiency at work place, rising of tension leading to emotional instability, consumption of alcohol, attack to superiors, unfavourable reaction to task, isolation,

maladjustment and apprehension among troops. Additional factors which lead to psychological morbidity are isolation from the family and society for a prolonged period.

Though people try to adapt to above unfavourable conditions initially but in the long run they also show some psychiatric morbidity with lowering of self confidence. Though Medical personnel and regimental officers cannot modify most of the sociopolitical causes, but it is the duty of each and every one of us to impove the conditions of our troops to lessen combat fatigue.



Yoga classes regularly held to de-stress jawans.

KANETKAR-THE IRON MAN OF CRPF

George C Podipara
Ex-IG, CRPF

GOLDEN MOMENTS



Shri. V.G. Kanetkar, the first DG of CRPF

Recently I came across an obituary on the late Mr E L Stracy, the first Director General of Tamil Nadu Police, who died on July 4th this year. This piece was written by a retired officer of T. N. Cadre. In this article the author mentioned “The police fraternity bracketed him with such stalwarts as Rustomji, Kanetkar and F. V. Arul”. This led me to a nostalgic trip dating back almost four decades, when Mr. V.G. Kanetkar was at the helms of affairs of CRPF initially as its IG and later as its DG and the few occasions of my encounters with him. His stellar contributions at a time when CRPF was evolving from a small organisation of seventeen Battalions with limited roles to one of the largest paramilitary forces of the world, with myriad roles related to the internal security and law and order assignments across the entire length and breadth of Inidia and even beyond its borders are legendary and do not need any recapitulation. I therefore confine to my impressions I gained from my limited personal exposure to this great man.

The first occasion when I met Mr Kanetkar was at Trichur in the year

1966.I was posted as an Asst. Commandant in the 3rd Bn. MSP which was an 1 R Bn. entrusted to the care of Kerala Police. At about 10.30 hrs I was supervising the training of my company in the Parade ground when we heard a bugle call summoning the entire Battalion to assemble at the roll call ground. While being assembled there we were told that one IGP from Delhi would be coming to address us. The purpose was not known to anyone present there. At about 1100 hrs a tall person drove in a jeep escorted by our Commandant. He was wearing a jungle hat with a full sleeved shirt, and khaki pants, if my memory serves me correct. Visit by this person was nothing like the visits of the IGP of the state or of our Range DIG to which we were used to. We were hence almost certain that there was some mistake in the information conveyed to us. Well, we did not have to wait long to get the position clarified. Without waiting for the customary report and introduction by our senior officers, he straight away addressed us introducing himself as VG Kanetkar, the IG of CRPF. Most of us had no idea what the term CRPF stood for. He talked to us for about thirty minutes explaining the organisation of the Force, its roles, and facilities available for the members of the Force etc. His half an hour speech delivered in simple English made even the constabulary of the Bn. aware of the contents of his message, especially with the sentence by sentence translation given by the adjutant of the Bn. He also very partiently answered the questions and doubts expressed by the listeners especially by the men.

The next occasion when I met him was in 1968 when he visited some of the Bns. deployed in Patna. By that time I already joined CRPF as a Dy. SP and heard a lot of stories about his strictness, his self discipline and his commitment to the Force. I accompanied my Comdt. to the airport to receive him, both of us wearing immaculately starched and pressed cotton uniforms with web belts and anklets nicely coated with bianco and well polished boots. Our head gear of course was jungle hat, the same and anklets being the prescribed items for field dress as per recent Standing Order of the IG. To our surprise we found Mr Kanetkar emerging from the air craft wearing the same dress he has laid down for detachments, including the anklets. The CO whispered to me some thing to the effect that this was one of the few traits in him which made him a unique example of his genre.

My next encounter with him was in Deoli in November 1968. With the rapid expansion of CRPF and BSF, heads of these organisations were

elevated to the ranks of DG. The CRPF also introduced the unique concept of Group Centre system as per which the Duty Bns of CRPF were attached to various Group Centres to look after the entire administrative and provisioning requirements of their attached Bns. This would enable the COs of these units to devote their full attention to field commitments as per this concept. Being the author of this revolutionary idea ever attempted in the history of Armed Police Battalions' administration, Mr Kanetkar was naturally keen to ensure the success of this novel experiment. He, hence armed with his inexhaustible energy and total dedication, used to travel braving the hardships of journey and the badly furnished accommodation and transport facilities of the nascent group centres situated all over the country to brief the officers and men of their new responsibilities. He posted me also to the Group Centre at Deoli, a remote place in Rajasthan despite my very short tenure in CRPF not to mention of my brief innings in the Kerala Police earlier. Besides working as a Quarter master, I was also the Secretary of the Officers Mess of the Station.

As per the Standing Order a dinner was to be arranged on the first day of the visit of the DG. Since Mr Kanetkar was reaching after a very long journey, my CO reasoned that he might be too tired to attend a formal party the same night. It was hence decided to arrange the party the next day. DG reached the camp around 5 PM and took the CO for a walk. On return the CO sent for me and asked to arrange the party same day at 8 PM as the DG wanted to have the party on the same day of his arrival as per his Standing order. The idea apparently was to get acquainted with all the officers in a social gathering and to meet their lady wives before he commenced his inspection next day. As per the time schedule in practice the party was to commence at 8 pm with drinks and snacks, soup at 9 pm and dinner at 9.30 to terminate the party at 10 pm. Between 8 and 9 Mr Kanetkar ensured that he talked to all the officers and ladies to have a general impression of their life in the campus. He also used to take two small pegs of whisky during this time and used to feel unhappy if any one dared to offer him a third drink. He would have been equally unhappy had the soup or dinner got delayed or if he missed the AIR English news buletin at 9 PM. The party did commence at the prescribed time of 8 PM. Unfortunately almost every thing else went wrong that night. The soup and dinner got delayed, and with the remoteness of Deoli the old transistor radio I mustered failed to relay the 9 O'clock news. And some one's attempt to fill the time gap by offering the DG, a third drink was met with a stony stare.



When going gets tough, tough gets going

Earlier my newly married wife who was not much of a singer, and perhaps nervous in an unfamiliar situation despite Mr. Kanetkar's attempts to put her at ease, rendered a broken Malayalam song, and that too out of pitch when requested by him. Naturally I, being the mess Secretary, was to be held responsible for all the flaps that occurred during the party.(At the time of his departure he asked for the bill for his stay in the Mess and it was my job as the Mess Secretary to keep it ready and present it to him at the time of his departure. Because of all the earlier flaps I forgot this crucial aspect. When the CO asked me to present him the bill I hurriedly scribbled down the details on a blank paper (being a newly commenced mess, we couldn't get a proper bill book printed by then). Luckily had entered all the items involved little realising that my bill would receive his careful scrutiny, to ensure that he was correctly charged and that no undue consideration was given while charging him. The balance amount handed over to him was carefully counted by him including the small coins.

So it was with a lot of trepidation I met him at the parade ground next day. He was in the habit of testing officers on parade ground drills. When my turn came he asked me to take squad drill, a strong point of mine with my MSP background. However my unfamiliarity with the Hindi words of command landed me in trouble, despite some visual hints given by a resourceful

Constable standing in the ranks but out of angle of vision of the DG. My inexperience in QM documentation was also very apparent to him. During the interview of officers which was another essential item of his inspection he commented adversely on my performance in the squad drill and mentioned that he made an entry to this effect in his black diary! Getting one's name entered in his black diary was an event dreaded by all the experienced hands of the Force. I however felt happy he overlooked the other short falls of mine narrated earlier. And to my utter surprise I did not get any adverse communication and also got my promotion in time. Only then did I realise Mr. Kanetkar assessed his subordinates not by stray incidents but by their overall performance, a trait I tried to emulate through my successive long years as a Commandant and in subsequent senior ranks.

His appearance while on duty was awe inspiring to put it mildly. I used to find even veterans feeling nervous in his presence especially when they were at a loss to answer his questions related to their assignments, irrespective of the ranks they held. And he did not hesitate to pull them up on the spot if the situation so warranted. Some thought he was at times unduly harsh. Probably they did not realise that he was equally strict with himself, and that he foresaw the type of great challenges the force would be called upon to handle in the coming days.

Of course he would not have imagined the great feats of the Force during the Dec 13 attack on the parliament, or the July 5 incident at

Ayodhya. The miraculous achievements of the Force in battling insurgency in the Punjab or the enormous challenges being handled by the Force in J&K since 1989 or the situations dealt by it in the foreign soils of Srilanka or Haiti or Kosovo etc were also beyond his or even of a states man's imagination. Novel concepts like exclusive women's battalions and or a specially trained and equipped riot force of ten battalions strong were hither to un-experimented concepts in any police organisation.

I am told CRPF is set to over take BSF in its number of Battalions by 2010 when the expansion plans envisaged for it are completed. If so CRPF perhaps would be the largest armed police organisation of the entire world. Sardar Patel besides unifying the country laid its strong foundations as the largest democracy of the world. This great statesman also foresaw the utility of CRPF in a federal setup. I feel Kanetkar, the iron man of CRPF ensured the Force would grow to become the most versatile set up to ensure the

internal security of our country as visualised by its god father Sardar Patel.

Apparently Mr Kanetkar followed the same strict regimen he observed while in service, during his post retirement days as he still leads a very active and healthy life though he retired long back in 1969. The CRPF still cherishes him as illustrated by inviting him as the chef guest for the raising day of the RAF in 1999, an honour usually reserved for the Union Home Minister or the Chief Ministers of states where the celebration is held. Let us hope he continues to lead a healthy and active life to inspire and motivate the officers and men of his beloved Force.

CRPF HEROES - NATION'S PRIDE



Shri J.K. Sinha, DG,CRPF paying homage at Hot Spring Martyrs Memorial, Ladakh.

PRESIDENT'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Inspector H.L.Gupta (Posthumous)

Constable Anand Solanki (Posthumous)

On 11/6/2001 at about 8 pm indiscrimate fire was opened upon the SOG Camp at Gagrin, by three militants with attempt to enter in the Camp. One fidayeen was killed on the spot. **Inspector H.L.Gupta** opened fire, denying access to the Fidayeen inside the blocks and thus saving precious lives of their colleagues. Inspector Gupta however died in the incident. One AK-56 Rifle and 4 magzines were recovered from the killed militants.

PRESIDENTS POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Asst. Commandant S.S. Parihar

Shri S.S.Parihar, Asstt.Comdt 120 Bn CRPF while carrying out CI Operation in Hadi Silan Dhoke area in Poonch Dist (J&K), on seeing two militants coming on the ridge, opened fire with his AK-47 rifle, killing both the militants instantaneously. On 11/12/03 and 12/12/03, Shri S.S.Parihar, AC faced three successive encounters valiantly. He did not terminate the operation after first encounter on 11/12/03 and persued the operation with full vigour and courage, which led to second encounter. In the above operations four militants were killed by Shri S.S.Parihar and his troops with recovery of three AK-56 rifles, three AK magzines, 97 rounds, and six grenades and a damaged radio set.

PRESIDENT S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Constable Labh Singh (Posthumous)

On 15/4/00, some militants took position in Madana Village under Police Station Surankote located approximately 16 Kms away from Poonch. Members of the section who were following **Constable Labh Singh** took position and opened fire at the militants. During exchange of fire Constable Labh Singh, who was hardly 7-10 yards away from militants position found that his SLRs is not functioning due to some snag resulting in stoppage of fire. He took out HE-36 Hand Grenade and threw at militants' position. In doing so his position was exposed and the militants who were hiding in the nallah fired a volley of bullets killing him on the spot.

PRESIDENTS POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Asst. Commandant. Amit Kumar Saxena

On 2/7/03, on information received by Budgam Police that some militants were hiding in village Quadipora, Dist. Pulwama a joint cordon and search

operation was launched. Shri **A K Saxena,** AC immediately cordoned the house with his own escort personnel and the CRPF party opened fire and hurled grenades inside the house. Shri Amit Kumar Saxena was seriously injured due to the direct fire from the militants. Shri A K Saxena, inspite of his grievous injury, could sucessfully eliminate the militant. One AK-47 rifle, two AK-47 magzines and 20 live AK-47 ammunition were recovered from the site of incident.

PRESIDENT S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Constable Amba Rani Malviya (Posthumous)

Constable Bacha Lal Yadav

Constable Sabhapati Singh

2 platoons of B/Coy of 133 Bn CRPF were detailed to perform Long Range Patrolling duty under Police Station Manjhion, Dist. Garhwa (Jharkhand). The party started moving from Karai village at 6 am on 7/1/01. The party was proceeding on foot towards Sukhi Nadi for proceeding to Jatro Banjari village. One informer confided that Peoples'War Cadres have gathered and staying in the houses of the village. The party cordoned the Bhuiyan Toli village. **Ct/GD Amba Ram Malviya** secured himself by taking nearest cover and started firing from his SLR towards the extremists. **Ct/GD Amba Ram Malviya** was rapidly running down. **Ct/GD B.L.Yadav** killed one extremist and similarly **Ct/GD Sabhapati Singh** also shot dead one extremist. The encounter continued for about 3 ½ hours. One .315 rifle, one SBBL Gun, one local made rifle, nine – 9 volt batteries, 50 mts. Khakhi cloth were also recovered from the area.

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Constable T. Ramesh Bhai

One coy of 125 Bn CRPF (C/125) was deployed at Distt Jail Jammu for giving security to Jail. On 3/3/2004 at about 10 AM one police party was preparing to move with some prisoners from Distt Jail Jammu to the High Court, J&K at Jammu in a Police Van while prisoners were boarding the vehicle, a Fidayeen, suddenly got down from civil vehicle in front of the main gate of the jail and started indiscriminate firing towards the police,which caused death of seven persons and injury to five persons . **Ct T.Ramesh Bhai** who was on duty immediately opened fire, sensing the

danger from militant,and eliminated him. One AK-47 rifle, five magzines and four hand grenades were recovered.

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Head constable Jalandhar Pandey

Head Constable Nandji Singh, (Posthumous)

Constable Vrikodhar Singh, (Posthumous)

Constable Krishna Bahadur, (Posthumous)

On 22.11.2002 at about 6.15 am a group of two militants sneaked into the CRPF Camp at Hotel Pamposh, Regal Chowk , Srinagar (J&K). Since it was a sudden and unexpected attack by the militants on CRPF Camp in early hours of winter season , most of the force personnel were unarmed and caught unaware. Both the militants were in police uniforms. As a result of militant firing, 2 personnel of 113 Bn were killed on the spot and 10 personnel of 92 Bn /113 Bn were seriously injured. Militants were planning to enter the main building of Hotel Pamposh to cause maximum causalties. **HC Jalandhar Pandey** showing his presence of mind and quick reflexes immediately challenged the militant who was heavily armed and jumped upon him. A scuffle took place between the two. The militant managed to fire two rounds from his weapon which hit the left hand and lower left side of abdomen of Pandey. Even in injured condition, Pandey prevented him from entering the main building. In the mean time the other militant tried to enter the main building and cause severe casualties was foiled by another **HC Nandji Singh** who pounced upon the militant and grappled him from behind. This gave opportunity to some of the other force personnel present at the messes and building to take cover. Though, HC Nandji Singh was unarmed, he prevented the militants from entering the main building causing huge casualties to the personnel. The struggle resulted in serious injuries to HC Nandaji Singh who subsequently succumbed to it in the hospital. Though injured and without bothering for his life **CT Vrikodhar Singh** fired upon the fleeing militant causing grave injuries. The fleeing militant was finally pinned down and killed by a volley of fire from CT Vrikodhar Singh of 92 Bn & CT C.Suresh Babu of 113 Bn who had taken position at the 3rd floor at Hotel Pamposh. Meanwhile, **Ct/GD Krishna Bahadur** without considering his own security pounced upon another uniformed militant and tried to

disarm him of the grenade. The militant however managed to release the pin of the hand grenade and exploded it causing instant death of Ct/GD Krishna Bahadur of 113 Bn and himself on the spot. Ct/GD Krishna Bahadur pounced upon the Fidayeen and grappled him in a bid to disarm him displaying high order of valour. As such, gallant action/work done by above mentioned personnel did save the precious lives of many colleagues/personnel.

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Head Constable Shish Ram

Constable Sandeep Yadav

Head Constable/GD Shish Ram and Constable/GD Sandeep Yadav conducted joint operations on 29/11/01 at 4.30 am at Vill. Supauli, under PS-Masaurhi, Dist-Patna to nab PWG militants who were reportedly hiding in the village. Ct/GD Sandeep Yadav, who had taken position in front of the militants, fired from his LMG and killed one of the Commander of the militant group. The constable without caring for his own safety changed his position and again fired on the militants and killed one more militant. The firing continued for 15 minutes. Huge quantity of arms/ammn were seized from the scene.

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Constable Mohd. Sadiq (Posthumous)

On 11/11/01 at about 6 am, a group of 10 to 12 heavily armed foreign terrorists came to the house of Constable **Mohd Sadiq** of 74 Bn CRPF at village Darra-Dallian, Dist. Poonch (J&K). He readily led the Army contingent to the hideout of the militants. The said constable displaying conspicuous courage and undaunted by the threat of the militants to his family, and with utter disregard to his own safety took part in the operations. 10 foreign militants were killed and huge quantity of arms and ammunition were recovered from the possession. Constable Mohd Sadiq, who also lost his precious life in this encounter, displayed rare gallantry, courage and patriotism without caring for his own life.

POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Commandant. B.S.Rathore

Constable Desh Raj

Shri B.S.Rathore, Commandant alongwith DC (Ops) and proper escort moved from Dantewara to Bijapur in four vehicles on the pre-polling day i.e. 19/4/04. At about 1235 hrs, a powerful IED was triggered off in which Shri B.S.Rathore sustained splinter injuries on face/left hand thumb and also developed deafness in right ear. 150 naxalites including Sangam members were sitting in ambush. Rathore fired 14 rounds from his 5.56 MM INSAS rifle and asked **Ct Desh Raj** to fire HE Bombs from 51 MM Mortar. The naxalites got demoralized/disheartened and ran away taking advantage of thick forest.

NOS TALGIA.....



Pt. Nehru inspecting the parade at Neemuch



Sardar Patel presenting colours to CRPF



Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, during her visit to Jharoda Kalan to lay foundation stone for BH.I on 31 January, 1973,



Inspector Khanna of CRPF receiving Gymnastics Championship trophy from Prime Minister Morarji Desai.



Shri Buta Singh, the then Union Home Minister releasing the CRPF Postal Stamp at Golden Jubilee

celebration of CRPF



Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekar inspecting 51st CRPF Anny. Parade during Dec, 1990



Shri Buta Singh, the then Union Home Minister releasing the CRPF Postal Stamp at Golden Jubilee celebration of CRPF



Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekar inspecting 51st CRPF Anny. Parade during Dec, 1990



President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma releasing the “CRPF Theme song” at Rashtrapathi Bhawan on 29

Oct, 1993



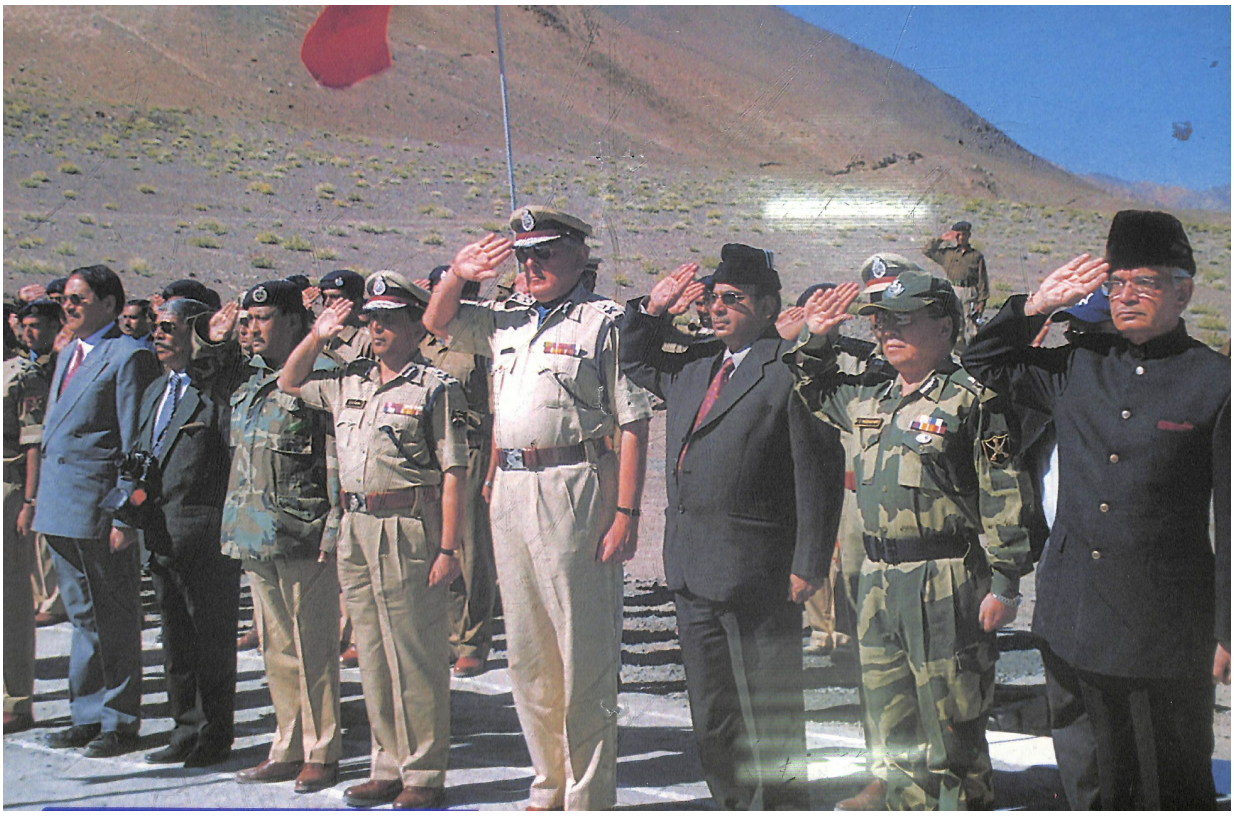
Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao with eminent sportspersons of CRPF during July 1995



Prime Minister Shri H.D. Deve Gowda with senior officers and medal receipients at 57th CRPF Anny Parade on 28.12.1996



Prime Minister Shri A.B. Vajpayee inspecting the 60th CRPF Anny. Parade on 28.12.1999



Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V. Patii alongwith Heads of CPOs paying respects a Hot Springs martyrs memorial on 3rd Sep, 2005

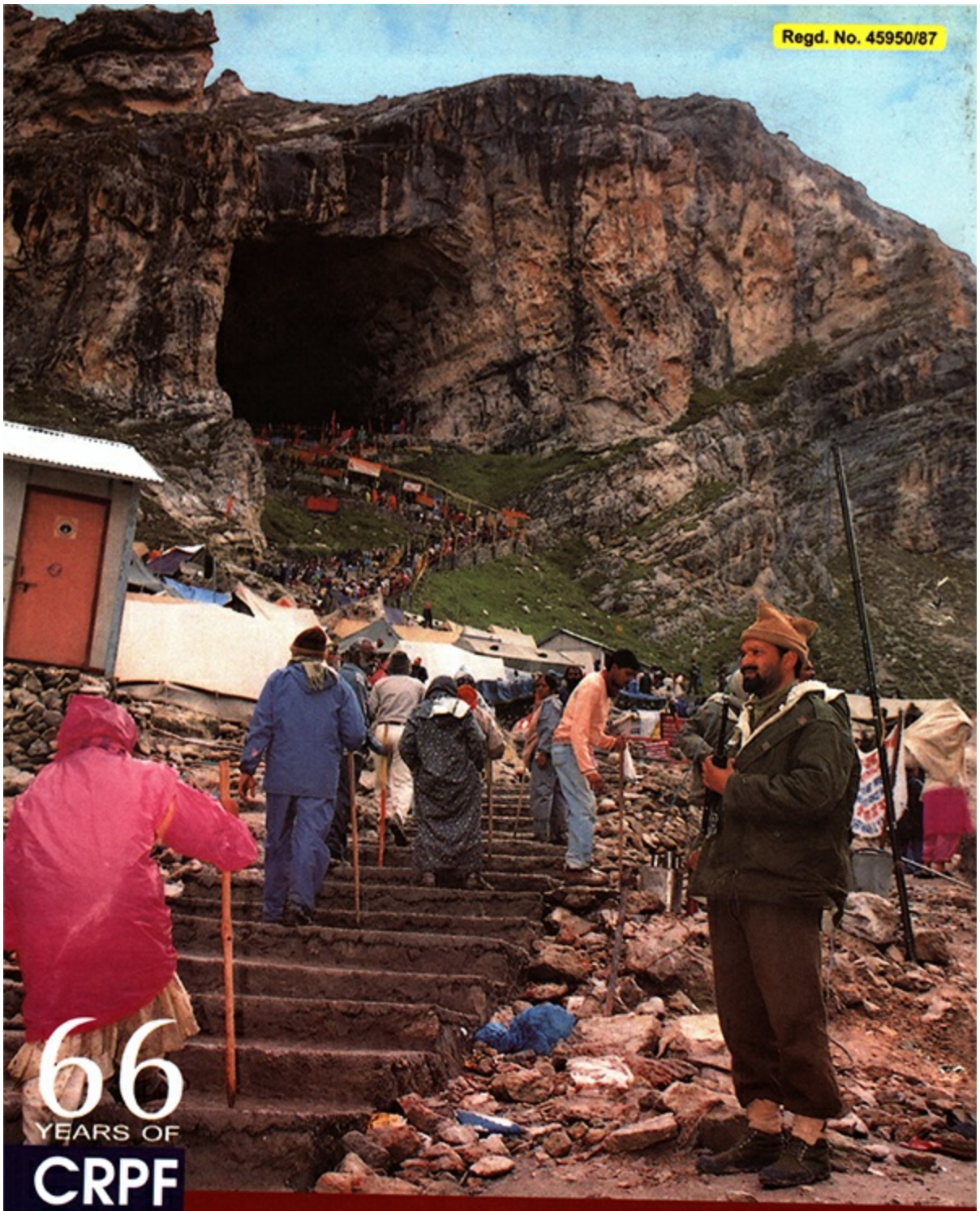


Smt.Gurcharan Kaur, W/o Prime Minsiter Dr.Manmohan Singh lighting the lamp at the inauguration of Annual Welfare Exhibition-2004.



Smt. Sheila Dikshit, the Chief Minister of Delhi lighting the lamp at the inauguration of Annual Welfare Exhibition, held at CRPF Ground, CGO Complex on 15th Oct, 2005

Regd. No. 45950/87



66
YEARS OF
CRPF
THE PEACE KEEPERS
OF NATION

Jawans guarding yatris on way to Holy cave of Shri. Amarnath.